Pamph
Econ
Trade
Q

GENERAL

FINANCIAL AND TRADE

REVIEW

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR 1881

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH JR

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE

TORONTO 1881

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO,

54 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

AND DEALERS IN

CANADIAN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FABRICS, AND KNITTED GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SPECIALTIES.

IN THE DRESS DEPARTMENT All the newest Fabrics and latest designs and shades in Plain and Fancy Dress Materials.

BLACK GOODS Cashmeres, Union and All-Wool, dyed to our own shades. Lustres and Mohairlaines.

PRINTS, Printed Cottons and Muslins in variety and novelty unsurpassed Lawns of all descriptions, Furnaseats and Twills.

IN THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT Irish Scotch and West of England Tweeds, Suitings and Trowserings Cheviots, Wincieds and Serges Tailors Trimmings.

IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES. A most complete assortment of every desirable make and material.

IN LACES AND SEWED GOODS. Great variety choice designs.

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS

General Haberdashery Very Complete

Canadian Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, and Staple Cotton Goods; Denims, Ticks, Rags Yarns, Stitchings and Sheetings.

AMERICAN DUCKS, DENIMS AND SHEETINGS IN GREAT VARIETY

OUR LEAP

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

OUR BUYERS HAVE RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS

OUR purchases are coming to hand daily and shortly our Warehouse will be literally crowded with goods purchased at the Fountain head of Supply

This Season we will offer one of the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS of

AMERICAN GERMAN FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRODUCTS

IN

GENERAL DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN CANADA

The Spring business is fairly commenced and already February sales promise to greatly exceed in volume of sales that of February 1880.

Travellers orders are coming in freely and almost every English mail gives home repeat-orders, in addition to the use of the Cable.

(OVER FOR ONE).

OUR LEAF

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

STAPLES.

Embracing Prints, Cottons, Denims, Ducks, Linens, Linings, Towels, &c.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

One of our Largest Departments, and receives our unremitting attention.

RIBBONS and LACES.

Our Stock is replete and fresh.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

Includes Shirts, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs, &c.

HABERDASHERY

This Department continues to expand, and each season adds the most recherche novelties.

STUFFS and FANCY DRESS GOODS

The Bradford market has been thoroughly gone through, and selections made from the stocks of leading producers.

MUSLIN DEPARTMENT

Embraces Quilts, Toilet Covers, all kinds of Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

TWEED DEPARTMENT

Buyers visiting Toronto will do themselves great injustice if they leave the City without seeing our Stock.

GENERAL

FINANCIAL [illegible]

REVIEW

OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR 1880

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH JR.

Editor and Financial Editor The Globe.

32146
25/3/14

TORONTO
LEADER PRINTING COMPANY (LIMITED)
1881

PREFACE

We present to the public as their convenient change a review of the several departments of trade carried on in the city during 1886. It is now some years since the last review was published, and as our commercial interests are growing rapidly we think it necessary to keep pace with them. We have labored under a disadvantage in making comparisons with the past two or three years, on the absence of any accurate information regarding the trade of those years. In a work of this kind inaccuracies are apt to creep in but in arriving at the conclusions given it has been the earnest purpose of the publisher to get as near to the truth as possible. To accomplish this we have ranked the majority of houses engaged in each branch of trade and taken special pains to have erroneous impressions rectified so as to make our work reliable.

Our report embodies many details that were never attempted to be given before. We give as an outside a form as possible the progress features in the year's business and the extent to which it has grown. There are some who consider retrospects of this kind of little value, but we are glad to find many who think the contrary. Every city of importance has its trade review published in most instances by the Board of Trade, which shows at a glance the city's progress or retrogression. As with individuals, so with cities, a systematic review of past business must materially aid in pointing out the channels into which future development may most profitably be directed. How we have succeeded in carrying out our intentions we must leave to the decision of an indulgent public.

The aggregate Wholesale Trade of the City of Toronto during 1886 is estimated at $31 250,000 Produce, $28 000,000 Manufactures, $10,000,000. Total trade of city in first hands, $69 250 000

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Financial.	
Money Market	6
Stock Market	7
Loan Companies	8
Insurance Companies	8
Telegraph Companies	9
Gas Company	9
Bank Stocks	1–8
Loan Stocks	18
Bar and Telegraph Stocks	13
Fire Insurance	13
Debentures, Loan	16–17
Wholesale Trade.	
Boots and Shoes	37
Clothing	35
Crockery	36
Drugs	34
Dry Goods	28
Fancy Goods	26
Groceries	27
Hardware	30
Hats and Caps	32
Jewelry	36
Leather	38
Millinery	25
Stationery	39
Manufactures.	
Flour	45
Wheat	47
Barley	56
Peas	53
Oats	54
Rye	55
Street Market	57
Coompte Rilgarbs and Stocks	58–76
Provisions.	
Hogs	5
Bacon	62
Cheese	62
Dressed Appleas	62
Beans	62
Other Products.	
Coal	71
Hay and Straw	70

	PAGE.
Other Products—*Continued*	
Maples	69
Live Stock	68
Lumber	82
Ale	4
Seeds	81
Wool	78
Manufactures.	
Billiard Tables	5
Barrels	86
Bells and Nuts	9
Furniture	85
Pianos and Organs	80
Reapers, etc	
Safes and Scales	70
Saws	80
Soap and Candles	
Sports and Ale	
Stoves	4
Tobacco	87
Exchanges.	
Stock Exchange	16
Corn Exchange	60
Board of Trade	44
Produce Association	60
Miscellaneous.	
Council of Toronto	90
Bank of Canada	93
Imports	94
Exports to U S	94
Sulphur	93
Free Goods	93
Imports and Duties	92
Imports and Exports of Canada	89
Losses by Fire	92
Miscellaneous Imports	91
Post Office	92
Publications	87
Rail way Earnings	10
Toronto Historic	90
Toronto Waterworks	92
Trade of U S to Dominion	93
Trades and Professions	93
Wheat Statistics	90

DVERTISERS

Barlow & Ltl e.	opp. 83
Ball & Co.	101
Briggs & Bonnet.	opp. 2"
Burns, F	01
Chapman & Son	1..
Christie, Brown & Lu	1
Coffee & Co	14
Cooper & Sons'	1 side back cover
Crane & Baird	84
Darragh, McCord, & Ell ot	6
Dyer, Wemms & Co	opp. 33
Filton & Co	04
Gillespie, Mead & Co.	opp. 19
Heidhill, Alc ce	8
He n, " & Co	28
Hoche, J & n	100
Hope & Temple	opp. E
Jansen & Bateman	100
Johnston 'T & Co	91
Lesley T & Co	opp. 14
Livingston Johnston & Co	opp. 8(
Lyman Bros. & Co	103
Matthews, W D & Co	93
McMaster, McClung & Co.	1 side front cover
McCall, " & Co	opp. 55
Morrison, John	opp. 89
Nurse & & S	96
Park' James	100
Pedersen Bros	opp. 94
Robertson, James & Co	88
Rogers, Elias & Co	87
Rogers, Samuel & Co	98
Ryan, D	92
Sampson Kennedy & Cumme	1
Samuel, Benjamin & Co.	opp. 38
Sm ft & Kelly Ley	back cover
Stacey & Sm	95
Thomson Wilfrid & Co	opp. 30
Thorne, C. R. & Co	opp. 30
Toronto Oil Co	96
Y rginia Tobacco Co	97
White & Company	opp. 76
Wyld, Brook & Barding.	opp. 19
Yo ng, J	98

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET

Banks during the year were singularly free from the disasters that culminated in the closing of many shops in the preceding years. The severe lessons taught by injudicious discounting, loaning on insufficient security, and assistance on no security at all, have been remembered, and a different course has been pursued. Business has been transacted on a sounder basis, many institutions preferring to keep their money locked up or employed at a low rate of interest on undoubtable security rather than to incur risks.

The year 1880 has been marked by numerous changes in the monetary world. The renewal of bank charters for ten years from July 1881, has occupied the attention of bankers. This measure, which deprives banks of the right to issue any notes of a smaller denomination than $5 and makes all their notes a first charge upon the assets of the banks in case of insolvency is on the whole satisfactory although not meeting with general approval. The legislation authorizing an increase of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions on a Sterling loan basis is of considerable importance, and has caused much criticism. The renewal of the lumber trade has been favorable to a number of our banks that became deeply interested through advances made during the depression. Reminiscences on the claim of security were greater than even the most sanguine anticipated. The good harvest of 1879, coupled with the bountiful one of 1880 has produced beneficial results. Farmers have met their store-bills generally, and the storekeeper in turn has been able to take up his notes. Under these favorable circumstances renewals have been the exception rather than the rule.

The business of the banks is steadily increasing and their present condition is highly satisfactory to shareholders. The expansion of circulation during the year has been the largest ever known and is now $27,388,258. The increase in discounts is indicative of more extensive commercial transactions. They however show a decrease as compared with 1879 owing probably to business being done on a closer cash basis. Deposits show a very large increase during the year being $92,237,797 against $79,382,957 and this, too when interest is lower. While it may be accepted as an improved confidence of the people it also shows a want of confidence. It is impossible to find a suitable employment for the large sums of capital

offering for investment. If capitalists were assured of the continuance of low rates of interest, it would undoubtedly result in stimulating new industries. A large amount of money has found its way to New York, where remunerative employment has been lead. In December bank returns the amount under the head of "Due from other banks or foreign correspondents" is placed at $27,041,858, against $19,313,800 in December, 1879 and $8,800,000 in December, 1878. The bill introduced into the Albany Legislature last April, taxing foreign bank capital, caused a temporary scare. The agents of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Merchants' Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce called in loans amounting to several millions of dollars. The bills borrowed having passed in a modified form, operations were soon in order again, and as a result $6,800,000 were here gone from since April. The last two months of 1880, money in New York was stiff, and as much as ½ to ¾ of one per cent. per loan was paid in addition to the regular rate of 6 per cent. Canadian banks, according to according to State laws, accept more than the regular rate, but that was better than they could get at home. This, however, instituted a safer business basis there, and brought a desirable class of customers. The following is a comparative statement of the position of Canadian banks for the past three years :—

	1880.	Dec. 1879.	Dec. 1878.
Capital authorized	$ 68,766,666	$ 67,366,666	$ 72,766,666
Capital paid up	59,819,852	59,211,262	58,377,619
Dividends	27,388,264	25,988,780	27,488,644
Deposits	48,370,727	71,362,34	79,410,987
Loans and Discounts	75,490,239	71,178,030	76,397,960
Specie	5,362,278	6,088,761	6,252,930
Dominion Notes	10,410,992	9 98,439	8,448,826

RATE OF INTEREST

The chief feature of the year was the decline in the rate of interest on secured investments. The depression in business during previous years had been great and the process of liquidation going on caused a large accumulation of money which has been seeking investment at unprecedentedly low rates. The current rate allowed on deposits by banks is now 3 per cent. subject to notice while 5 per cent. used to be the common rate. Call loans which have largely superseded time loans, are now to be had at 4 to 4½ per cent. and time loans at 4½ to 5 per cent. These are from 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than the general run of rates in previous years. Low rates have not been confined to Canada, but they appear to be general. United States bonds are selling higher than ever before and an person whose yield the investor only 3½ per cent. English consols rose above par for the first time in thirty years. Investors seem to have learned the lesson that high interest rates mean bad security and have determined to make sure but the most reliable investments.

THE STOCK MARKET.

BANKS.

The past year has been an eventful one as reflected by the course of stocks. The advances in prices has been attended with a corresponding increase in transactions. The lowest sales of the year were, as a rule, made the first few months, and the highest prices were reached in November and December. The profits arising from the purchase of any stock on the last were large, and realizations of profits have even exceeded expectations. The movement was great, the latter part of the year, and the excitement in August and November was at times intense. During the first six months the market showed a slow but steady improvement, the only check being in April caused by the introductions into the Albany Legislature of the bill for the taxation of foreign bank capital. This measure affected the larger banks that were doing business in New York, and holders offered their stock freely, the result being a sharp decline in values. Confidence was soon restored, however, and the advance continued.

The abundance of money and low rates of interest are the chief reasons for the high prices ruling at the end of the year. The current rates of interest allowed by banks have a tendency to force investors into securities yielding 5 to per cent., and the securities offered on the Stock Exchange are considered the safest. Notwithstanding the great advance made in bank stocks, the closing prices of the year yielded from 5 to 54 per cent. in these securities and as investments point to a continuance of an easy money market, it would not be surprising if higher prices should follow. As compared with the [illegible] Bank of Montreal 36½ to Federal 36 to Merchants 33 to Commerce 26 to Imperial and 23½ to Toronto.

The following tab e shows the market value of the stocks dealt in on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the opening and close of the year:

	January	December
Montreal	$13,370,000	$20,125,000
Toronto	2,410,000	2,940,000
Merchants	4,680,000	6,000,000
Commerce	1,170,000	1,800,000
Dominion	1,225,000	1,837,500
Hamilton	1,080,000	1,296,000
Standard	370,000	555,000
Federal	1,000,000	1,320,000
Imperial	980,000	1,200,000
Molsons	1,575,000	2,100,000
Totals	$28,490,000	$43,368,000

	January	December
Canada Permanent	$ 3,540,000	$ 4,000,000
Freehold	1,830,000	1,930,000
Western Canada	1,430,000	1,670,000
Union	840,000	910,000
Canada Landed	1,050,000	1,114,000
Building and Loan	660,000	712,000
Imperial Savings	140,000	174,000
Farmers' Loan	1,240,000	1,270,000
London and Canadian	5,560,000	5,800,000
Dominion Savings	848,000	895,000
Ontario Savings	1,050,000	1,080,000
Hamilton Provident	1,130,000	1,200,000
British Amer.	685,000	785,000
Western Assurance	1,624,000	1,800,000
Dominion Telegraph	830,000	890,000
Montreal Telegraph	1,600,000	1,740,000
Totals	$24,457,000	$28,823,000
Yearly, banks	59,430,000	49,350,000
	$83,887,000	$78,173,000

Increase in value during year $16,464,000

LOAN COMPANIES.

Loan companies have been at a disadvantage on account of the ease in the money market during the year. A large amount of for eign capital that would has been brought into the country by mort gage companies. With an increased accumulation of capital offering the investment from all quarters, rates could not be maintained and the former came in for the share of demand. The majority of the companies, however, by observing a cautious policy have come out unscathed, and show good investments. The stocks of the different companies have risen in the general advance. With the exception of Building and Loan, prices were at their lowest at the beginning of the year and at their highest in December. The most prominent has been remarkably firm the past few months, and touched 99½ the highest figure, in November. Canada Permanent at about 23 per cent. during the year; Freehold, 109; Western Canada, 4 Union, 14; Canada Landed Credit Co., 114; Imperial Savings 104; Farmers' Loan 142; London and Canadian, 93½; Dominion Savings 4 of Ontario Savings, 8; Hamilton Provident, 92; National Investment 3; and People's, 8. People's was added to the list in September and Manitoba and North-West Investment Co. in December.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The companies doing business here all report an increased in almost of fire and marine risks the greatest profit has been on the form of The dangers at sea have been unusually large, and income from that source is small. The Royal, a series to the oldest company t being represented in 1809 and ever since the new management in 1873 there has been a steady increase in the net surplus. This company

pays a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, and has a capital of $2,500,000, which is all paid up. The stock of this company has steadily advanced since January when it was at 145, until the end of the year, when it sold at 167½ a gain of 22½ per cent. The Western Assurance, with a capital of $1,000,000 pays a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent. It was established in 1851, and enumerated a large business during the year. The advance in the stock has been extraordinary, and shows the greatest gain of any stock on the list. It opened at 183 in January and sold up to 228 in November an increase of 45 per cent. The closing price at the year was a little off at 210 easy-mind Confederation Life still retains its popularity and after selling at 145 in March, changed hands at 200 in December. Canada Life continues to experience an increased prosperity having transacted a larger business last year than in any former year. It opened at 308 but on January 15th, 1880, and closed at 316 but on December 31st, 1880, with no sales reported.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

There is probably nothing that is a better index to the state of trade than the telegraph. When business is good the wires are used freely, consequently more considering the extra expense thrilling as compared to dispatch and convenience. The past year has been a most favorable one for both companies. The Montreal Company like riders and best patronized has been forced to its utmost, and its facilities suffered some for want of facilities. The company is engaged in making extensions and increasing their facilities to comply with increased requirements. They have now a total of 1,618 offices in the Dominion 500 of which are in Ontario. The progress during 1880 over 1879 is largest ever done by the Toronto branch. The total number of messages sent by the line during 1880 was 2,125,101 against 1,754,030 in 1879, an increase of 370,071. These last dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The stock of this company has rapidly risen during the year, it being quoted in January at 82½ and in December at 138 an advance of 44½ per cent. During the last two weeks of the year however it declined several points, and closed the year at 133. The Dominion Telegraph Company has also benefited by the improved state of trade. Their business in a highly satisfactory condition and the management are extending to meet the wants of your trade. The line in leased to the American Union Telegraph Company who are about lay my two transcontinental cables. The Dominion has 500 offices, a paid up capital of $1,000,000, and a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. annually. There were few sales of the stock the first part of the year but in November it was active, and advanced 19 per cent. The lowest price was 4 March, when it sold at 62 and the highest in November 81—a gain of 23.

GUARANTEE COMPANIES.

In a financial point of view with which we have only to deal the above-named company has been successful the past year. The main

bor of consumers on their books is 4,150, an increase of 400 since the beginning of the year. The company light some 2,144 street lamps, including those of York-ville. As all citizens should know by this time they use a large quantity of petroleum. This they get from Petrolia, Ont., the annual cost of which is $30,000. In addition to this they use 40 tons of hard coal, 1,000 tons of steam coal, 1,200 tons of bituminous. Formerly their consumption of coal was 14,000 tons. Considering the present high price of coal, there is a great saving by the use of petroleum. By its use, also a large amount of capital is spared in Ontario instead of going to the States in payment for coal. The capital of the company is $600,000, and they pay a hundred dollars of 10 per cent. in quarterly instalments. At the beginning of the year the stock was quite depressed on account of the electric light news, and it sold down to 128 in April. Since then there was a gradual advance up till November, when 153½ was reached during December there was a reaction and the stock closed at 146

DEBENTURES.

The better condition of trade, and the restoration of confidence has also had a marked effect on debentures. There were a few sales on the Board on the beginning of the year, but none for some months. City 6's sold at 103 and 104½ in January, and 105½ in February and Dominion 6's at 101 in February. The demand was steady but few sellers appeared. The following are the bids at the opening of the years 1859 and 1851.

	Jan. 1860.	Jan. 1851
Dominion, 6 per cent	103½	85½
County stocks, 6 per cent	102	108
Township Ontario, 6 per cent	99	105
City of Toronto, 6 per cent	103	110

BANK STOCKS.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Bank Stock were made during each month of the past two years. The figures include sales made in Montreal & Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Ontario, Merchants, and Commerce

	Montreal		Toronto		Ontario		Merchants		Commerce		Dominion		Standard		Federal		Imperial	
1878.	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
January	204	198	118	110	56	52	108	105									98	95
February	197	194	118	113	56	52	105	104	103	103	130		123	123	98½	98	96	96
March	195	192			62	52	105	104	103	103								
April	192	184	118	118	62	58	104	104	103	103	130				98	98		
May	192	184	118	115	62	58	105	104	103	103	130				98	98	97	97
June	193	190	117	116	62	61	105	104	103	103	130				98	98	97	97
July	191	188	117	116	62	61	105	105	103	103	130				97½	97½	97	97
August	196½	192½	120	117	65	62	107	105	103	103	130		98	98	97½	97	98½	98½
September	193½	192	122	120	65	65	110	107	103	103	130		97	97	97	97		
October	194	193	123	122	65	65	112	110	103	103	130		97	97	97	97	97	97
November	195	194	123	123	65	65	112	112	103	103	130		97	97	97	97	97	97
December	195½	192	126	126	65	65	112	112	103	103	130		97	97	97	97	97	97
1879.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	65	114	112	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	199	198	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1880.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1881.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1882.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1883.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1884.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1885.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1886.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1887.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1888.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1889.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1890.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1891.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1892.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1893.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1894.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
August	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
September	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
October	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
November	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
December	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
1895.																		
January	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
February	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
March	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
April	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
May	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
June	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98	98
July	198	196	123	123	70	70	114	114	104	104	130		97	97	97	97	98

LOAN COMPANIES.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Loan Companies Stock were made during each month of the past two years :—

	Canada Permanent.		Canada.		Western Canada.		Union.		Colonial Investment.		Building and Loan Assn.		Dominion Savings.		Hamilton Provident.		London and Can.		Ontario Loan and Debenture.	
1879.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
January	140	135			145	140			110	105	111	107	108	103	123½	119½	125½	121½		
February	138	135			145	145	145	130	104½	99	104	104	105	103	123½	123½	125½	125½	130	130
March	138½	138			145	145	145	140	99	99	104	104			123	123	126	126		
April	137½	137½	140	138	146	144½	145	145	100½	100½	104	104	104½	104½			126	126		
May	137½	137½			146	144½			100½	100½	103½	103½	106							
June	137½	137½			146	144½			100½	100½	103½	103½	106							
July	137	137			144	144			100½	100½	103	103	106	106						
August	137	137	141	141			140	130	104½	104	103	103	104	104½	124½	124½	125	125	128	128
September									104½	104	103	103	104½	104½	124½	124½				
October	137	137	142	142	146	146			104½	104	103	103	104½	104½	124½	124½				
November									104	104	103	103			124	124				
December	138	138			146	146			104	104	103	103			124	124				
1880.																				
January	137	137					135	135	104	104	103	103			124	124				
February	140	140					135	135	104	104	103	103			124	124				
March	140½	138	150	142	153	153	151	135	104	104	103	103	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128
April	140½	137½	154	154	170½	153½	170½	151	105	105	104	103	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128
May	138	136			166	165	154	154	105	105	104	104	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128
June	138	138	165	165			165	165	105	105	104	104	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128
July	140½	140					182	170	106	106	104	104	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128
August	153	153½	166	166			190	190	106½	106	104	104	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128
September							190	190	106½	106	104	104	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128
October	153	150½	170	170	183	183	192	192	106½	106	104	104	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128
November	160	160	175	175			192	192	106½	106	104	104	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128
December	160	157			187	185	192	192	106½	106	104	104	104	104	124	124	125	125	128	128

LOAN COMPANIES INSURANCE TELEGRAPH, and CONSUMERS GAS

The following are the highest and Lowest Prices at which sales in the undermentioned Stocks were made at intervals of the last

	Canada Landed		Canada Loan		National Trust		British American		Western Canada		Consumers' Gas		Montreal Telegraph		Dominion Telegraph	
1878	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
January							119½	119	140				107¾	96		
February							120	119	119½		121	121	105½	96	95	95
March					103	103½			150	140			108½	103	95	94½
April					104	104½	111	111	160	150	130	130	108	108½		
May					104½	104½										
June					106	106			160	160			108	108		
July							120	120	160	160			108½	108½	96½	96
August			121	121			108	108	160	160			108½	108½		
September													108½	108½		
October					105½	105½	109	109					109	109		
November					105½	105½	109	109					109	109		
December	128	121			106	105½	109	109	155				109	109		
1880																
January			113½	113½			120	119½	155	155			109	109		
February	130½	128							155	155			109	109		
March	130	130	117	117½			119	119	155	155			109	109		
April	130	130	117	117			119	119	155	155			109	109		
May			117	117	105½	105½	121½	121½	160	155	138½	138½	109	109		
June							124	124			138½	138½	109	109		
July	130	130			106	106			161	161	138½	138½	109	109		
August	133½	133½	120	120					170½	170	144	144	110	110	97	96½
September	137½	137½	124	124			129	129	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October	140	140	124	124			129	129	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November	138	138	125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December	138	138	125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1881																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1882																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1883																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1884																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1885																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1886																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1887																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1888																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1889																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1890																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1891																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1892																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1893																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1894																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1895																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1896																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1897																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1898																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
1899																
January			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
February			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
March			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
April			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
May			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
June			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
July			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
August			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
September			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
October			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
November			125	125	107	107	128	128	180	180	144	144	110	110	97	97
December			125	125	107	107	128	128

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BANK AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS DURING THE PAST TWELVE YEARS

(1 = dump Notes made in Montreal.)

	1886.		1875.		1876.		1877		1878.		1879.	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st.	L'st.
Montreal	202	180½	160	98	178	130½	146	93½	139½	124	136½	124½
Toronto	181	174	165	126½	180½	147½	164	140	160	151	159½	153
Ontario	104	70	75½	55½	80½	60	104½	76½	100½	80	113½	100
Merchants	120	100	95	71	99	77	94	77	95½	84½	94½	87½
Commerce	144	140½	99½	80½	113	90½	122½	88	122½	113	127½	115
Dominion	140	115	147	107½			154	124	130	110	93	141
Hamilton	146	140	101	100	98		100	97	97½		95	90
Standard	96½	93	74	67								
Federal	187	96½	103	86	104½	100½	102½	101	10 ½	91	95	92
Imperial	108	95½	100	93½								
Molsons	99	78	84	66½	101	88	101	100½	111½	104½	121	111
*Canada Inland			97½	78	81	70½	77	70	80	68	104½	80
Montreal Telegraph	89	87½	107½	91	104	103½	103½	104	79	105	104	103½
Dominion Telegraph	96	92	124	110	118	114	118	98	98	102½	99	98

	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	H'st	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st	L'st	H'st.	L'st
Montreal	160½	151	164	174½	200	177	202	202	224	164	168	159
Toronto	120	110	203½	193	220	203	215	205	210	170	201	195
Ontario	124	108	121	108	115	96	124	88	109	100	104	95
Merchants	104	100½	113½	107½	127	106	148	118	130	115	115	104
Commerce	138	90	113½	110½	139	121	150	97	122	108	111	100
Dom. Line.	151	148	107	104	12	101	111	103				
Exch.	97½		85		90	80						
Molsons	117	88	114½	104½	116	100	118	109	111	85	119	101
*Bank	87½	82	98	83½	90	72	100	80	93	80	96	89
Montreal Telegraph	164½	157½	182	162½	204	180	208	170	240	190	240	234
Hamilton Telegraph	167½	162										

(by Bank and Consolidated Bank from 1871 † Fully paid up Stock.

Name of Company	Fixed Cash Premiums.	Net cash Premiums for the year.	Cash Premiums at Risk at end of year.	Net Amount at Risk at end of year.	Losses incurred during the year, including Claims by Fire of previous years.	Net Amount of Losses paid during the year.	Amount of Dividends declared during the year.	Commission or Agency Charges or Brokerage during the year.	All other Expenditure during the year, except Taxes.	Taxes, Fees, Fines and Penalties.	Total Expenditure during the year, including Losses paid, Dividends, Commission, Taxes, &c.	Net Cash Income during the year.	Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
British America	258,766	258,766	40,277	24,464,407	94,464	94,464	161,301	64,448	44,164	5,297	369,674	258,766	481,000
Ontario Fire	114,000	114,000	20,000	10,000,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	22,800	14,250	1,425	152,475	114,000	200,000
Phœnix	99,000	99,000	18,000	9,900,000	51,480	51,480	59,400	27,720	8,910	990	148,500	99,000	.....
Royal	78,427	78,427	14,260	7,842,700	40,782	40,782	47,056	21,960	7,059	784	117,641	78,427	.....
London Mut. Fire	97,151	97,151	16,000	8,000,000	50,519	50,519	58,290	27,202	8,744	971	145,726	97,151	80,000
Provincial Fire													
Ontario Agricultural													
Quebec	85,147	69,896	9,238,000	4,748,000	51,088	51,088	42,573	17,031	8,515	852	120,059	85,147	70,000
Royal Canadian	100,000	85,000	13,000,000	6,500,000	60,000	60,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	141,000	100,000	150,000
Sovereign	10,431	10,431	1,000,000	500,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,086	1,043	104	13,233	10,431	10,000
Western	70,000	70,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	42,000	42,000	35,000	14,000	7,000	700	98,700	70,000	100,000
Commercial Union	50,264	50,264	7,181,800	3,590,900	30,158	30,158	25,132	10,053	5,026	503	70,872	50,264	50,264
Citizens'	20,000	20,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	200	28,200	20,000	20,000
Liverpool	148,447	148,447	21,210,000	10,605,000	89,068	89,068	74,223	29,689	14,844	1,484	209,308	148,447	148,447
Lancashire	151,000	151,000	25,000,000	12,500,000	90,600	90,600	75,500	30,200	15,100	1,510	212,910	151,000	151,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	200,000	20,000	2,820,000	.....	2,000,000
London Assurance	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	200,000	20,000	2,820,000	.....	2,000,000
Lion Fire	248,963	248,963	35,000,000	17,500,000	149,378	149,378	124,482	49,793	24,896	2,489	351,036	248,963	248,963
Northern	83,000	83,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	49,800	49,800	41,500	16,600	8,300	830	117,030	83,000	83,000
Phœnix of London	104,000	104,000	16,000,000	8,000,000	62,400	62,400	52,000	20,800	10,400	1,040	146,640	104,000	104,000
Queen	148,448	148,448	20,000,000	10,000,000	89,068	89,068	74,224	29,689	14,844	1,484	209,309	148,448	148,448
Scottish	148,448	148,448	20,000,000	10,000,000	89,068	89,068	74,224	29,689	14,844	1,484	209,309	148,448	148,448
Scottish Commercial	50,000	50,000	7,000,000	3,500,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	10,000	5,000	500	70,500	50,000	50,000
Scottish Imperial	37,037	37,037	5,000,000	2,500,000	22,222	22,222	18,518	7,407	3,703	370	52,220	37,037	37,037
Star	130,226	130,226	19,978,124	9,989,062	78,135	78,135	65,113	26,045	13,022	1,302	183,617	130,226	130,226
Agricl. Insd of Wat. rivers	68,778	68,778	9,000,000	4,500,000	41,266	41,266	34,389	13,755	6,877	688	96,975	68,778	68,778
Standard	149,854	149,854	20,000,000	10,000,000	89,912	89,912	74,927	29,970	14,985	1,498	211,292	149,854	149,854
Union of Strasbourg	74,750	74,750	9,975,000	4,987,500	44,850	44,850	37,375	14,950	7,475	748	105,398	74,750	74,750

Fire business in Ontario only.

2 Has insured Dwelling Agricultural premises 4,000,000 and 2,000,000 respectively.

3 Also insured 170,000 in Fire re-insurances and 30,000 in Inland Marine.

4 Including reserve for premiums 80,000 and re-insurance 20,000.

Abstract of the Affairs of the principal Loan and Savings Societies of

		Abstract of Accounts of Building Societies, 31st December, 1875.	Abstract of the Accounts of Building Societies, 31st December, 1876.	Proposed Consolidated Building Societies, 31st December, 1876.	
	LIABILITIES.				
1	Capital Stock	68,399,000	71,400,000	69,000	
2	Reserve Fund	980,000	1,000,000	994,000	
3	Contingent Fund and undistributed profits	84,57	1,000	1,000	
4	Amounts due to investing clients	2,089,000	1,667,000	1,664,000	
5	Deposits	1,930,000	1,852,000	1,08,000	
6	Advances on deposits in Bonds	1,000,000			
7	do do Estates or Securities	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	
8	Interest on Deposits and Debentures	170,000	80,000	9,000	
9	Amounts due to Bankers	1,810,000	1,200,000	1,071,000	
10	Total Liabilities—1875	8,000,000	8,780,000	1,000,000	
11	do 1876	9,000,000	8,780,000	1,000,000	
12	do —1876	9,170,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	
	ASSETS.				
13	Mortgages on Lands in fee, on real estate	6,845,000	6,000,000	600,000	
14	do do do second mortgages				
15	do do do (as security for loans)	50,000	17,000	9,000	
16	Amount due on advances on the stock			1,000	
17	Cash in the Bank	6,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
18	Property sold—Real estate	20,000	10,000	1,000	
19	do Stock in Trade	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
20	Property owned	700,000	800,000	90,000	
21	Total Assets—1875	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
22	Is the Company's or Society's chief business	Mutual, 6%	Mutual, 6%	Mutual, 6%	
23	Amount of stock subscribed	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
24	do paid up upon each share	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
25	do borrowed for the purpose of investment	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
26	do invested in mortgages	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
27	Dividends declared during the year—per cent.	12 per cent.	12 per cent.	12 per cent.	
28	do do —amount	80,000	80,000	80,000	
29	Amount carried to the reserve	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
30	Amount received from borrowers during the year	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
31	do do repayments	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
32	do do arrears	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
33	Average rate of interest of Investments per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	
34	Interest for money borrowed	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	
35	Mortgages upon which payment is [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
36	Amount of mortgages payable by instalments	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
37	do do at an early period	600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
38	Present cash value of mortgages and other securities	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	
39	Rate per cent. at which the Directors expect profit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Order No. continued from statement made to the Prov Treasurer

	Home Loan and Savings Company Limited. 31st January 1896	Building and Loan Association Limited. 30th December 1896	Provincial Land and Building Company Limited. 30th October 1896	The Provincial Investment Trust and Agency Company Limited. 31st January 1896	The Colonial Land and Investment Company Limited. 31st December 1896	Home and Land Loan and Savings Co. Limited. 31st December 1896	Provincial Mortgage and Agency Company Limited. 30th December 1896
1	4668,412	677,170	4611,000	495,000	3807,000	2,000,000	3937,826
2	68,000		40,000	17,000	100,000	100,000	50,000
3	1,000		2,000	1,500	20,000	21,000	2,000
4	4668,412	868,000	4620,000	497,000	1,380,000		3,101,000
5	4,000	227,000	3,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
6		28,000			25,000		1,000,000
7	672,412	1,095,000	4623,000	1,497,000	2,405,000	2,121,000	4,101,000
8	1,078,340	1,888,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
9	1,750,752	2,983,000	4623,000	1,497,000	2,405,000	2,121,000	4,101,000
10	327,588	894,000	477,000	502,000	2,595,000	3,879,000	899,000
11	614,000	1,889,000	992,000	892,000	2,400,000	2,121,000	1,000,000
12		994,000			195,000	1,758,000	1,000,000
13	10,000	8,000	12,000	12,000			1,000
14	624,000	2,883,000	1,004,000	904,000	2,595,000	3,879,000	2,000,000
15	1,126,752	100,000	623,000	593,000	2,405,000	2,121,000	2,101,000
16	45,000	1,000,000	20,000	4,000	40,000	40,000	1,000
17	1,081,752	100,000	603,000	589,000	2,365,000	2,081,000	2,100,000
18	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
19	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
20	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
21	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
22	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	7 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
23	100,000	100,000	400,000	280,000	600,000	600,000	400,000
24	77,752	97,752	223,000	313,000	765,000	521,000	701,000
25	177,752	197,752	623,000	593,000	1,365,000	1,121,000	1,101,000
26	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
27	17.77	19.77	15.57	14.83	22.75	18.68	27.53
28	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	7 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
29	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	7 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	10,000	10,000	40,000	28,000	60,000	60,000	40,000
32	10,000	10,000	40,000	28,000	60,000	60,000	40,000
33	10,000	10,000	40,000	28,000	60,000	60,000	40,000

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

1891.

MERRY ERLATT *President.*

WILLIAM MOFF, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE.

H R. Forbes W J Baines, C S Gzowski, Jr

MEMBERS

William Alexander	W G. Cassels,	William Hope,
Robert Bandy	A. Gilmor Cassels,	W Kortwright Jr
James Brownlee,	Robert Cochran,	Herbert Mortimer
Phil p Browne,	H. R. Forbes,	Edmund P. Osler
Ewing Buchan,	C. S. Gzowski, Jr	Henry Pellatt,
W J Baines,	H. L. Hime,	R. H. Temple.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following represents the gross earnings of a number of Canadian railway companies during the calendar years 1880 and 1879 and the increase of traffic :—

	1880	879	Increase.
Grand Trunk.	$10,429,87	$8,772,314	$1,657,573
Great Western	6,394,268	4,918,387	686 871
Canada Southern	3,160,000	2,410,000	749 930
Northern and North-Western	1,530,237	1,402,317	128 919
Toronto, Grey and Bruce.	342,295	309,218	33,077
Toronto and Nipissing.	139,149	121 866	17 283
*Credit Valley	124 940		
Midland Railway	336,154	268,399	77 755
Whitby Port Per y and Lindsay	90,295	72 895	17 400

*Re-operations part of the year only.

HOPE & TEMPLE

MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE,

STOCK BROKERS,

18 KING ST. EAST TORONTO.

Stocks Bought and Sold for Cash, or on Margin

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing

And solicit a visit from buyers visiting the market, or letter orders, which will always receive prompt attention.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

ALL THE LEADING COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS OF THE DOMINION ARE REPRESENTED IN OUR STOCK

IMPORTED WOOLLENS

AND

CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS

A SPECIALTY

REPRESENTATIVES:

Quebec and Lower Provinces
JAMES McGILLIVRAY
Office 256 St. James St. Montreal.

Great Western Railway
A. R. AULD

Niagara District and Lake Shore
S. M. STERLING

Grand Trunk Railway West and Northern Counties.
R. W. PENTECOST

Grand Trunk East,
J. S. SNIDER

Northern Railway
GEORGE McPHAIL

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,

TORONTO

THOMAS LAILEY & Co,

WHOLESALE

Clothing Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH,

AND BEST QUALITY

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

NO 14 FRONT ST WEST,

Opposite Crown Bank. TORONTO.

DRY GOODS

Intending purchasers would do well to Examine our Stock before placing their orders

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT ON INSIDE OF FRONT COVER

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO

GILLESPIE, MEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Straw Goods, &c

28 and 30
Wellington Street, TORONTO

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The year just closed shows a marked improvement in the commerce of Toronto. In all branches of business there has been a steady growth, and our citizens have before them what would seem a prosperous career. The trade of the latter part of the year especially has been wonderfully free from speculative booms, and the condition of trade is apparently healthier than for a number of years past. The large number of business houses that were forced to the wall by their creditors, and those who took advantage of the bankruptcy law before its repeal on April 3rd, left the field comparatively clear of weak humans. We are pleased to note the attempts made by our manufacturers and wholesale merchants in shortening credits. Although they have but partly succeeded, this step in the right direction will eventually have its beneficial effect. The "cash" system, or thirty days, wherever adopted, has proved the most satisfactory and we look forward to the time when it will be generally enforced by our merchants.

Competition has been very keen in many of the leading departments of trade, and profits have, in consequence, suffered. During previous years a strong rivalry existed in certain lines between the merchants of Montreal and those of the "queen City" but it is apparent to all that we have held our own and added somewhat to our trade. In dry goods especially during 1880, Montreal carried all these stores to their own and the Lower Provinces; and where there or four of our travellers used to be seen in Ontario, there is but one now. Our numerous dry goods, millinery, hardware, grocery, crockery and drug houses are additional evidences of our increasing prosperity. The erection of new warehousing, and improvements and additions to old ones, with the past year have been many and our leading retail thoroughfare, King Street, will vie with any other in a city of the same size. The natural advantages of Toronto should not be overlooked—for it is to those that her civil sons are greatly indebted. She is situated in the midst of the most fertile and wealthy Province of the Dominion, and accessible by seven railway lines. These roads, running to the north, east and west, give country merchants during business within a radius of one to two hundred miles, an opportunity of making our wholesale houses and returning home within twenty-four hours. The more general spreading of small orders over a longer period without being confined to certain seasons, and their increased number are partly due to rail facilities.

The progress of the city during the past year is gratifying. The assessment of real and personal property and income for 1881 and 1880 was as follows

	1881.	1880.	Increase.
Real	$46 648 . 90	$42,890 988	$2,347 577
Income	6,238,738	2,010 69	1,227,048
Personal	6,567 600	6,242,158	9 538
Tota	$54 185,275	$50,633,720	$3,582,105

The growth of population as a mere test of the city's progress, and the following figures show what this has been during the past twelve years

1869	50,506	1875	71,092
870	54,750	1876	72 986
1871	57,020	1877	76,787
1872	63,041	1878.	73,915
1873	67 985	1879	74,119
1874	68,579	1880	76,834

In those twelve years the population of the city has increased 26 439 or 53 per cent. During this same period suburban villages have sprung up in every direction, largely peopled by business men and laboring men of the city whose total population is, at a moderate estimate, 10,000 more. Such progress during a period of adverse circumstances is an evidence of healthy and favoring conditions which are a good omen of future greatness and prosperity

Tuesday.

FAILURES IN THE CITY DURING 1880.

The following is a detailed statement of the name or of failures that occurred in the city during the year with liabilities and assets

FIRST QUARTER.

		Liabilities.	Assets.
1	Auctioneer	$ 3,750	$ 1,750
4	Builders	13,850	10,270
4	Boy Goods dealers	31 170	27 277
1	Carpenter dealer	1,227	613
6	Grocers	13,212	672
1	Hardware dealer	4,347	2,900
4	Hat dealers	6,985	3,250
4	Retail and Liquor dealers	27,216	10,750
1	Lumber dealer	7,000	700
1	Photographer	3,000	2,200
1	Printer and Publisher	10,000	7,000
2	Shoe dealers	5,908	2,953
2	Miscellaneous	31 139	7,903
—		—	—
39		$364,987	$180, 43

SECOND QUARTER.

2	Bakers	$ 5,744	$6,912
1	Dry Goods dealer	10,750	2,000
	Crops	2,000	600
	Hat dealer	1,600	500
1	Hardware dealer	12,000	2,000
2	Shoe dealers	4,500	1,200
1	Tobacco dealer	6 000	
9		$46,994	$12 452

THIRD QUARTER.

1	Auctioneer	$ 300	$
	Builder	2,500	2,500
	Cigar and Tobacco dealer	1 800	400
	Confectioner	250	100
	Crockery dealer	1,500	200
	Grocer	5,000	1 000
1	Hat dealer	1 20	480
2	Shoe dealers.	1 970	480
	Tailor	80	80
	Tavern	3, 50	
1	Undertaker	1 000	200
12		$16,500	$4,520

FOURTH QUARTER.

6	Be bers	$28,000	$12,000
4	Dry Goods dealers	54,000	2 200
2	Grocers	21,000	18,000
1	Miscellaneous	3,000	4,000
9		$110,000	$36,700

RECAPITULATION

2	Auctioneers	$ 12,300	$ 1,750
2	Bakers	5 744	6,912
7	Builders	226,250	165,750
	Confectioner	250	100
	Crockery dealer	500	500
2	Dry Goods dealers	140,000	61 972
1	Furniture dealer	227	1 3
9	Grocers	80 042	33,932
5	Hardware dealers	16,347	6,000
4	Hat Dealers	9,850	2,150
6	Hotels and Liquor dealers	40,300	9,750
	Lumber dealer	7 000	700
	Photographer	3,000	3,000
1	Pr ite and Publ sher	10,000	7 000
6	Shoe dealers	10,984	5,036
1	Tailor	60	50
2	Tobacco dealers	7 000	600
1	Undertaker	1 000	200
4	Miscellaneous	20,133	1 300
60	Total,	$660 721	$366, 78

Total Failures in city—1880 31
1879 134
1878 114

The total number and amount of failures among Canadian traders in recent years are as follows

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1880	907	$7,947,043
1879	1202	10,841,997
1878	1413	18,135,269
1877	1690	25,619,147
1876	1728	24,917,881
1875	1768	30,345,957
1874	966	7,056,768
1873	804	12,334,191

DRY GOODS.

The branch of trade contrasts to grow steadily, and was fairly profitable to dealers during the year. Prices did not fluctuate so rapidly as in the previous year, and cotton goods were well sustained throughout. Towards the end of the season there was a slight reduction in some lines, which was caused by readjusting lists, and the production of a lighter article. The quantity of Canadian goods manufactured was much greater than during the previous years and mills also increased in like proportion. These goods are sold at an average credit of three months from dating, and foreign goods will average four months. The year has been characterized by an unusually small number of bad debts, and the profitable business is mainly attributed to the fact. On account of considerable competition and shorter credits, profits have been small. The fairs in Ontario so closely operated by Canada houses. A few years ago Montreal travellers were very numerous, but in many sections they are now seldom seen. The growth of the staple dry goods business of late city has been enormous, and the trade over is now large. Some twelve years ago the business was of small proportions, but to-day there are no less than 25 regular wholesale dealers, of which 19 deal in staple goods. The amount of sales during the past year aggregated some $8,000,000, being an increase of about fifteen per cent. on the previous year. Notes have been met more promptly than for a number of years, and prospects are considered very encouraging. There were only nine failures in the retail trade during the year with liabilities of $140,000 and assets at $61 677. The largest was of an old established house with $50,000 liabilities and $20,000 assets.

The movement of goods was fair at the commencement of the season, the advancing prices of both cotton and woollen goods tending to produce the result. Manufacturers, who had been in receipt of large orders became more independent than in previous years, and adopted measures for a strict adherence to prices. Stocks as a rule were comparatively small in the hands with, and for a time manufacturers were unable to supply the demand. Up till about the 1st of March business had been somewhat slow on account of the mild weather and bad condition of roads. During the month, however there was considerable activity and a large number of country merchants

arrived to give their personal attention to orders. On account of strikes in Great Britain, dealers experienced some difficulty in getting their supplies. The prints from there were of beautiful patterns, and much superior to those from the United States. The shawl trade with the latter country was in cheapings, flushs, and denims, which goods are apparently better adapted to the wants of the Canadian trade. The demand in May was not as active as was expected which may be attributed to the small movement of goods in the country. The open weather and high prices being the chief draw-backs. Strenuous efforts were made by American manufacturers to find themselves of their large stocks of cotton, which had a depressing effect on this market for a few weeks. However, it was of short duration and prices became firmer. The decline in the price of wool during the summer caused some uneasiness among the trade, and a number of houses began to cut prices to rid themselves of stocks of tweeds bought at the highest figures. The decline in woollens was about fifteen per cent. during the fall, but prices continued steady thereafter. Prices would probably have declined more had not some of the large manufacturers come to the aid of the smaller ones and taken their stocks. The movement of tweeds was unactive during the early part of the season, however no doubt holding back in anticipation of a decline on the result of lower prices for the new material Towards the close of the season manufacturers shipped of surplus stocks at a reduction

Trade assumed a much more active appearances in the fall, based more or less on the good conditions of the crops. The demand for all descriptions of staple goods tended to run up color to a large amounts. Factories were unable to supply the demand for flannels and anything much preferred to sell small quantities than large ones to their customers. In many instances they were oversold. The demand for Ulster clothings and reversibles has also very great during the fall and prices were reasonably firm. At the close of the year the stocks of Canadian goods remaining on hand were small especially such lines as shirts, drawers, &c. The tone of the market has been generally lead by there being little or no space at a movements observed There has been a more general sorting up trade on the seasons of set ply as did seasons have been less restricted. This feature in detail is coming to the may seasons in the city by call from different quarters, and is the more cautious policy of country purchasers. Our exporters too, we are glad to learn, are making these purchases in Europe with more interest than formerly Taken altogether this branch of business is on a better basis, and has a more cheering outlook than for a number of years.

Leading wholesale dealers John Macdo uald & Co. Samson, Kennedy & Gouin et Hughes Bros. Wyld Beack & Bartlett. A. R. McMaster & Bro. W J McMaster Medberg & Co. Ogilvy & Co. Gordon Mackay & Co [illegible] Sin th & Henderson John Roberts son, Sons & Co. Peter Ryan Dobbie & Currie D Arcuit & Cie Bryce McMurrich & Co Hodgson & Boyd Cadenhe Burton & Co Darling, Cockburn & Co.

Leading retail dealers—R. Wallace & Sons; W. A. Murray & Co.; Thos. Thompson & Son; Thos. Woodhouse & J. H. Price; James Wood; Geo. James M. Hamilton; J. C. Hurst; John Kay, Keown & McAllister; C. Page & Sons; Putney & Co.; Robert Simpson; T. Eaton & Co.; John Catto & Co.

IMPORTS.

The following represents the quantity and value of goods entered for home consumption at this port for the calendar years 1879 and 1880 and the goods remaining in bond at the end of the year 1880:—

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec. 31 '80
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Carpets, yds	230,787	$ 89,408	$ 23,734	$ 1,7
Cottons.				
Blanket, unbleached sheetings, yds.	1,272,993	127,093	181,498	8,024
Bngkams plaids, etc. yds	8,320	797	838	
Jeans, denims and drillings, yds	2,326,199	206,4	98,140	16,786
Wadding, batts, quilts&c., lbs	94,436	13,287	7,222	376
Wadding, batts, cloth, lbs	5,533	1,772	1,772	
Knitting yarns, etc., dyed, lbs	15,815	13,597	13,430	
Knitting yarns, not dyed, lbs.	2,101	1,758	2,208	238
Knitting yarns, unbleached, lbs	3,618	1,896	1,950	513
Sheetings, bags, lbs		98,881	90,087	6,67
Shirtings, white, etc		37,824	12,815	2,084
Sewing threads		46,432	40,701	622
Clothing and shirts		41,484	2,238	
Tickets, for ship sails		1,791 17	1,359 50	93,000
Other cotton goods		15,000		
Crapes		1,000		
Linens, towels, duck, clothing, etc		268,8	247,024	1,250
Shirts, linen		10,000	8,440	
Drugs, patent		200,296	1[illegible],841	
Spirits and turpentine		20,444	1[illegible]	
Furs		2,000	2,[illegible]	
Ready made clothing		7,140	5,707	
Hats and caps		17,845	15,905	
Sewing, lbs	4,7[illegible]	20,[illegible]	2[illegible]	
Shawls	1	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	
Miscellaneous dry goods		345,[illegible]	286,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wearing apparel		52 2[illegible]	28,140	
Woollens,				
Blankets, lbs	90,455	28,407	5,[illegible]	1[illegible]
Carpets, rugs, oilcloths, etc. lbs.	1,013,911	160,[illegible]	2[illegible],[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Flannels, lbs	58,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Clothing, shirts, drawers, etc., lbs	12,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	37,[illegible]	2[illegible]
Shawls, lbs	24,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	[illegible]
Yarn for knitting, etc. lbs	40,[illegible]	47,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]
Tweed goods, yds	4,[illegible],[illegible]	644,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing ready-made, lbs	1[illegible],[illegible]	98,[illegible]	62,[illegible]	[illegible]
Carpets, yds	4[illegible],[illegible]	248,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	[illegible]
Felt, for sheets, lbs.	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Other goods		1[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]

PATERSON BROS.,

IMPORTERS

Straw Goods, Millinery

AND

Fancy Dry Goods

PROMINENT DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES STRAW HATS
MEN'S AND BOYS STRAW HATS
MILLINERY SILKS
MANTLE TRIMMINGS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
RIBBONS AND LACES,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS
FRINGES, CRAPES AND
MILLINERS REQUISITES &c.

ALSO

Berlin Wools, &c., &c.

---

38 AND 40 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,

TORONTO

32 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

D. McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Millinery

AND

Fancy Dry Goods.

51 YONGE STREET

TORONTO

MILLINERY.

Among the numerous wholesale branches of trade in this city none have a better standing than the millinery house. The trade dates back many years, and Toronto has long considered its headquarters as the Dominion in this line for a short year. Our importations have always been selected with the greatest of care, and they have found readymade among the best classes of society. The field of operations is a large one, extending from the Ottawa Valley to the far North-West. Unless show considerable fluctuations from year to year cause from having to be marked down as the demand varies with the fashions. During the season there is a large business transaction in straw goods.

The movement in this branch of business is generally in advance of others in the spring and fall, the trade in this line distributed over a longer period of having the most year. Taken altogether there is quite an increase in the early sales, and nowhere can be found a prettier trade. The demand set in early at the beginning of the year and kept right along up to midsummer. The fall openings were on a grand scale, and during September and October sales were heavy. Collections as in other branches of trade, were unusually good, and the number of bad debts remarkably small. The stocks to chosen from were large and well assorted, and gave great satisfaction. The aggregate business in large is a city of the population of Toronto is having amounted to $1,500,000 this year. The trade in this line in Chicago, with its large population and thickly settled country round about, aggregate only a little over $6,000,000

Wholesale houses—Dinnon Bros. Mclennan, Proctor & Co. McCall & Co. G. Goulding & Son. James Bradley & Co. Alexander & Reid Thomas May & Co.

CLOTHING

The demand for ready-made clothing is increasing year by year There are seven large houses in the Dominion and the merchant tailors' trade has been injured to a great extent by them. There are but two regular wholesale dealers in this city but several dealers make specialties of certain lines of clothing such as overalls, shirts &c. The trade of Toronto houses is largely confined to the Province of Ontario although there have been numerous orders received from Manitoba. One of our rein I firms is surprised for the most part from Hamilton There is considerable competition with Montreal houses, and although profits have been narrowed down the year 6 of the year's business has been satisfactory One houses turn out goods that compare favorably with the best custom make, and it is perhaps due to this fact that sales are increasing. There are a large number of workers employed in the manufacture of these goods, and labor-saving machinery is being added as the wants of the trade require. The most flourishing establishments of Toronto are now supplied with steam engines, which are driven by the new gas engine—a step in advance of Montreal houses.

There was an advance in prices during the winter of 1889-90, and values generally have been pretty well sustained. Trade in the spring was brisk, after which there was a period of quietness. In the fall the demand was good for all classes of goods. Particularly was this the case with overcoats, the demand for which was greater than the supply. In this business six months' credit is the rule, and during the past year these were few notes renewed and no bad debts. The total turnover in this department of trade during 1890 was $1,000,000, or about 20 per cent over that of the previous year. Messrs. Livingston, Crombie & Co., Thomas Ridley, Scott, Jackson, the wholesale dealers of the city. Retail: P. Jamieson, Oak Hall, Petley & Co.

FANCY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

In the several departments that come under this heading, business during the year just closed has been prosperous generally. There are a variety of goods included in these branches, some of which are to be found in millinery houses. Included are embroideries, silk fringes, trimming goods, buttons, corsets, garden flowers, lamp mantles, notions, &c. We also include the only house that deals in laces. The demand for these classes of goods has increased and the business done in Toronto is greater than in any other city in the Dominion. There are twelve or thirteen houses engaged in the trade and they report an increase of 15 to 18 per cent. in sales over 1889. The trade has been a particularly safe and lucrative one, bad debts being an unreal. Ontario is the best field for Toronto dealers, although some large sales have been made in the north-west. Montreal and as far east as Winnipeg. There are a few houses that have been able to do a cash business, but still the majority four months is the usual. During the fall there was considerable activity and many country dealers took advantage of cash payments. The estimated value of sales during the year amounts to $1,000,000.

The following represents the value of goods entered for home consumption at all ports during the years 1889 and 1890 and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31st, 1889:

	1889.	1890.	In bond Dec. 31 1889.
Artificial flowers, &c.	$ 13,762	$ 13,811	$ 91
Embroideries	20,107	1,965	670
Fans	8,167	4,534	2,817
Feathers, artificial	35,250	4,660	
Feathers, ostrich &c.	116,534	60,207	
Toys	28,650	4,490	
All others	21,405	18,276	11
Hair, n.o.p.	4	60,844	
Lace thread		28,400	
Parasols and umbrellas	30,795	28,632	65

Fancy dry goods dealers: Tuckersmith, Josselyn & Co. Clinton, E.

THE

Lace Warehouse

—IS SHOWING FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

There is not one novelty introduced this season which cannot be obtained from our Stock

WE SHOW ALSO THE MOST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Curtains, Lambrequins and Curtain Nets

EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

The Lace Warehouse

Has been refitted throughout, enabling us to display our goods at less inconvenience to our customers.

NOTE THE ADDRESS.

WHITE & COMPANY,

18 & 20 COLBORNE STREET,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

N.B.—Our Stock of EMBROIDERIES will be replenished by regular weekly shipments throughout the season.

WHITE & COMPANY

NOBBY GOODS

Briggs & Dunnet,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,

GLOVES, MITTS, &C.

34 Front Street West, - TORONTO.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Brush & Broom Manufacturers Flint & Lavender; Williams, Levian & Hamburger J. F. Rogers Dingman Bitchney & Co

Fancy goods dealers. M. A. Nelson & Sons Burdick & Co., W. H. Mitchell & Co., Carver, Marshall & Co., and Smith & Hodgen Lesee White & Co

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

The last, cap and fur trade of Toronto has now assumed to large proportions, and is increasing every year. For good samples and assortment this city is acknowledged to be the headquarters of the Dominion. As a consequence travellers from Montreal find it very difficult to do any business in the West, and have to look to the Maritime Provinces for the most of their trade. Some five or six years ago there was only one wholesale house in this line of business located here, but there are now no less than six engaged exclusively in the wholesale trade. The aggregate sales last year amounted to $1 250,000 and the business is constantly extending.

The manufacture of the fur branch of the trade is particularly commendable. Several of the houses started the manufacture of fur lately, and large quantities are now being made here. All the factories had orders during the whole season, which was a good indication that the goods were very acceptable to the trade generally. The trade of Toronto in this line extends to all parts of the Dominion particularly in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories. Owing to our central position as a distributing point, the trade is destined to develop to enormous proportions as our Western Provinces become settled. The increase in this business opens up a large market for raw skins, and dealers and trappers will now find

[illegible]

Wholesale dealers Gillespie, Moat & Co. A. A. Allan & Co T. Christie & P. E. Bastedo & Co. Briggs & Dennes. James Ingram. W & D Dineen retail

IMPORTS.

	1879.		1878.	
	No. or Value.	Value.	No. or Value.	Value.
Hats, caps, and bonnets of beaver and fur, straw &c		$280,956		$6,808
Hats, caps, and bonnets of fur	14,939	$4,220		
Bonnets, plush	810	586		
Fur, manufactured	26,252	7 064		

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocery trade of this city is large our merchants are conspicuous as prominent citizens, and take considerable interest in commercial matters. Goods were paid for during the latter part of this year with a degree of promptness never before known in this his-

bury of the trade. There were numerous instances where country merchants availed themselves of the advantages extended in prompt buyers, and discounted their bills. The country trade is increasing steadily, but buyers appear to be more cautious, and order sparingly. The failures are comparatively small, and no bad debts to speak of were contracted. The number of houses doing business is about the same as last year, there being twenty. There are several firms who do a business of about half a million, the sales will exceed that considerably. The aggregate business during the past year amounted to $8,000,000.

The spring trade was rather quiet, which was partly due to the bad condition of the roads, the movement of grain was impeded and travellers had considerable difficulty in getting about. The fullness of the former months turned into some activity in May, when numerous city orders were received from the North West. The two summer months are rainy and busy, and the movement in such has been large.

FORGES.

Low grades of yellow sugar opened the year at 5¼c. they declined to 4¾c. in April and 6c. in June. In August on a par trade was done and the prices were firm at 8¼c. but the last three months of the year values were easier at 7⅞ to 8c. The bright grades sympathized with the mark. In January granulated opened at 10¼c. rose to 10¾c. in February declined to 10¼c. in June, rose to 10¾c. in August, and declined to 10¼c. at the close of the year. As will be noticed in the following table our importations have materially fallen off the past year. The heavy duties put upon the high grades prevented the importation of those qualities. The consumption of small stocks on raw and the additional advantages gained by refiners by supplying direct to their works, gave the two Canadian refiners the control of this article.

The Customs return, showing the quantity of sugars of all kinds imported at Toronto during the past 4 ght years, is as follows

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1868	2,914,488	1872	16,373, 70
1869	7,936,093	1873	10,449, 822
1870	18,077,629	1874	8,603,263
1871	15,662 587	1875	9,434,536

TEAS.

The tea trade has been good the past year and the movement larger than for some years. We have several firms who make this trade a specialty and some are confining themselves exclusively to it. The demand was unusually large for low grades, and at times stocks were run pretty low. Prices have not fluctuated much but there were numerous periods of firmness and easiness in sympathy with outside markets. One importation during the year was the largest on this port. The total quantity of teas, as per Customs House returns, imported into this city during the past eight years, is as follows

	Exp.		Imp.
1880	2,782,000	1876	2,300,312
1877	2,972,246	1875	2,226,486
1878	2,704,062	1874	2,477,378
1879	2,960,128	1873	1,616,992

Wholesale Dealers: Frank Smith & Co. Smith & Humphrey, Pattison, Lees & Co. Wm. Ramsay & Co. John Morrison. W. J. Ramsay & Co. Hall, McIntosh & Knox. John C. Fitch. Roy Elkin & Co. Geo. Mickle & Co. Moore & Warren Bros. Crang, Dorrington & Co. James Lumsden. J. & F. G. Sinclair. Bonar, Jardine & Mason. Ramsay & Co. J. Burns.

IMPORTS.

The following represents the value of imports for the past two years, and the goods in bond Dec. 31, 1880

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Anchovies and capers, the.	56,567	$ 2,965	$ 1,749	$ 807
Baking powder		687	459	
Black Lead		5,313	5,849	450
Bluing		4,316	3,648	25
Candles, tallow wax, etc.	13,760	1,737	986	
Cherry, dried, canned, or green, the.	2,402	262	263	60
Cocoanuts, No.	32,100	1,042	1,000	
Cocoa paste, the	12,648	2,062	1,843	182
Coffee, green and roasted, the	573,959	59,062	60,823	23,380
Fruits and nuts,		145,381	146,738	38,887
Jellies			1,000	
Mincemeat, the	9,415	658	1,170	46
Molasses, galls		2,275	3,849	288
Pickles and Sauces		12,086	7,944	3,023
Sausage casings		2,466	2,402	
Salt, in bulk, the	24,940	112	436	
Soap		5,264	5,440	194
Spices, the	120,610	11,486	13,257	1,718
Starch, the	58,000	3,625	3,805	388
Sugar	775,287	27,749	73,986	8,625
Sugar, not above No 16	3,946,000	144,000	129,000	19,316
Sugar, equal to No 9	663,459	24,886	24,870	
Syrups, refined, glucose, etc. the	369,484	20,921	17,780	1,173
Tallow, the	600	54		
Tea, black the	3,326,252	96,702	91,737	52,013
Tea, green, the	1,102,695	61,362	52,749	48,580
Tobacco, sugary, galls, etc. the.	13,700	20,120	42,865	2,294
Vinegar, galls	2,650	70	240	30
Yeast, the		925	906	
Fish, preserved in		6,387	4,771	648
Rice, the	660,648	7,353	25,377	3,469
Ale beer etc galls	1,818	2,163	4,760	2,278
Spirits, brandy gin rum and whiskey galls	98,950	53,990	39,286	37,917
Spirits, wine and champagne, galls	32,807	60,616	31,582	28,527
Spirits, cordials, Calegna water etc galls	621	1 668	1 271	49

HARDWARE.

The wholesale hardware trade of Toronto has grown considerably of late years. Its houses have a high standing in the commercial community, and are well known throughout the Dominion. Our merchants have displayed a more than usual amount of enterprise during the past year, and notwithstanding the decline in many lines of merchandize, they have succeeded in securing fair profits. A great deal of keen competition has existed for the whole year and had our dealers not been alive to the necessities of the trade and to their own interests, they would undoubtedly have fared badly. This city from the central position it occupies in the most populous and wealthy section of the Dominion, offers greater advantages as a distributing point than elsewhere. It is perhaps to this one thing that the gradual development of the trade is largely due. Our jobbers in handling one or seven different directions, cannot but attract business. Travellers can come and go frequently, and the interchange of ideas with merchants as regards the requirements of trade is beneficial. The dealer is made aware of many details which would not otherwise come under his notice. In this way it often happens that serious mistakes are avoided, and there is better harmony between purchaser and seller. The enlargements offered purchasers of 1884 hardware are unsurpassed, stocks in the city being large and well assorted. Prices also are as low as the lowest. And as many lines of goods come from the United States they can be laid down here as cheap, if not cheaper than anywhere else in Canada. The difference in freight on English steel goods laid down here, as compared with Canadian, is unimportant. Our customers noticed from numerous causes, and no source on many instances of railway repair and wharves. There was an increase in the manufacture of heavy goods in the west, and on good pay. This was being turned here for the manufacture of barbed fence wire. The manner in which stocks are bought is worthy of note, and the rule is systematically adhered to. this particular by certain young houses in the trade in commendable. There are some five wholesale houses in the city and we believe that another will be added shortly. The sales of the year aggregate ten to twenty per cent more than those of the previous year and for 1884 are estimated at $3,000,000.

The trade at the beginning of the year was fairly active, with advancing prices. The demand for iron was brisk from the foundries, and the outlook was most encouraging. The States markets got round prices and a number of small channels that had been closed for some time started up some The advance during the first two months was so rapid that a number of houses kept their travellers in, thinking that they would be the gainers by so doing. When they did go out, sales were not made freely, and were chiefly confined to small parcels. Trade was active in the fall and dealers were highly pleased with the arrangements with which notes were met. The aggregate sales of October and November were much larger than at the corresponding periods for a number of years. Up till December business continued

good and packers were kept on the jump. The demand for skeins set in early, and the trade in them was of enormous dimensions. A number of leading mills were unable to supply the demand. During the first six months of the year the demand for nearly all classes of goods was checked by the high prices, and payments were not as satisfactory owing to the slow movement of produce. The latter half of the year however, there was little room for grumbling, as the volume of trade was proportionately larger and payments better than ever before. The following prices current at the first of each month in the year will give a good idea as to the course of values:

	Salts	Bar Iron	Pig Iron	Clear Pine
January	$6 25	$2 20	$20 00	$0 00
February	2 75	2 25	21 00	0 00
March	4 00	2 75	21 00	0 00
April	4 00	2 75	20 00	0 00
May	2 75	2 75	21 00	0 00
June	2 75	2 60	22 00	0 00
July	2 50	2 25	20 00	0 00
August	3 25	2 25	20 00	0 00
September	2 25	2 25	21 00	0 00
October	2 10	2 10	21 00	0 00
November	2 25	2 10	21 00	0 00
December	2 75	1 85	23 00	0 00

Wholesale dealers—Wm. Thomson & Co. Rice Lewis & Son. H. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co. H. S. Howland Sons & Co. Gault Bros. & Co. T. J. Darling & Co. Retail—P. Patterson & Son. Allen Street & Crumbie. J. Fedder & Son. Rose & Allen. J. E. Ryan. Finch & Bro.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond Dec. 31, 1880:

	1880.		1879	In bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Steam boilers, cars, boats, tugs, vessels and parts of		$36,606	$4 998	$1 484
Copper, yellow metal, bolts, spikes, nails		30,409	19,185	413
Cut and plate cut or not	1 642,779	8,000	6 41	
Furniture of all kinds—gunpowder, blasting, etc. the		16,791	3,396	484 5.01
Iron Manufactures of				
Agricultural implements		3,39	704	
Anvils, cwt	87	680	4	
Bands and hoops, cwt	5,022	6,40	5,4 6	
Bars, rolled, etc. cwt	45,500	46,287	50,958	
Bedsteads, etc		80	200	
Boiler plates, cwt	3,483	5,063	2,774	
Bolts, washers, rivets, etc. cwt	2,700	3,967	2,118	
Canada plates, cwt	4,100	2,538	6,180	
Car wheels and axles cwt	900	742	250	
Castings		21,238	40,400	
Cast-iron water pipe		14,401	6,6 1	
Chain cables, cwt	2,320	8, 14	3,106	

	1880.		1879	Increase or Decrease 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Cartwheels, wooden		$ 930	$ 66	
Carvers and hafters		4,000	27,130	$12,800
Casewares, furniture etc.		83,400	67,650	
Hollowware, turned, etc		16,841	11,987	
Locks, all kinds		6,000	2,750	
Machines, sewing, No	5,430	70,000	62,432	
Machines, all others		84,441	45,000	
Malleable castings		12,000	2,800	
Mill irons and cranks		1,000	1,000	
Nails, Hungarian and cut	8,000	300	371	
Nails, screws, spikes, etc., lbs	20,164	3,000	2,464	0,023
Nuts, lbs	23,00	1,363	1,005	
Oil and soap, tons		600	500	
Pin, lbs	1,372	28,000	7,840	0,023
Rolled beam, angles, screw, fish plates, etc		40,000	3,740	
Shoe iron cwt.	10,960	43,000	30,000	1,476
Stoves, parts	8,130	5,000	6,350	
Steam	225	1,500	1,005	
Tacks, brads, etc		6,000	850	
Tin plates, cwt	9,000	47,000	22,800	302
Tubing, cwt	12,251	28,000	20,000	1,000
Wire, all		46,000	35,000	
Iron and steel manufactures, cutlery etc		65,000	60,350	1,264
Lead, manufactures of, pig, bars, etc		20,000	16,000	
Spirits, Manufactures of				
Files and rasps		8,000	7,000	
Mountain, rifles, etc		14,365	11,000	
Printing machines		6,000	2,500	
Rifles, guns,		3,000	4,000	
Surgical instruments		2,000	2,000	
Saws, cutlery, etc		4,000	2,300	
Tools, carpenters, etc		30,000	28,000	
All others		30,000	22,000	
Steel carpet		2,000	1,000	
Tin, manufactures of		30,000	42,000	1,320
Tinsmithing manufactures, cwt	1,000	4,000	4,000	
Metal				
Bullet		1,000	900	
Manufactures of		23,000	20,000	
German silver		4,000	2,000	
Britannia ware, etc		2,000	3,000	

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Some general observations on this branch of trade will be of interest. The general amount of business done by the leading wholesale houses in the city in 1880 is said to have been greater than in 1879. In some quarters it is said that the trade in regular prized goods was better in 1880 than in 1879 others said there was not any appreciable difference. These remarks are made with regard to the whole amount of trade, and without respect to the operations of competition. The profits of the trade are said to have been not pretty

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY,

18, 20 and 22 Front Street, Toronto.

Hardware and Earthenware Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE SPADES AND SHOVELS, FORKS, HOES, SCYTHES SNATHS, ETC ETC.

EARTHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

Lorne, Oak and Wheat Patterns White Granite Ware,

C C. Ware English and Canadian,

French and English China,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS KEROSENE FIXTURES &c

AMERICAN GEM FRUIT JARS

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY.

William Thomson. [illegible] and Front Street, Toronto.

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Metals, Tin Plates, Chemicals, &c., &c.

58 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Lamp and Lamp Goods Department No. 9 Jordan Street.

ENGLISH HOUSE

SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN,

No. 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool.

Consignments of Canadian produce can be sent Liverpool friends will have their special attention.

M. & L. S. B. & Co.

JOHN MORISON,

35 FRONT STR. EAST,

TORONTO,

Begs to call attention to his large stock of fine

TEAS GENERAL GROCERIES WINES AND LIQUORS.

As these goods have been well bought, the Retail Trade would do well to inspect them before buying elsewhere. Special inducements to Cash and Prompt Pay. ly. n. 179

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

DUN WIMAN & CO

ESTABLISHED 1841

THE Oldest and Most Reliable Agency on the Continent. With long experience and ample means we are able to offer our Subscribers facilities for inquiries in any of our competitors

We are the only Firm in Canada publishing a weekly list of Bills of Sale Chattel Mortgages Writs and Judgments

GET TERMS MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION. TH

CHAS. E THORNE & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

AND

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS,

EARTHENWARE,

LAMP GOODS, CUTLERY AND

SILVER-PLATED WARE

---

29 KING STREET WEST,

AND

22 & 24 MELINDA STREET,

TORONTO

ONTARIO ENVELOPE FACTORY

BARBER & ELLIS,

PROPRIETORS.

DEALERS IN PAPER

AND

General Stationery

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER BOXES,

AND ENVELOPES.

THE TRADE

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK

Nos. 14 Jordan and 15 Melinda Streets,

TORONTO.

fire on 14th, owing to completion, both in Toronto and Montreal. The Montreal competition especially is said to have been keen, and prices had to be put at figures to meet it. The trade east of Toronto by merchants here has also the old standing drawback of higher freight rates on the Grand Trunk than what are paid by Montreal dealers. Payments are said to have been more regular and better altogether in 1880 than they were in 1879 and fewer bad debts are reported. Altogether the trade has been good although somewhat cut up by competition, and the merchants in this city believe they can offer as good a market as can be found further east. The prospects for trade this season are believed to be good, and remunerative will be fair if the business be not further cut up by competition. The estimated sales in the department of trade are placed at $400,000 and the number of wholesale houses is four.

Wholesale.—Wm. Thomson & Co. Chas. R. Thorne & Co. Gowans, Kent & Co. Patton & Co. Retail.—G Harrison John Edgar & Son.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond, Dec. 31st, 1880

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec 31
	Duty	Value.	Value	1880.
Earthenware, he'n, colored, white, granite, &c.		161,354	141,258	$6,664
China and porcelain		39,383	30,760	1,088
Glass, cased, cut—excluding window		49,199	122,468	1,961
Plate Glass, silvered	10,456	6,727	7,806	.....
Plate Glass, not silvered, n. e.	18,136	15,143	16,171	.....

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

The year under review has witnessed a marked revival of trade, the total turnover being estimated at $3 000 000 at this point. Owing to the wrecking out of weak houses payments have been better met, though there are still too many who have not learned the full value of the adage "The best investment for money is to pay your debts." Profits show a constant tendency to diminution, and it is doubtful if any branch of business is carried on with sensible margins after paying interest on capital invested and expenses.

The following figures show the variations in some of the leading drugs during the year The values are those at the beginning of each month

Month	Opium.	Opiates.	Iodide, Potash.	Chlorate, &c. Sb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
January	4 75	4 60	8 60	32
February	5 00	4 50	8 00	30
March	7 00	4 60	8 00	30
April	8 50	4 60	8 00	31
May	9 00	4 00	6 00	30
June	4 75	4 00	6 00	30
July	3 50	3 90	7 75	30
August	3 50	3 75	4 75	30
September	3 00	3 50	4 50	30
October	3 25	3 90	4 50	45
November	3 25	3 50	4 50	30
December	3 00	3 40	3 75	30

Opium commenced at the low prices of 2s.7½d. but undue reports of damage to the growing crop by frost, a prohibition was formed to control the arrivals. These speculations have been quite ephemeral, and at present they hold nearly half the supply of good opium. However there have always been enough animals left to keep the prices from going to the figures anticipated at the commencement of the movement.

Quinine remained very steady during the greater part of the year but towards the close there was a considerable drop, which, however has been partially recovered in January.

Iodide Potash depressing on a combination of producers of Indian was sold at steady rates until about July 1st. At this time the Peruvians were called to sell, or lots belonging to them were sold to cover advances. Immediately a war of terms broke out, and rates were forced much below cost of production. The article remains in this position but as the Scotch makers have closed their operations for the present, it is only a question of working off existing stock and then prices must advance.

Glycerine was sold low for the first half of the year but has latterly advanced fully 50 per cent. The raw material is mainly derived from a by product in the manufacture of tallow candles, largely used for domestic light, and in Roman Catholic churches in Southern Europe. Of late paraffine candles have been introduced, displacing the adamantine. Crude glycerine is wanted large in the manufacture of soap as the process of purification has been too tedious and costly from this source.

Balsam Copaiba has had the usual sale at prices showing a constant advance.

Mercury and Mercurials have been steady at low rates throughout the year. Production has been small but gold and silver mining have not taken the usual quantity

Borax was sold low until the large surplus stock of Lahferna was worked off. Prices then jumped 50 per cent. and at the close a further advance has been made.

Because of Peppermint Oil[1] maintains a large sale, and in the autumn was quite scarce and an advance was secured.

Castor Oil has been sold at declining and intermittent low prices throughout the year.

Epsom Salts, Epsom Salts, Copperas, Sulphate Copper and heavy chemicals generally have remained pretty steady throughout the year.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Flavoring Extracts, and Perfumers' form a considerable percentage of the trade in this branch in Toronto.

Miscellaneous Drugs offer little occasion for comment.

Gums.—Arabic has got cheap toward the close, and Tragacanth dearer. Shellac has fluctuated considerably, but is well maintained at the end of the season.

Essential Oils.—Americans are rather weak, but Lemon and Bergamots have been sold at advancing prices.

Licorice Oil commenced at 70c. and down to 65c. and may now be quoted 55c. One of the year all sails in the Dominion as loosened here, and it is pleasing to note that Canadians all from being considered inferior now outrank the best English brands. This is especially true of oil made from seed grown in Manitoba, which is particularly fine in color and body. A great drawback to increased production is the very high rate charged on shipping by the St. Paul and Minneapolis Railway, being about three times as great as on lines where competition exists.

White lead and colors are ground by four mills in this city and all speak of steadily increasing trade.

Zinc Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, and Elixirs, are manufactured to a considerable extent in Toronto.

Dealers in Drugs, Paints, and Oils: Elliot & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co. Dregs: J. S. Evans & Co. Lowden & Co. E. Hall & Sons. Patent Medicines, Novelties & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co. Flavoring Extracts: J. F. Syme & Co. Bulbs: Ed. Bonnerud & Co. Cassimeres: E. Harris Macdonald & Lugg & Co. Brandies & Sherries: S. Forcey & Co.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31 1880:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond, Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Acetic ac'd, galls	900	$ 861	$ 1 246	
Asphaltum, lbs	415	20		
Sulphuric acid, lbs	750	41	25	
Other ac'ds, lbs.	5,831	2,222	83	
Collodion, lbs.	806	276	166	

	1880		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31 1879
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Alcohine lbs	2,361	$1,360	$ 728	$ 39
Glue, lbs.	49,226	3,507	3,497	
Glycerine, lbs	225,864	7,742	4,564	
Ink-marbles			411	
Gums, copalin, lbs	618	3,274	394	
Liquorice all paste for manufac turing purposes, lbs.	59,272	2,624	993	1
Magnesia, lbs.	587	138	79	
Malt, calcined		887		
Milk, Iced.		364		
Nitrate of potash, saltpetre, and bicarbonate of soda, lbs.	213,753	6,425	3,264	307
All oils not		12,260	6,488	230
Patent medicines		21,367	20,462	32
Perfumery, beside powder etc		4,769	3,727	16
Oils, mineral coal kerosene, etc. gals	98,274	1,5289	0,1235	
Oils, products of petroleum, gals	31 586	5,895	8, 49	
Oils, cod liver, neats-foot, and sperm gals	5,000	3,789	3,189	
Oils, castor, gals	11,902	2,477	2,458	
Oils, linseed gals	66,128	34,477	12,277	
Oils, seasonal gals	679	4,956	4,265	
Oils all others, gals	14 618	11,451	6,481	315
Paints and colors, ochres, dry ground etc.		46,43	38,016	275
Sponges,		4,587	3,088	
White and red lead dry lbs	784,882	37,970	31,695	
Turpentine, gals	4,741	14,556	1,184	
Varnish, gals	2,320	4,781	2,098	
Wax		2,967	1,436	

WATCHES, JEWELERY &c

This branch of business has been fairly satisfactory during the past year. There have been few failures in the trade throughout the Province and sales have been more generally [illegible] has been particularly noticed that the demand for watches has been for the cheap manufacture the sales of which were considerable. The profits on goods are small and manufacturers and wholesale dealers say that they have to bear the increased duty imposed in 1879. The retail trade are supplied at about the same figures as when the duty was less Some dealers would like to see absentees made to the tariff in certain descriptions of goods in that line. Smuggling may say we always be carried on in the most valuable articles if heavy duties are imposed. The class of goods is so easily concealed about the person that large quantities are smuggled in, to the injury of the trade of the legitimate dealer. The bulky goods are those that should pay the highest duties. There has been an increased supply of parcly imitation

goods brought in from the United States, a number of which were silver-plated at the American factories. The business is almost wholly done by travellers, and orders are apparently increasing for the cheaper kinds of watches and jewelry. The greatest volume of business was transacted the last six months of the year, and few bad debts were incurred. There are a number of houses in the city who do a small jewelry trade along with other branches of business, but what we give the aggregate sales as $300,000 the past year we include the watch and jewelry trade proper.

Dealers—Wells Bros. & Co., Commercial; McKnight & Co., Rankin & Fudger, Carrier, Marshall & Co., R. Goulding, Lee & Chilian, J. Ainsworth & Co., S. Shorn.

The following represents the value of goods imported the past two years:

	1880	1879	Increase Dec. Stat. 1880.
Clocks, and parts thereof	$87,587	$17,954	
Electroplated ware	44,902	43,418	
Jewelry	54,482	48,816	
Watches, movements, &c.	44,305	41,962	
Gold and silver manufactures	1,966	17,892	845

BOOTS AND SHOES

The trade is now on a more healthy condition than for several years past. During the late depression perhaps no other branch of business suffered more. The disappearance of the weak houses, together with the improved state of merchandize generally has had a beneficial effect, and our merchants report a large increase in fair prices during the year. The deterioration of goods manufactured are as varied in style and finish that it would serve little purpose to give prices, but they have been as a rule steady. The continued demand for hides and the rising high prices of leather has thrown stock on the manufactured goods, and buy we ordered liberally. It is worthy of note that the trade had an unusually large hold of last summer pressed goods and larger quantities of this class were sold during the year than for some time past. Pure as boots, which used to have a large sale are now little called for. The goods in sets have mattered all grades from the coarsest stogas to the finest shoe of neat handsewed work. Remittances were fair the year throughout but during the latter part they were ill, but could be drawn. The season of sets they are not so marked as form re years, they rtunds g ire one much older o account of the orders were on the most with goods for the succeeding season. Toronto has several firms that do a large business and numerous small ones. The pres ection here ranks the city as the third in extent in Canada—Montreal coming first and Quebec second. Sales in retailers have been large and profitable. They are manufactured and brought in re for Montreal and Quebec. The sal ing

the year aggregate $1,800,000, or fro[illegible] to 20 per cent more than in 1877.

Wholesale dealers Cooper & Smith; King & Brown; W. E. Hamilton; Childs & Charlesworth; W. Rennie & Co.; D. J. Rimmer; John Carrie & Co.; J. F. Rogers; P. & W. Weddon; W. C. Young.

LEATHER.

The past year has witnessed a large business in this staple, and upon the whole is regarded by the trade as a prosperous one. The demand from local and outside manufacturers universally increased even custom shoemakers eventually felt the dawn of better times, for they purchased more freely and met their payments with a promptness not experienced for years. There has been a better trade with the North West, and the demand on European account has helped to keep prices steady. While the sale of leather have increased it cannot be said that increased profits have proportionately increased. Two prices of hides ruled higher in proportion than leather, and consequently tanners suffered. Prices in January and February were at the highest point touched during the year. Since spring the course of the market has been regular—well sustained prices and small stocks, notwithstanding sole and harness, being the two staple articles. Large quantities of American hides are imported, they being much better than native stocks for the manufacture of certain lines of leather. Our dealers find Montreal the best market for sole leather, the hides for which come principally from South America. Large quantities of black, sapped, and calf are sent to Montreal from this Province. In the trade there are seven or eight wholesale dealers, three of whom do a large business, and the remainder make during [illegible] the attention to [illegible]. The same remark applies to comparatively light stocks of all kinds and dealers are of opinion that they are on the threshold of another prosperous year and that the good old adage will still hold true "If it is nothing like market."

Wholesale dealers Scrutiveor & Co. D. W. Alexander; Davis McLean; Chester Farmers & Co. T. D. von Crang; John Ballard; James Foster; R. & H. Hall & Carrie; F. Jones.

The following represents the value of goods imported during the past two years:

	1877.		1878		In Bond Dec. 31 1878
	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	
Hides, all kinds, the.	9,128	$ 7,[illegible]	613	$31	
Upper, dressed waxed, six lbs.	2,642	936	21	8	$[illegible]
Kip, calf & [illegible] lbs	180	7	225		
Japanned, jaden and camoelle lbs	13,000	7 492	12	8	
All other tanned leath rs. lbs	119,74	94 [illegible]	21	47	3,617
Bo k		13 400		6 [illegible]	
All o [illegible] manufactures of leather		80 [illegible]		3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Boot and s on uppers, pairs	34,067	37 [illegible]		[illegible]	
Boots an shoes, pairs	58,861	37 339	37	68	
Harness and saddlery		11 [illegible]		10 [illegible]	

STATIONERY

The wholesale stationery trade throughout the year 1880 was good, in the early part of the year the prospects were not favorable, and up to the month of August the trade was not more than moderately active. In August, however the business increased to a wonderful extent, and the greatest activity centered throughout the fall to the end of the year. During the week preceding and the week following Christmas business was remarkably good not only in the city but all through the country. Trade has during the past year been extremely profitable and payments have been highly satisfactory—far more so than they have been for some time past. Prices were good and the demand was large. The increase in the amount of trade done in 1880 may be safely estimated at about $3½ per cent. better than that done in any of the preceding five years while the number of failures throughout the past year have been less compared with the number in 1879 or during the four years preceding.

There are at present seven leading wholesale houses in the trade in Toronto and the amount of transactions by these houses in 1880 may be estimated at $1,750,000. The manufacture of envelopes has also largely increased and five in the city alone reporting that they manufactured them at the rate of one million per week while in the years preceding 1880 the trade in this line did not amount to more than one million per month. Dealers report that the trade in articles of luxury was large; unwanted and fashionable second hand articles passed to purchase in this line last during the years when the depression was so great. The prospects for the year 1881 are exceedingly bright, and a prosperous business is confidently expected by those in the trade.

Who sells stationery. Barbour & Hills. Dunrin Brothers & Co. Copp, Clark & Co. Wm Warwick Robert McPhail W J Gage & Co. Brown Brothers Toronto News Company James Campbell & Son J A. Connolly

The following represents the value of imports during the past two years

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Books printed.		$826,483	$981,842	$ 67
Blank books		12,308	9,940	
Bibs, lithograph pamphlets, maps, and music		45,443	34,895	
Bookbinders' tools etc.		14,472	7 035	
Writing.		6 307	7 429	
Printing		2 803	3,151	

	1898.		1899.	In Stock Dec. 31 1899
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Casks for playing, paste, Colombard, including strings	38,150	$ 2,394	$ 1 864	
Raisel		10,384	6,120	9 44
Store spss, paper-muslin, etc		5,440		
Printing		43,292	43,292	
Wrapping		6,646	12,5 1	
All others		1,425	1 574	
Furnish, tinsl, gross	4,953	1 195	98,942	56
Stationery		9,206	4,049	
Value-less, etc		27,476	42,391	64
		52,025		

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

The following represents the value of miscellaneous imports pay ing duty entered for home consumption during the past two years

	1898.		1899.	In Stock Dec. 31 1899
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Animals		$ 19,114	$ 2,483	$23 888
Bagasillo boards			70	
Beans, lentil	91	1 17		
Bird cages		294		
Biscuit		13,87	3,584	194
Brick fire, clay, silica, etc		20,202	1,878	9
Brooms and brushes		16,922		
Buttons		69 11	61 683	178
Candy and non-enumerate lie	46,895	15,795	16,477	1 705
Carriages railway sleighs and wagons		2,356	13,040	
Chalk, Tie	1,943	101	283	
Cider, gills	1,999	1,000	63	
Coal, anthracite, tons	145,131	406,87—	457,090	109,290
Coal, bituminous, tons	20,306	57,0 8	66,410	7,0 07
Coal tar and pitch, bbls	2 1 9	2,272	940	
Coke, tons	276	1,442	54	72
Combs, all kinds		3,033	1,398	393
Cordage, lbs	25,439	2,41	954	
Corks and cortkwood		11 174	8,733	
Crayolas, No.	8,466	420	12	
Dinary wheels		450		
Enamelled cotton		1 917		
Fishing rods		16		
Gloves and mitts, all kinds		18,362	12,161	
Grains and grains scraps, lbs.	140,738	4,471	2,301	

* To be slaughtered in bond for exportation.

	1890.		1879.	In Excess Dec. 31, 1890.
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Cattle, yearling, belong, hides, shedding, fishing, etc		600,511	600,511	82,982
Hair cloth, hair cloth etc		6,054	3,313	
Hops, lbs	9,009	1,024	1,563	
Ivory		977	975	2
Jet, manufactures of		9,108	3,564	
Jobs, manufactures of		29,607	16,338	3,483
Marble blocks, slabs, etc		7,288	6,089	
Mats, matting of cocoa, etc		3,736	2,941	
Mineral waters		1,880	1,370	
Oatmeal, etc			4,930	
Oil cake		66	242	
Rails for boats, ships, etc			14,393	
Haberdashery			97,137	
Small wares			1,276	
Musical instruments, organs No	53	1,276	61,000	
pianos,	267	61,000	53,875	
oth. sorts		53,875	7,475	
Mustard seed, ground and unground, lbs	32,448	6,756	7,215	750
Oilcake, for floors, yds	885,136	26,880	13,427	99
tables, carriages, etc.		12,185	7,884	
Paintings, engravings, and prints		25,433	16,160	
Paper hangings in roll		20,126	13,940	
Paper, mill board		4,566	3,260	
Pelts, rolls, etc. of all kinds		10,146	7,221	
Paper mache collar cloth		3,809	2,401	
Packages		15,607	13,956	5,611
Pianos, iron	24,370	97,480		
Provisions, cheese, lard, pork, beans, etc		20,898	23,750	1,000
Seeds, flax, husk	481	779	585	
hemp variety		54,438	46,941	
mixed		216	6,709	
bulbous roots		140	362	
Slate, roofing, school, and writing		3,764	3,400	
Slabs, etc.		2,000	984	
Shoes, manufactures of		16,345	11,771	221
Straw manufactures of		1,243	1,122	
Stuffings, manufactures of		3,877	1,757	
Plants, etc		71	946	
Tents, awnings, etc			1,804	
Trinking peruses, No	39	30,000	1,000	
Tobacco, etc		1,136	495	
Tobacco pipes, etc		7,654	2,908	
Trunks, satchels, etc		13,000	5,470	
Twine, packing		10,100	6,123	
Type, printing		25,189	23,558	
metal		3,096	10	
Unenumerated articles		30,121	19,796	155
Vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, etc		10,33	7,206	
Wafers		2,068	2,646	
Wool, furniture, tufts, pads, etc		7,800	6,686	306
bundle and blanket		884	1,108	
Willow ware		1,978	412	

IMPORTS AND DUTIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following is the comparative statement (by quarters) of the value of the total imports of Toronto for five years ending Dec. 31st; also, value of dutiable goods entered for home consumption, duties, and free goods

		Total value of imports including free goods.	Dutiable goods entered for home consumption.	Duty	Free goods entered for home consumption.
1880—1st quarter		$ 3,903,587	$ 3,085,441	$ 331 973 84	$ 397,554
2nd	"	2,472,000	2,016,470	472,011 76	229,882
3rd	"	4,594,09	2,913,180	967,702 00	284,206
4th	"	3,796,189	2,938,216	672,120 00	408,466
Total, 1880		$15,300,464	$11,021,107	$2,393,807 64	$ 1,324,787
1879—1st quarter		$ 3,141,000	$ 2,401,440	$ 730,384 96	$ 296,451
2nd	"	1,960,874	1,491,8	370 998 24	188,748
3rd	"	3,532,944	2,694,2	797 146 00	338,166
4th	"	2,440,709	1,854,1	600,992 00	246,181
Total, 1879.		$11,374,417	$ 8,442,2	$2,499,522 00	$ 1,069,546
1878—1st quarter		$ 3,199,801	$ 2,395,1	686,939 00	$ 308,630
2nd	"	2,441,000	1,979,5	419,913 28	328,404
3rd	"	4,647,612	3,649,2	783,320 00	628,116
4th	"	2,886,40	2,024,5	600,784 84	383,122
Total, 1878		$13,288,000	$10,31	$2,891 957 31	$ 1,746,272
1877—1st quarter		$ 3,448,384	$ 2,522,0	$ 733,283 88	$ 353,336
2nd	"	2,713,1	1,949,7	538,262 52	445,218
3rd	"	4,607 41	3,643,9	780,959 24	817,649
4th	"	2,973,3	2,101,6	4 7 658 24	797,586
Total, 1877		$14,47	$10,21	$2,660,163 88	$ 2,413,789
876—1st quarter		$ 3,156,871	$ 2,305,5	$ 645,227 27	$ 170,690
2nd	"	2,305,876	1,797,0	497,995 11	344,187
3rd	"	4,214,980	3,278,5	713,904 00	478,253
4th	"	2,872,806	2,105,6	117 202 00	477,203
Total, 1876		$ 12,550,533	$10	$2,974,328 38	$ 1,470,333

FREE GOODS, 1889.

RETURNS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	$
Produce of the Mine—Bituminous, shale (kimmeridge (insect)), ye seles	13,420
salt, salt, etc	19,971
Fisheries' Cod oysters, lobsters, salmon, etc	
The Forest—Cork-wood logs, mahogany quick-pine walnut, white-wood	43,395
Animals and their products	247,291
Agricultural products	42,826
Manufactured and partly manufac ured articles	363,946
Miscellaneous Articles	164,299
Total	$ 1,05,,978
Leaf tobacco, for sactor purposes	$ 56,824
Wool and rags	9
Grain and m lam	29,976
Grand total free goods 1890	$1,344,787
Grand total free goods, 1889	311 985

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE, 1881

W. B. Hamilton, *President.*

G. MacLean Rose, *Vice-President.* John Gillies, *Treasurer.*

J. Roach, *Secretary.*

Anderson T O.
Ball F A.
Beardmore, G L.
Beardmore, Walter
Beaty R.
Black E
Boyd, Alexander
Bolton James.
Botham, L.
Burgess, E. R.
Cabeldu, S T
Campbell, W
Carter, E.
Clarkson, E R C.
Cooper P D
Cook, B M.
Cooper James.
Cosgrave, John
Craig T Dixon
Crombie A. T
Cumberland B.
Darling, A
Darling, H. W
Day James E.
Delaporte A. V
Donagh John
Dwight, H P
Elliot, R. W.
Elliot W. A. T
Fairley, John.
Finch J. G.
Flynn, Thos.
Fulton A. T
Gemmel A.
Gillespie John
Gooderham Alfred.
Gooderham, Charles.
Gooderham, George
Gordon, John
Haguey J H G
Hallam John
Hamilton, W B.
Hay E.
Howland H S.
Howland, Peleg.
Hughes P
Ince, W
Jaffray R.
King John D
Laidlaw J D
Leadley E.
Lee A. B
Lee W H.
Leys John Jr
Lewers J
Lake John N
Macdonald, John
Matchett W D
Matthews W D J
Michie James.
Morrison, John.
MacRae, James.
McDougall, D
McLaren, Daniel.
McMaster Hon Wm.
McMaster A. R
McMaster W F
McMaster W J
McMurrich Wm J
Nelles, M. W.
Paterson, James.
Pearson, W H
Ramsay W
Robertson, A. J
Rose, G M.
Smith, J L.
Simpson Joseph
Smith, A M
Smith E. A.
Smith G H.
Stanton, A. A
Thomson Wm
Thwaite M
Walker D
Wallis Thos.
Withrow J J
Worts J H
Wyld F

THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The movement in produce during the year has been fairly active, with the yearly largest in coarse grains. The quantity of flour and wheat handled here was smaller than for several years, and the trade was to a great extent of a local character. One of the chief features in flour was the direct export from the mills on centers from Pettibone. The stocks held here throughout the year were comparatively small in consequence. It may be that the small export of Canadian wheat results from the same cause, the premium being more in the shape of freight. Exporters of wheat have found that an unworkable margin on that point. Through the high prices, swing closely to the low movement and workable scarcity of wheat as well as the discrimination of freight rates in favor of points farther to the north and west, shippers have been unable to purchase here on an export basis. They found it low that cheaper sources of the trade has been done with Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. Transactions in this city have been confined to small lots of one to ten cars of wheat, and holders have been able to sell these small quantities to millers at high prices on account of the comparatively limited supply.

A small larger quantity of grain was received by rail the past year than hitherto. Farmers along the different routes joined together and filled cars that were unloaded. This was done at points but a few miles from the city and our street receipts have suffered in consequence.

During the fall dealers were somewhat incommoded by the scarcity of cars, and in many occasions it was weeks before the consignees received the produce. On railroads, apparently, holding their best efforts to the securing of through freight, to the detriment of local traffic. The business done in the storage of grain by the small warehouses at the different wharves is decreasing in proportion to the decrease of street receipts and the railway elevators are necessarily doing a larger run more. The Queen's Wharf Elevator in the course of 1889 let up and what they do completed the elevator capacity of the city will be some 1,250,000 bushels.

In addition to the grain inspected into store we give the total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway at this point, and the estimated receipts of corn, wheat, etc., by the Northern and North Western for re-shipment here. These in detail value of the latter as $3,500,000 flour 866,000 and the balance of grain received, $1,000,000 By these will be seen that the value of flour and grain received in this port during 1889 was $11,311,000. This amount however should be more taking the total amount of business done here in grain and

Kong. Our shippers of barley for Liverpool, purchases cargoes all along the line, and they are sent direct to American ports, never touching this point. In the same way our exporters of flour, wheat, and peas buy at various points and ship through. The total business in flour and grain in this port only during the past year is estimated at $20,000,000. (For list of dealers see page 66.)

FLOUR.

The trade in flour during the past year has not been altogether a satisfactory one. This is more particularly the case with the local business, the receipts being small and the demand throughout the greater part of the year light. Cargo are several months in lower rate of freight. During the entire year prices in this may have ruled from 10s. to 15c. a barrel higher than at outside points.

A large quantity of wheat has been ground in local flour mills on the Sound, which has given rise to lengthy debates on the bonding system. The demand for winter wheat flours for export has been more active than for spring grades. This is mainly owing to the [illegible] flour, as compared with the latter on account of the scarcity and greater value of spring wheat. During the year there have appeared on this market considerable quantities of American wheat flour and although selling at a higher price than Canadian grades, it must work a fair day work.

The highest prices of the year were in March and the lowest in September. Trade in January was dull but the next two or three months it was fairly active. In May there was little or no demand as the Lower Provinces were largely supplied from New York and Boston prices ruling in their favor. During the last two weeks of July there appeared to be a scarcity some offered, and as a natural consequence, prices showed a slight advance. September and October were the best months of the year an large sold large quantities abroad, and mill distinctly filled the contracts. Country millers as nearly all points shipped considerable quantities on direct orders from Britain, and prices have advanced about 40 cents per barrel. There were no special features in the market the last six weeks of the year except that as the year gradually drew to an end the demand did likewise.

We have but two mills in the city limits, those of Messrs. McLaughlin & Moore and the Ontario Milling Co. They turned out

some 40,000 barrels during the year commuting chiefly of flour for baker's and family use. The quantity of wheat used was 220,000 bushels. The flour manufactured is fine, although dearer a fair easy trade, ship accommodation is different sections in Canada. The number of men employed by these firms is 20. The milling monopoly of the Provinces has increased, and undoubtedly local use believe these shares will hereafter be a larger aspect of flour and a less aspect of wheat in the berry. The receipts by rail at this port during the year were 141,000 barrels, which, together with the product of our own mills, amounts to 168,000 barrels. Taking the average price of flour as $6.25, the value would be $974,250.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales of flour were made (100 lbs. and over) during the respective months of 1880

Months	Superior Extra		Extra.		Spring Extra.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	$6 80	$6 60	$6 65	$6 50	$6 45	$6 25
February	6 80	6 60	6 70	6 50	6 55	6 45
March	6 85	6 70	6 65	6 60	6 55	6 50
April	6 75	6 60	6 60	6 50	6 50	6 40
May	6 80	6 50	6 60	6 40	6 50	6 40
June	6 85	6 80	6 80	6 70	6 60	6 50
July	6 45	6 00	6 35	6 10	6 30	6 00
August	6 60	6 30	6 40	6 15	6 30	6 10
September	6 75	6 60	6 65	6 60	6 45	6 30
October	6 90	6 70	6 70	6 60		
November	6 90	6 80	6 10	6 75	6 25	6 20
December	6 10	6 00	6 075	6 00	6 00	6 85

WHEAT

The business transacted on this grain during the year has been small and unprofitable to those who completed themselves in Canadian wheat. During the latter years of 1879 prices advanced rapidly in Chicago and on the purchases of those and low millowners. Our farmers and dealers were led to believe that high prices would rule and $1 35 and $1 40 for No. 1 spring and fall wheat in Chicago and Rochester were common prices. As it afterwards turned out in any serious losses were incurred the result of the "break" in the West and the unsettled feeling generally. The low Canadian dealers who were able to hold did so and probably came out without much injury.

The surplus wheat crop of Canada in 1879 was the largest in many years. This arose from the increased acreage of fall wheat, the average yield per acre of which is much greater than that of spring wheat. The total exports from Canada of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30th, 1880 equalled 6,856,501 bushels, against 5,998,917 bushels the previous year and 3,567,149 bushels in 1877-78. The crop of 1879 was only an average one, and that of 1879-80 was below the average more particularly the spring wheat. The section of country lying to the east and north of Toronto yielded poorly the

past year. The largest crop grew on the belt of country from the Detroit River to St. Catharines, which is noted chiefly for its red winter and white wheats. The current prices of the past year have ruled high in comparison with United States markets on account of a short supply. Since April the prices of spring wheat have ranged above those of fall—a most unusual circumstance—owing to the scarcity of the former grade.

Our Canadian export trade has suffered severely the past season. Wholly, it is owing to the fact that farmers and country dealers are holding, or to an insufficiency of stock it cannot be denied that low rates at this point has materially decreased. As at this date we look for no business of any extent has been transacted. Buyers of round lots for export have been obliged to seek markets where they could compete with American shippers. The result has been that about three-quarters of our wheat export business has been done with Detroit, Toledo and Chicago grain. The small crop has been in the holder's favor this year as he has been enabled to sell at a high rate to a local miller at several cents above the export basis. Had the yield been large the reverse would have been the case. Freight rates have also lent their effect and until these agree in relation to equitable rates, there is but a slim chance of its extending this important trade.

The course of the markets has been variable. The year opened with high prices, but from the 16th of January to about the 28th of February the market was unsettled. High prices then ruled for about a week and opening wheat was in good demand for millers. Thereafter till Mardh prices declined somewhat, the month closing unsettled and depressed up to the second week in May. The great break in Chicago occurred about the middle of April, and a number of our mills closed about that time. Towards the latter part of May if ere were large shipments to Great Britain, in anticipation of lower prices and in the future on favorable crop prospects.

The new crop came in early, the first load appearing on the streets July 2 th, and selling at $1 08. In 1879 the first load came in on August 7th and sold at $1. The first sample offered on Change July 21st at $1 15 by Thos. Johnson & Co. It was of the Chiswick species, graded as No 2 and was grown on the outskirts of St. Catharines. The first mill receipts arrived by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway the last week of August. The receipts continued comparatively small which is attributed to the fact that farmers wanted to market their barley first, and to the low prices of wheat. From 96c which was paid 1st August for No. 2 fall prices gradually advanced until November on limited offerings. A fair business was transacted that month, and the closing month of the year brought lower figures.

Below will be found the receipts of wheat imported into store, arriving by rail and wagon during each month for 1880

	By Rail.		By Wagon		Total Total
	Fall.	Spring.	Fall and Spring.		
January	46,400	90,000	18,400		154,800
February	40,600	73,200	13,200		126,100
March	30,000	65,400	18,100		113,500
April	1,200	31,400	3,600		36,200
May	5,700	29,800	6,500		76,200
June	23,300	14,900	100		42,100
July	6,800	45,300	2,250		46,350
August	7,850	11,200	7,000		26,050
Septem. 1st	15,000	18,300	8,000		42,700
October	20,800	36,400	2,400		58,400
November	25,400	73,000	7,700		105,100
December	32,800	34,000	8,400		69,000
Totals, bush	258,450	523,500	95,750		899,950
Total receipts, 1880					1,077,586
" shipments, 1880					808,963
" receipts, 1879					805,625
Decrease, 1880					744,808

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads (F.o.c.) sold during the respective months of 1880

Month	Fall.		Spring.	
	No. 1	No. 2.	No. 1	No. 2
	$ c	$ c.	$ c	$ c
January				
Highest	53	1 31	1 30	1 26
Lowest	53	1 26	1 23	1 22
February				
Highest	53	1 28	1 26	1 26
Lowest	50	1 28	1 26	1 23
March				
Highest	52	1 27	1 30	1 26
Lowest	53	1 28	1 26	1 27
April				
Highest	51	1 28	1 31	1 28
Lowest	1 27	1 24	1 27	1 24
May				
Highest	1 26	1 26	1 25	1 26
Lowest	1 23	1 23	1 24	1 23
June				
Highest	1 16	1 18	1 22	1 23
Lowest	1 08	1 15	1 11	1 04
July				
Highest		1 13	1 20	1 17
Lowest		1 06	1 08	1 05

Month	Fall.		Spring.	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
August—				
Highest	1 21	1 21	1 32	
Lowest	0 96	1 00	1 28	
September—				
Highest	1 01	1 12	1 31	
Lowest	0 99	1 10	1 28	
October—				
Highest	1 04	1 06	1 31	1 13
Lowest	1 00	1 01	1 31	1 08
November—				
Highest	1 19	1 13	1 32	1 32
Lowest	1 14	1 09	1 31	1 12
December—				
Highest	1 18	1 18	1 32	1 18
Lowest	1 11	07	1 31	1 14

BARLEY

The year 1880 will long be remembered as one of the most prosperous in the trade. From the opening of the season up to the close of navigation every one who touched barley could hardly have helped making money. The bulk in prices did not come until the 30th of November when an agitation very unexpectedly came to an end. As that time a great deal of the stock in store about 350,000 bushels, belonged to United States maltsters and brewers. It had been the intention of these parties to have the barley removed by water but the sudden freezing up of ports prevented it. On account of brewers having large stocks on hand at that time, as well as the difficulty experienced in getting cars, shipments were slow and stocks kept consequently increasing until the end of the year. The high prices naturally induced farmers to market their stocks, and it is thought that the supply in the country is now very small.

The course of the markets cannot be attributed to speculation the chief reason for the high prices being the increased consumption and short crop. Extraneous reports were circulated in June to the effect that the growing crop in the Western States would be an exceedingly large one. Brewers and maltsters increased their capacity for the purchase of larger quantities of beer, naturally drinking from the statements published that the prospect of bar ley would rule low. The manufacture of beer in the United States increased at a rate of over 2,500,000 barrels a year. This would require, at the rate of two and a half bushels of malt each, five 2,500,000 barrels of beer about 6,300,000 bushels of malt as the equivalent in substitutes. To meet the increased consumption there turned out to be a deficiency of about 2% per cent. on the estimated crop of barley. The advance, therefore could hardly have been otherwise. It will be remembered that great expectations were had of the California crop but it turned out

poorly and stocks on that section were never smaller than at the present time. A large portion of the western barley was stored in a half condition; it is said that about 5 per cent. of it turned mouldy, and that not over one-tenth of the western receipts graded No. 2 or over. The past few years malt has been low in price and it is due to this fact that brewers have discarded to a large extent the use of substitutes, such as grape sugar which contained and rice. The high prices of barley in 1896 will however have the tendency to induce a freer use of these substitutes by brewers; and should there be a large crop this coming year lower prices will naturally follow. The foregoing reasons are so far as we can learn and are able to judge, the chief causes why barley advanced 38c. to 42c. a bushel the past season. The net exports of barley and malt from Canada, for the fiscal years ended June 30th have been :

	Bushels.
1895-6	10,071,570
1896-7	6,228,408
1897-8	2,457,708
1898-9	6,097,661
1899-00	8,991,190
Total five years	33,477,330

This season Canadian brewers will use 1,350,000 bushels of barley and maltsters 700,000 bushels, making a total of 2,050,000 bushels. Of this quantity Toronto brewers and maltsters require 800,000 bushels.

Toronto is the leading barley port of Canada. Her receipts during 1899 were 8,000,000 bushels, or one-fifth of the entire crop of Canada. Our dealers, however handle large quantities at lake ports to the east that are shipped direct to Oswego, Ogdensburg and Charlotte. We are within the mark when we state that Toronto dealers handle one-half of the Canadian crop. The receipts during the year were the largest by G.T.R. Northern Railway with the Nipissing west, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce third. The best grades grown in Canada the past season were along the lines of the two first mentioned roads. The most of it graded as No. 1 and No. 2 choice, and it was uniform in size and No. 3 extra. Large quantities of this barley were taken by Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis brewers, and as rapid were the advances in prices during October and November that before the barley arrived at its destination it was worth from 20c. to 25c. per bushel more than at the time of shipment. It was laid down in Chicago about the beginning of October at 29c. to 30c. per bushel, and in December prices had risen to 47½ to 48c.

The opening of the year found a dull and an inactive market, prices fluctuated a few cents in so many months, and until the new crop came there was nothing of importance to note. The first receipts of the new crop arrived on the street about the 9th of August, but from that time up to the 20th of August her the movement was slow. The last week of September brought activity and, as will be noticed below the receipts during October were the largest of the

year being 800,000 bushels. Clearances of vessels were in order and every conceivable kind of hull was brought into use. It turned out that the above the vessel was the more money was made on the cargo to be sold. Prices here advanced 26c. to 34c. the first three weeks in November. On account of the sudden cold snap the last week of first month navigation came to a close, which had the effect of somewhat unsettling the markets. This terminated the barley movement of 1880 which proved to be highly satisfactory to all those engaged in it.

We give below the monthly receipts of barley inspected into store arriving by rail and wagon, during the year 1880:

Months	By rail. Bush	By wagon Bush.	Total Bush.
January	46,000	1 100	1 100
February	30,000	1,400	38,100
March	70,000	400	38,400
April	3,000	450	3,450
May	900	150	1 050
June		100	100
July		60	100
August	800	3,500	4,300
September	130,000	136,000	3 6,000
October	610 000	280,000	890,000
November	300 000	71 000	371 000
December	185,000	7 000	192,000
Totals.	1 403, 00	547 480	1 950,500
Estimated quantity delivered by farmers to breweries direct			9 000
Total receipts, 1880			2,000,300
1879			29,296

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which cash lots (5 car) sold during the months of 1880, the receipts and business done in June July and August

Month	No.	No. 2 Chicago	No	No. 3 Extra
January	Cents.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents.
Highest	81		69	67
Lowest	8		65	57
February—				
Highest	4		65	64
Lowest	59		62	
March				
Highest	72		64	
Lowest	7		60	

Month	No. 1.	No. 2. Winter.	No. 2.	No. 3. Extra.
April—	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Highest			95	90
Lowest			93	88
May				
Highest			98	90
Lowest			97	89
September—				
Highest	79	87	87	80
Lowest	67	67	68	66
October—				
Highest	78	74	73	68
Lowest	71	67	68	66
November—				
Highest	1 10	1 05	1 00	93
Lowest	76	74	73	68
December—				
Highest	1 06	1 00	96	90
Lowest	86	92	88	82

PEAS.

The trade in peas at this city ranks third among grains. This remark is large, but our figures do not show anywhere near the extent of trade done by our shippers. The reason for this is that large purchases made at railway points, north, east, and west of here, went direct to Montreal without transhipment. Our receipts, however were larger than the previous year, but not what they should be. Our remarks relative to the observations in wheat ranks also apply to peas, and until this barrier is withdrawn our importance as a grain centre will be of little account. Receipts by wagon have been small, being only about 44,000 bushels during the year as against 250,000 bushels by rail. The crop of 1879, as well as that of 1880, was greatly affected by worms; and although both crops were large, prices of unpicked peas have ruled firm. Throughout the season there was a good demand but as shippers could not get their wants supplied on account of limited receipts, they were driven elsewhere. Prices ruled firm the first month of the year No. 1 opening at 75c. and after selling [illegible] February quickly rose to 74c. on May. The demand for samples at the latter date was active, and stocks diminished from free 70,000 on April to 2,000 bushels towards the latter part of May.

The first load of the new crop arrived on the street on the 6th of August and sold at 65c. a bushel. Prices had declined some 5c. and No. 1 inspected sold in August at 68c. In September there were no sales of No. 1 reported but No. 2 sold at 66c. From that point they advanced 5c. and the year closed with No. 2 as high at 67c. The average prices during 1880 were from 5c. to 8c. higher than those of 1879. The receipts were slow up to November farmers getting their undivided attentions to the marketing of barley which was advancing

in power week by week. The month of November shows the largest receipts by rail, while those of February were the largest by farmers' wagons.

The following table shows the receipts of peas by rail and by wagon during each month of 1880:

Months.	By Rail Bushels	By Wagon. Bushels.	Total Bushels.
January	32,150	700	32,850
February	10,000	9,450	19,450
March	33,200	2,850	36,050
April	19,000	900	19,900
May	11,700	700	12,400
June	1,200	800	2,000
July	1,000	200	1,200
August	400	1,700	2,100
September	4,000	3,500	7,500
October	33,300	3,400	36,700
November	34,000	3,700	37,700
December	47,000	1,300	48,300
Total receipts for 1880	253,950	44,950	298,900
1879			241,104

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads sold (f.o.c.) during each month of the year 1880:

Months.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Months	No. 1	No. 2.
January—	Cents.	Cents.	July—	Cents.	Cents.
Highest	71	67	Highest	70	66
Lowest.	70	66	Lowest	70	65
February—			August—		
Highest	69	67	Highest	68	67
Lowest	69	66	Lowest.	69	67
March			Septem ber—		
Highest	71	70	Highest		68
Lowest	70	69	Lowest		66
April—			October—		
Highest	70	70	Highest	69	67
Lowest	72	68	Lowest	68	65
May			November—		
Highest	71	70	Highest	67	70
Lowest.	72	69	Lowest.	70	67
June—			December—		
Highest	70	70	Highest	70	68
Lowest	70	70	Lowest.	70	67

OATS.

The movement in oats during the year has been an average one. There is very little shipping in this cereal, and the greater part of the business is confined to local requirements. Very few cars have been

inspected especially since the movement of the new crop, receipts being sold in cars on the track. The offerings of twenty to thirty cars any one time would cause prices considerably and holders reasonably take the precaution to keep receipts within the limits of the demand. The stock in store at the opening of the year was 3,630 bushels, and it increased to nearly 23,000 bushels in April, which was the heaviest of the year. The stock decreased to 9,000 bushels in August, and to 3,000 in September and this year closed with elevators empty. The European demand was not good for this grain on account of fair crops there. Freights are also against the export of this grain, charges being per cubic foot. Millwaukee however has the most profitable for export, and the Canadian millers used to do a large business in grinding American corn previous to the tariff of March 1879. Since then a few mills have been erected across the border and are doing a profitable trade.

The new crop was a large one but farmers finding that the market declined quickly on liberal receipts, have kept the grain back. The first load was received at the end of the first week in August, and sold as 38c. a bushel, while old oats were selling at 46c. The heaviest receipts were during September and October. Street prices have ruled from 1c. to 2c. higher than by the car load on track. The year opened with sales of No. 1 Western at 34½c. and 35c. and the first car arrivals prices did not vary over one cent a bushel. The first arrival of the new crop in September and October brought prices down to 30c. to 32c. the former being the lowest price since February 1879. The last two months of the year prices were firmer on limited receipts.

The receipts during the year amounted to 383,129 bushels, and shipments 276,101 bushels. (For prices see page 86.)

RYE.

The market during 1880 was attended with considerable excitement prices fluctuating in sympathy with the United States markets. At the beginning of the year there was an advance in sympathy with Wheat and on account of the short crop in few hands. The highest prices of the first six months were in April and in May there was a decline of five cents. During the summer months no transfers was transacted, and in September the first sales of car lots were reported. The crop has been a good average one but on account of the unexpected short crop in the United States, and a good demand from Germany prices advanced about 20 cents during September and October. Our largest consumers have feared that they would be unable to get enough to put them through, and the lower prices of December were hailed with a certain degree of satisfaction. The high prices for this grain during the past fifteen months will likely result in a larger crop the coming year. The first load of the new crop was received on the street market on July 30th, and brought 68 cents a bushel. One of the largest sales was made on October 19th

at 23 cents on track the counter commencing of twenty cars. The lowest price for a car lot during the year was 79 cents, and the highest 91 cents. In 1878 the lowest price was 69 cents, and the highest 79 cents. Dealers report the trade as highly satisfactory during the year.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads of the following produces sold during the respective months of 1880

Month	Rate of Exchange	Rye	Corn, in bulk	Corn, in sacks	Flour in Barrels.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		D c.
January—					
Highest	87	89	86		12 00
Lowest	86½	74	56		10 50
February					
Highest	87	81	57		8 00
Lowest	86	80	56		11 00
March—					
Highest	87	81	56		14 50
Lowest	87	81	56		18 00
April—					
Highest	87½	89	58		14 75
Lowest	87	83	64		3 00
May—					
Highest	87½	90	57		13 00
Lowest	87	76	54½		8 00
June					
Highest	87½				8 00
Lowest	86½				7 00
July					
Highest	87		55		9 00
Lowest	86		54		8 75
August—					
Highest	86		53½		9 50
Lowest	85		50½		9 00
September—					
Highest	85	75			10 00
Lowest	80	72			9 50
October—					
Highest	78	91			11 00
Lowest	76	86			9 00
November—					
Highest	84	80			13 00
Lowest	82	80			11 00
December—					
Highest	85	87	60	1.6	16 00
Lowest	83	86	56	1.5	13 00

THE STREET MARKET

Grain received from farmers' wagons during each month of 1880

Months.	Wheat, bush	Barley bush	Oats, bush.	Peas, bush	Rye, bush
January	4,800	3,400	7,800	2,700	800
February	3,200	2,800	4,400	3,450	1,650
March	10,400	2,400	2,800	3,600	750
April	2,800	480	800	1,600	150
May	4,600	160	400	600	100
June	1,400	100	100	380	
July	2,300	140	600	800	
August	7,000	3,200	2,100	1,200	500
September	8,800	20,000	7,000	2,200	1,100
October	12,000	300,000	6,000	3,400	3,200
November	700	9,000	4,100	4,700	1,900
December	1,800	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,200
Total bushels	59,750	347,800	38,300	44,830	10,800

HIGHEST AND LOWEST STREET PRICES.

The following are the highest and lowest prices during each month of 1880

Months	Wheat.		Barley	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Spring.	Fall.				
	9	9	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents
January	1 26	1 30	75	40	72	76
Highest	1 21	1 24	68	36	69	72
Lowest						
February—						
Highest	1 26	1 28	67	40	68	68
Lowest	1 25	1 23	65	37	69	0
March						
Highest	1 31	1 29	69	42	69	82
Lowest	1 25	1 24	65	38	66	78
April						
Highest	1 24	1 26	68	42	0	82
Lowest	1 19	1 18	60	40	67	78
May						
Highest	1 22	1 27	63	41	70	80
Lowest	1 16	1 17	62	39	66	75
June						
Highest	1 16	1 27	63	40	70	
Lowest	0 0	1 09	58	36	69	
July						
Highest	1 12	1 0	55	40	68	
Lowest	1 04	1 05	48	38	65	
August—						
Highest	1 18	1 17	57	40	65	80
Lowest	0 97	1 05	0	36	55	36
September—						
Highest	1 09	1 0	70	37	66	74
Lowest	1 00	1 00	66	33	60	69

	Wheat, Spring	Wheat, Fall	Barley	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
			Cents	Cents.	Cents	Cents.
October—						
Highest	97	1 15	78	39	80	92
Lowest	93	1 10	66	32	69	3
November—						
Highest	1 8	1 30	1 06	37	71	96
Lowest	1 04	1 08	70	33	64	87
December—						
Highest	1 8	1 8	1 05	36	74	93
Lowest	1 03	1 06	73	34	69	84

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

The following are the total receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port during the year 1880

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour: barrels	160,939	280,730
Wheat, bushels	1,687,534	2 0,723
Barley, bushels	2,060,606	1 640 10
Oats, bushels	389,123	276,101
Peas, bushels	780,609	243,325
Rye, bushels	40,028	34,197
Total, 1880	3,361 996	3,114,031
Total, 1879	3,907 152	3,350,581

Estimated quantity of grain transhipped by Northern Railway 4,700,000 bu.

STOCKS.

The stocks of flour and grain in store at this port on the 1st of January for the last three years were as follows

	1881	1880.	1879.
Flour: bbls.	6,413	13,660	8,460
Wheat, bushels	132,454	240 730	132 084
Barley, bushels	401 462	170,148	128,100
Oats, bushels		2,839	1,000
Peas, bushels	46,445	61,778	23,143
Rye, bushels	18,923	1,549	
Total bushels	597 514	826,844	284,189

RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at Toronto for the past ten years

	Flour bris.	Wheat bus.	Barley bus.	Oats bus.	Peas bus.	Rye bus.
1881	140 630	1 667 436	2 050 569	868 128	393 406	48 570
1880	139 842	1 329 408	1 726 328	1 195 [illegible]	337 104	25 806
1879	146 491	1 653 802	1 744 783	1 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	18 [illegible]
1878	120 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	541 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
1877	117 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	815
1876	125 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1875	182 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1874	182 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1873	118 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872	90 476	781 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871	88 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Toronto for the past ten years.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bus.	Barley bus.	Oats bus.	Peas bus.	Rye bus.
1880	220 720	816 773	1 649 [illegible]	226 [illegible]	286 [illegible]	34 [illegible]
1879	242 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	21 [illegible]
1878	252 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
1877	191 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
1876	214 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1875	209 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1874	189 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1873	99 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872	94 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871	85 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BARLEY SHIPMENTS FOR 23 YEARS.

The following is a comparison of the shipments of barley from Toronto during the past twenty-three years.

	Bushels		Bushels		Bushels.
1880	1 649 [illegible]	1872	921 [illegible]	1864	436,944
1879	1 [illegible]	1871	1 [illegible]	1863	370 [illegible]
1878	1 [illegible]	1870	1 [illegible]	1862	[illegible]
1877	1 [illegible]	1869	1 [illegible]	1861	261 [illegible]
1876	1 [illegible]	1868	1 [illegible]	1860	240 [illegible]
1875	1 [illegible]	1867	1 [illegible]	1859	94,822
1874	1 [illegible]	1866	[illegible]	1858	720
1873	1 [illegible]	1865	[illegible]		

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE 1884

WILMOT D. MATTHEWS *Jun. President.*

M M LA[illegible] *Vice-President* GEO. CHAPMAN *Sc* 7[illegible] *ary*

E. A. W[illegible] *Assist Sec'y.*

BANKERS

Bank of Montreal
Merchants Bank of Canada

Barrett, H. N
Burkland C. W
Burr J
Barclay A.
Cassels A. W
Carruthers J
Chapman & Son
Chisholm K & Co.
Chrystie Brown & Co.
Clark, S C D
Cudlip L. & Co
Cowan, D & Co.
Cox Arthur
Crump, Tournansen & Co
De Laporte A. V & Co.
Galbraith Wm
Gibbs Bros.
Graham A. W
Goodall James.
Gooderham Alfred
Gooderham & Worts
Gray W
Hagarty & Crawest.
Harris Joseph
Howard J O
Howland E & T. A.
Howland W F. & C.
Ingas, Matthew & Co.
Johnston T & Co.
Knowlton W H.
Le d[illegible]w J D
Lukes, W
Matthews, W D & Co
Monteith W
Marsden J W (Deceased)
McClure J
McKay J. B. & Co.
McLaughlin & Moore
M'Craig J
Ross, A. (Port Perry)
Ryan W
Spink J
Spink W
Sprott, R.
Stark Bros.
Sylvester Bros.
Taylor & Oates.
Wallaley Scott.
Weatherston, N & S.
Wilkes & Davidson.
Wilmot E. C. & Co.
Wood, Cophas.
Young, James.

J Cooper G T E. R.
J Earls, G T E. R.
W Hyndman G W E. R.
R Quinn N & N W. R. R
J Ross, C. V. R. R.
R Wragge T. G. & B. R. R.
E. Shanpleas Truman Line

THE PROVISION TRADE.

From cattle dealers generally have had a good year. In the spring there was an increased demand from the North West, principally from contractors, and large quantities of bacon, butter, cheese, etc., were forwarded. Towards the close of the year the demand from Winnipeg was active for beef and poultry. It is a difficult matter to get at a correct statement of the extent of this business. We, however, daily attempt to grasp the leading items. In a number of instances we were allowed to inspect dealers' books, and with one or two exceptions they furnished us with the necessary information. The aggregate figures in each article are as follows:

		Value.
Bacon, lbs.	58,313	$6,886,560
Butter, lbs., (choice trade)	841,936	184,980
(export)	826,868	103,359
Cheese, lbs.	868,631	103,370
Dried apples, lbs	1,717,804	63,558
Eggs, dozen	259,409	38,896
Hams, smoked	9,799	6,000
Total value of six leading articles		$1,386,680

EGGS.

The winter and spring of 1880 was not altogether favorable to packers. The prices paid for hogs ruled high at the close of 1879, and up till about February, 1880, when there was a drop of $1 to $1.25. Dealers who had commenced packing early in the season began to feel uneasy, and a scene among transactions were issued at a loss to the seller. Those packers who worked until the decline found it profitable. The summer created by the Artillerymen in the Western Wards during the summer helped our dealers and packers wonderfully. Prices of cereal meals rose steadily until the end of September, when cash was selling at 95c. to 100. for Chicago, and 90c. to 11c. for long clear. Pork was as high at that time as $18.50 to $19 and was very scarce. Our stocks eventually run out and we had to import from the United States. Our hogs do not average over 200lbs. and for the city and export trade these are preferred to heavy ones. The latter are better suited to the country trade. The bulk of the bacon as long clear which is in best demand for the North West on account of its being of lighter weight, and consequently saves freight. There was none exported during the year, and it appears as if Canada could use all her supply. The total number of hogs cut in this city during 1880 was 58,313 the weight being 10,989 lbs. or an average of 200 lbs. each.

BUTTER.

The trade was quiet during the early months of 1880, and until the opening of the season in June, when there was a very large European demand, and prices ruled higher than they have done for a number of years. The high prices remained nearly till towards the close of the season when the supply becoming greater than the demand, the latter was checked and consequently eased off. The highest quotations reached during the year were 24c. for choice lots, and the lowest grades ranged from 15c. to 16c. The total amount of butter used for home consumption in 1880 was 361,600 lbs. which at an average price of 18c. represent a money value of $194,800. The value of the export trade amounted to about $162,000. The stock of butter on hand at the close of the year was small there being only about 1,000 packages. This exporting was done chiefly by Thomas Johnston & Co., and D. Ogwan & Co.

CHEESE.

The trade in this article during 1880 was active there were only slight fluctuations in prices. In January the prices ranged from 13c. to 14½c., and in the following month from 13c. to 14c. The lowest price reached during the year was in July when the quotations ruled at 12½c to 13½. the highest prices were in April when choice lots were selling at 16½c. and inferior at 13½. These prices remained nearly the same the month, but fell to 14½c. to 14½c. in May. The total transactions amounted to about $105,250 during the year.

DRIED APPLES.

The market was fairly active throughout 1880, and the prices ruled steady the highest quotation reached was in the month of February, when choice ones sold at 7c. In March the price fell to 6c. to 6½c. for selected barrelled lots. During the fall the prices steadily declined, and in November the lowest price was reached when choice sold from 4½c. to 5c. This price continued steady throughout the month of December. The amount of business transacted during 1880 in this article may be estimated at about $63,550.

BEANS.

This trade was moderately active during the past year the total consumption being estimated at 6, 90 bushels, which represented a money value of $6,000. The prices were steady and the demand fair throughout the season. In addition to the articles enumerated there are many others that would materially enhance the amount stated. It can safely be put down at $1,000,000.

Dealers: D Gunn & Co. Duncan Scott & Co. Wm. Ryan. D. Ogwan & Co. Wm. Monteith Cobb & Gallow. H. Ramsay & Co. James Park. R. Thompson. James & Furness. T. Johnston & Co. J. E. Bellis. Wm. Davies & Co. Hawley Bros.

ONTARIO PORK PACKERS' ASSOCIATION. 1891

THOMAS DAVIDSON *President.*
J. YOUNG, *Jr.*, *Vice-President.* J. E. FAILLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

a member

Fearman, F. W	Campbell, John.	Lowrey Thos.
McKillop Bros.	Martin Philip.	Davidson, Scott & Co.
Thompson R.	Monteith Wm.	Ryan, Wm.
Young, John & Co.	Mooney R. H. & Co.	Gunn, D. & Co.
Park James	Morson Jas.	Gibb & Gallow
James & Turpen.	Nellis, Jas. E.	Grant, J. L.
Madden & Walker	Stevenson C	Matthews, Geo.
Rowland Fred	Yorke John.	White, John.
Nelson Andrew	Potter Bros.	

LUMBER.

The trade of the year 1890 has been a very profitable one to dealers. During the few previous years there had been little activity in the business in consequence of the general depression in the United States, which is the chief market for our export. The revival was first felt in the fall of 1879, since which time there has been a steady demand and all mills are cutting to their full capacity. Receipts during the first part of the year were large, and the stock in the city considerable. After the first shipments there was a rise for a few weeks, and prices declined slightly on account of the inactivity of building operations in the city. The fall, however was only temporary in the export demand, and a good trade continued up till the close of the season. While navigation was open the demand for vessels was good and since then the rail shipments have been large. The advance in prices, as will be seen in the following list, is much greater for clear and pickings than for the common kinds of lumber. Our receipts and shipments during the year by the different roads, were as follows

	Receipts	Shipments
	ft. b. m.	ft. b. m.
Northern	96,606,000	41,300,000
Grand Trunk	13,000,000	3,152,000
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	7,000,120	
N. pacific	8,000,000	
Great Western	2,000,000	8,834,000
	125,382,120	56,126,000

The above figures include lumber lath and shingles. The shipments made by the Northern Railway Company were chiefly to Carnegy by water. It would appear from the above statements that the quantity left in the city is 69,256,120 ft. We have found

great difficulty at getting at the consumption of lumber here, as a number of merchants were unable to give figures without consulting an enormous amount of work. We are, however, able to give an approximate estimate furnished by those well up in the business. It is as follows :

Lumber	40,000,000
Lath	18,000,000
Shingles	16,000,000

The receipts by the Grand Trunk Railway are much smaller than they used to be, the Northern taking away much of their former business on account of the latter's direct communication with the lumbering districts. The first cost of lumber handled here is probably $1,000,000, but this amount is but a small proportion of the lumbering transacted by Toronto dealers. Large quantities are shipped from the forest by other routes, which of course do not appear in our receipts. At the end of the season comparatively light stocks were on hand, and the briskness of the Chicago market together with a regular supply from the Saginaw Valley indicate an active season the coming season. The following table shows the highest wholesale prices in Toronto at the close of the seasons 1879 and 1880 :

	1879.	1880.
Clear, 1¼ and upwards	$24 00	$30 00
Pickings, 1¼ and upwards	18 00	20 00
Rock elm and plankgot	17 00	22 00
Flooring 1¼ and 1½	17 00	18 00
1¼ and 1½ iron stock dressing	13 00	13 00
No. 1 and 2 cut common	9 00	10 00
Cull dressing, sawing	12 00	13 00
Shipping culls	8 00	10 00
4-inch plank	8 00	8 00
2 x 4 scantling	8 00	10 00
XXX 16-inch shingles	2 00	2 20
XX 16-inch shingles	1 50	1 50
Lath	1 33	1 33
Mill culls	7 00	7 00

The forests of eastern Ontario are almost disappeared in Ontario and what little there is is in the western part of the Province. It would with ready demand being largely used in the manufacture of sewing machines, organs, furniture or building, etc. Among other kinds of hardwood in good demand for domestic or export purposes may be mentioned cherry butternut, chest nut white ash, and white oak. It is thought that in a few years these woods will become very scarce, and some of them entirely shall boil. Then will come the more common kinds, such as maple birch, soft elm, and black ash to take their places.

The depletion of our forests has given rise to considerable discussion, and the sooner that means are taken to supply the growing deficiency the better. Not long ago it was thought that the vast area of forest was inexhaustible and that the supply should ever diminish never entered the minds of settlers or lumbermen. However the time has come when measures should be adopted for encouraging our

cutting forests and supplying disturbed lands with young plants. It is noted that in the last Legislature of the North West special privileges are allowed to those who take in hand the planting of a portion of their lands with such trees as may be required for the purposes of heating and fuel. Some such inducement held out to occupants of lands of the older Provinces would, we should say, result in benefits substantial and lasting. The vast quantities of logs and square timber brought down annually in steadily increasing up to forests on the Upper Ottawa, in the neighborhood of Hamrocks, and on the streams flowing into it at that section, so that operations are being gradually extended further back. About three times as many standard square timber was taken out the past season as compared with the previous one, and more to Quebec. From that point it was shipped to England.

During the fall a company has been organized at Montreal, which was organized with a capital of $1,000,000 to more fully develop our timber resources. The timber lands over which the operations of this company extend are situated on the Ottawa River, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, on the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, and in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, covering in all an area of about 1,200 square miles. These lands formerly belonged to the well known firm of Cook, Frost, and to Mr Allan Gwaat, and have been transferred by them to the new company, in consideration of which they will hold about half the capital stock, and will take a leading part in the management of the company's affairs. The head office of the company is in Montreal and the principal Canadian office in Toronto. They have commenced operations on the Ottawa, where they will cut about 30 000 000 feet of logs and 1,000,000 cubic feet of timber, and they will also cut from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of the Midland and Wye Mills. They employ about 400 men, and the sum and wages and supplies are calculated at between $200,000 and $300,000.

The following are the present prices of the different kinds of Canadian lumber as board cars on the different lines of railway named in the mills

Walnut, best	$60 to $70	Spruce, mer. bark	$— to $	12
common	45	Balm (d) bed		13
culls	30	Birch best		14
Cherry best	— 22	Birch Oak		14
Basket-ash, best	— 20	Grey Ash,		11
Whitewood	— 22	Black Ash,		11
Chestnut,	— 17	Basswood "		10
White Ash, "	— 17	Maple, "	—	10
White Ash,	— 16	Birch, "	—	10
Hickory	— 16	Soft Elm "	—	9
Rock Elm "	— 13			

Among prominent dealers are the following: Christie, Kerr & Co. Denough MacNeil & Oliver Bryce Bros. McIntosh & Co. J. H. Smith, John Oliver & Co. Reid & Co. Toronto Lumber Company. James Thomson's Wm. Leitch & Kennedy Thompson Smith & Son do almost an exclusively exporting business.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

EXPORT CATTLE.

The trade has been one of unusual interest the past year and the development has been extraordinary In no other branch of business has the expansion been as great as in the cattle export trade. In only five years ago some 14 was thought reasonable, and the first shipment was made by Toronto parties. With some assistance from friends these gentlemen determined to test the feasibility of cattle transportation for Canadian cattle. The first shipment comprised 150 bullocks, which had been fed on bruised corn and oats in the stables on the Don They were sent by rail to Montreal, and then placed on board one of the Allan steamers. The shippers were a little discouraged by the remarks of bystanders, who exclaimed that the vessel would knock them to pieces as soon as they got outside of the Belle Isle. However the vessel arrived in Liverpool with every bullock alive and in good condition. From that beginning the trade has rapidly grown, until the past season the shipments have reached 30,000 head from Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax During the season of 1879 the shipments of cattle from Montreal and Quebec aggregated 26,176 head against 19 685 head in 1878

At the time of the first shipment there were thousands of cattle in Ontario but really few of such quality fit for export. The success of the first shipment and the likelihood of a growing demand from Britain for choice beef, encouraged farmers to pay more attention to breeding, the results of which have been bonefical Very good shipping during the past season from the ports named were Canadian boat Steamering side, however, there is room for great improvement in the quality of our stock During November and December there was such a scarcity of fit cattle for export that our shippers were compelled to go to Chicago to fill their engagements. There were also a number of inferior cattle shipped from Canada at ports, because exporters had no other alternative the supply of good grades being exhausted

The trade is capable of expansion to an indefinite extent and the enhancements it offers are so great that a portion of the unemployed capital we hear so much about is pretty sure to seek the business. The farming community is bound to be benefited by this increasing trade. Their profits will be commensurate with the care and attention paid to the breeding of superior cattle to meet the requirements of the trade It has been demonstrated over and over again that the cost of feeding steak thus will fetch 6c. a pound is no greater than that that will only command 3½c. We look for the continuance of the improvement in the direction as the times demand it. All shippers agree that the higher grades of shorthorns are the most profitable for export. Hereford too are favorites with most of those who have tried them and are very popular in the Western States.

More than two-thirds of the cattle shipped from the Dominion are owned in Ontario, and Toronto is the headquarters of the movement.

The principals in this trade during the past year were Messrs. Thompson Flanagan Frankland Morse, Moog, Aikens, Lumbers, Shields, Crawford, Mess, Dunn Mallum, Morgan, Slater Crust, Lumbers, Rogers, and McLelland. The receipts at this point do not include the purchases of those gentlemen They bought their supplies in different sections of the country and the cattle were shipped through to Montreal and Halifax for transhipment to steamers. These buyers paid out no less than $1 807 000 during the year the number of head purchased being about 26 000. There are now in the distillery stalls some 2,500 cattle feeding, which will be shipped on the opening of navigation at Montreal. The choicest stock were bought at Guelph Bargen, Arkn Orang, Lambeth, Berlin and in Pickering Township. Shippers met with few losses at sea throughout the spring and summer months. Towards the close of the season they were more numerous, but the percentage of losses by the Canadian lines was much less than by those vessels leaving American ports. The demand was good before the opening of navigation, and settlements were made in February for May delivery at 3½c. to 4c. per lb. for steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. An active demand continued up till June when grass fed stock offered and prices slightly declined. Shippers experienced great difficulties in getting cars but we believe that the Grand Trunk are advising to their railing stock to meet the wants of the trade. On account of shippers paying on their own account they were obliged to pay more than the ordinary prices for butchers' cattle to supply the market, which in many cases did not turn out profitably for them. On the closing of navigation in November the export demand became small, and prices declined to 4½c. to 5c.

BUTCHERS' CATTLE.

The local cattle market was fairly supplied during the year with weighty butchers' cattle. Prices opened at 3c. to 4c. per lb. rose to 3½ to 4½c. a April were steady at 4c to 4½c from May till August and closed at 3c. to 4c. in December As a rule the supply was equal to the demand but for a week or two in November the receipts were insufficient. The best cow receipts were in October and November The receipts were as follows

	No. Head.		*No. Head.*
January	1 200	July	1,500
February	950	August	873
March	840	September	1,792
April	2 015	October	2 747
May	1,240	November	2,710
June	90	December	2,940
Total receipts during year at market			22,864
Average weights 1,000 lbs. at 3½c. per lb			$861 40

SHEEP AND HOGS.

The demand for export sheep was good during April, and at high as 5c. to 5½c was paid A large number were shipped in June and

July, which were bought at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb., but the business during these months as a rule not to have been profitable, as freights ruled very high. Prices of the ordinary stock for butchers into were steady at 3¼c. to 4¼c. per lb. About the close of the year large shipments of sheep and lambs were made to New York. Hogs were in steady demand, but receipts at the market were small. For the during the year ruled at 4½c. to 5¼c. per lb. The following are the receipts of sheep and hogs from March till the end of the year, there being for few in January and February

	No. Sheep.		No. Hogs.
March	40	March	93
April	178	April	
May	216	May	20
June	3,062	June	119
July	40,244	July	288
August	7,000	August	214
September	5,010	September	280
October	1,084	October	470
November	2,000	November	1,018
December	380	December	880
Total	31,720	Total	2,979

WOOL

The trade in wool has not been a profitable one, but as far as Toronto dealers are concerned they were fortunate enough not to hold heavy stocks. The opening prices of fleece were high many dealers supposing that the native demand experienced in the fall of 1879 would continue. They were, however disappointed, and no statements were made to the United States until the 20th. After paying 33c. to 33c. per lb. for fleece, many country dealers, later on, accepted a few cents less, but some are yet holding. After the 1st of November our farmers' sons of dimensions were few, the Eastern States and here the market was active at an advance of 1c. to 2c. During the summer months prices ruled at 28c. The sales of fleece amounted to something like 1,123,000 lbs. which is considered small. The trade in pulled is estimated at about 800,000 lbs. and that in foreign at 700,00 lbs. Taken altogether the cash we is would be about $250 000. The quantity of fleece on wool entered at this port during 1880 shows a considerable increase over that of 1879, the amount being 938 688 lbs. against 156 467 lbs. in 1879

Dealers I. Lumley & Co. Wilmer & Co. John Hallam & Sterne.

HIDES

The year 1880 opened with prices at the highest point reached during the year Prices receded slightly during February and March when the season for grubby stock arrived that class of hides being of correspondingly less value. During the summer prices again advanced and remained firm during the balance of the year Keen competition among local dealers had doubtless a good deal to do with such ex-

terms figures, and still buyers state that they never knew such high prices to rule for such a length of time. Farmers complained that competition kept rates so high that they had no margin on which to work, but instead of shifting this off offered more freely taken, and every dealer was absorbed up during the entire year. The demand throughout Ontario for cattle for export no doubt has a tendency to make these scarce (particularly steers), and when used largely for sale and harvest.

Our inspection law requires some attention in order to meet the requirements of both farmers and dealers, for with the exception of the two leading centres, it is very imperfect and far from uniform. Dealers here complain that our inspection is too close in comparison with outside points, and that no country fair can be benefited except as a revenue loss. This has the effect of directing trade to other channels where the conditions are not so severe. The appointment of a Supervisor of Inspectors, whose duty it would be to see that a uniform inspection prevailed all over the Dominion, would obviate this, and be hailed alike with satisfaction by both farmer and dealer.

The quantity of hides handled during the year under review amounted to 40,000, which at an average price of $3.50 each makes $140,000. The number of sheepskins which amount to 100,000 which at an average of $1 30 makes $130 000. The number of calfskins received during the year was 20,000, which at an average of $1 50 each would give $30,000. Total value of hides and skins in other lines during 1890, $445 00.

Dealers—John Hallam E. Leadley & Co. D. W. A cumulus J. Taylor

SEEDS

This trade has shown a disposition to centre in Toronto, and has made enormous strides during the last few years. In former years Toronto was reserved as headquarters by a few dealers, but under the strong competitions of the Canadian and American railway systems this city is more favorably situated than any other in the Dominion as a receiving and distributing centre for imported seeds, and also for the export trade. Owing to a careful system of shipping per canal and sending samples, Toronto shower seed has attracted the large consumers in numerous foreign buyers, who a few years since seemed to be under the impression that nobody but foreigners can be trusted to procure it. The probability of getting early good uniform samples was no slight that orders were often put in to a country as a last resort, but under the careful system I have used to show them is at present a large number of foreign correspondents who now endeavor to keep fully informed of the prospects of the Canadian clover seed crop which they now look upon as a regular source of supply. The quantity of clover shipped from Canada during the past season which ended about the 1st of April, 1890 amounted to some 300 car

lands or 120,000 bushels. More than half of the crop grown west of here, and Toronto dealers handles the larger part of it. Towards the close of the season a number of dealers bought considerable quantities at $3 35 to $4 to hold over for the present season, and a large portion was sold in London during December at a fair profit. On account of large stocks of old seed in England and high prices asked by farmers and dealers here, the opening of the present season was very backward. Arrangements have been made by wheat supplies of handling staples, such as turnip, carrot, mangel sugar beet, etc., may be obtained direct from the leading growers in Great Britain and on the continent, thus lowering customers much at the lowest prices at which the finest qualities can be supplied. The value of the Brantford is estimated at $500,000.

Dealers: Steele Bros. & Co., G Keith; Wm. Rennie, Joseph Simmers. The following sales clover seed a specialty Jas. Goodall, Wm. Mcintosh N. Weatherston & Co.

HAY AND STRAW

The receipts of hay by wagon during the year 1880 amount to rather more than those of the previous year. The crop of timothy was very large while that of clover was small. Out of 7,500 loads received some 3,000 went to the distillery to help feed cattle fattening there for export. In January prices were the lowest of the year, they being from $9 to $10 a ton. From the beginning of March up till the end of April prices gradually advanced, when a few loads sold at $17 the highest of the year. Prices then became easier, and when the first load of new crop arrived on July 5th, it sold at $17. The new hay would always command more than the second week in November they rose to $12 to $15.00. The market closed in December at $10 to $13.

The receipts of straw by wagon were sufficient for the demand, and amounted to 3,750 loads during the year. The lowest prices ruled the first three months of the year but in April as high as $8 was paid. From that time up to September when the fair opened, prices were easy at $5 to $7. The brisk demand for straw by hotel-keepers during the cab button advanced the prices to $10 and towards the latter end of November it sold at $11 the highest price of the year.

Hay sold average $13 during the year three being few sales made at the lowest range of prices. The cost of 7,500 loads would therefore be $114 000. The average price of straw was $8 and 3,700 loads was a therefore amount to $29 600. Total cost of hay and straw weighed on city and St. Andrew's scales, $ 43,600.

It is then collected at the St. Lawrence hall hot weigh scales amounted to $1,949 75 for the year ending December 31st, 1880 against $1 684 25 for the year 1879 and $1,413 75 for the year 1878. The short term was hay which was a ridiculous excess of 1879 but the reduction of 5c. for weighing coal slightly reduces the amount of loss this year

PRICES DURING 1880.

Month	HAY		STRAW	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	$10 00	$8 00	$7 00	$5 00
February	8 50	8 00	7 00	5 00
March	8 00	7 00	6 00	5 00
April	7 50	7 00	5 00	5 00
May	8 00	7 00	5 00	5 00
June	9 00	8 00	7 00	5 00
July	8 00	7 50	7 00	6 00
August	11 00	7 50	7 00	5 00
September	12 00	9 00	10 00	6 50
October	14 00	9 00	13 50	7 00
November	16 50	9 00	14 00	7 00
December	13 00	9 50	9 50	6 00

THE COAL TRADE.

The year just closed has been an eventful one in this branch of business. The rapid advance in price of hard coal caused considerable discussion, and our readers were perhaps classed more than they really deserved. It cannot be denied that prices rose much higher than they anticipated, and it was this fact that drew the column attention. There has been an increase in price of $8 per ton on hard and $4 per ton on soft coal during the past season. The opening price for hard coal was $4 75, and for soft $3, but on account of dull trades, which was somewhat affected by the mild weather, prices declined about the first of February to $4 for hard and $3 50 for soft. From the 1st of March to the end of the year there has been a gradual advance, until $7 was reached for hard, and $6 50 for soft. The chief strength is attributed to the united purpose of all the leading producing companies in the United States. There has been little disposition to "cut" prices, and a general concern has been manifested to keep coal production within the limits of actual demand. A few years previous to this the mining companies lost heavily but with the revival of the iron trade in the fall of 1877 they too shared in the general prosperity. Prices in the United States at the close of navigation in 1880 advanced chiefly on account of lack of transportation facilities. The roll up stock of all the railways will was left run down during the years 1875 to 1878 was insufficient to meet the demand of trade, and it may out try difficulties in the West threw us now coal famine. Our supply by water was from 220,000 to 230,000 tons less than last year but since the close of navigation the Great Western Railway has brought considerable quantities. For the sake of comparison the following table of imports into this city for the season ending May will be found interesting as the trade and public generally. Soft coal is in two separate columns, one of which denotes the amount brought in for general use, and the other for the use of the Toronto division of the Grand Trunk Goederham

& Wests, and Consumers' Gas Company. The great falling off in the last column during the past two years is owing to the fact that the Gas Company has imported a less quantity.

	Soft Coal.		G. T. & A. W., and C. R.	
	Hard Coal Tons.	City Trade Tons.	Tons.	
1874-75	75,294	38,000	44,548	
1875-76	87,758	37,000	38,000	
1876-77	103,000	38,000	48,000	
1877-78	98,000	38,000	48,000	
1878-79	90,000	37,000	40,000	
1879-80	100,000	41,000	58,000	
1880-81	132,000	37,000	58,000	

Stocks were never run so low as the season of 1879-80, and in consequence of the high prices during the summer and fall of 1880 orders were held back as much as possible. Some 30,000 tons which were to arrive by water were frozen in by the sudden closing of navigation, and will not arrive until the spring. The total amount of soft brought from Nova Scotia this season is four hundred tons. The rail receipts since the close of navigation have been larger than last year. In a pecuniary point of view the business has been better than for several years, but profits have not been large. Retail prices did not advance in a corresponding ratio to wholesale prices, and as stocks were small at the beginning of the season, it can easily be seen that no large sums were gained. Dealers were, however very fortunate in being favored with a rising market, and we are led to believe that a profitable business was done for 1880. The number of importers in the city is six, with numerous small dealers. Taking $6 as the average price of hard and $5.50 for soft, and $3 for manufacturing purposes, the amount taxed a trade will amount to $1,018,750. The following were the courses of prices during the year:

Months.	Hard Coal per ton	Soft Coal per ton.
January	$6.00 to $6.75	$5.50 to $6.00
February	6.00 to 6.75	5.50
March	5.50 to 6.25	6.00 to 6.50
April	6.75 to 6.00	6.50
May	5.50 to 5.75	6.00
June	5.75	5.00
July	5.75	4.50
August	6.00	5.00
September	6.00	5.00
October	6.00	6.00
November	6.00 to 6.50	6.00
December	7.00	6.00

Dealers—P. Burns, A. & S. Nares, James Kingsmill, Turnbull, Fuel Association, P. D. Cooper, C. J. Smith.

OIL.

The cost of last of 1881 shows a large increase, most while the high prices of the latter portion of the year were hailed with delight by the producers, they gave much dissatisfaction to the consumer. In May last an Act was passed providing refiners to make an oil of 46 gravity and 114 fire test, whereas it formerly was 45 and 105°. The increased test many afternoons to be made in refineries, the getting of new stills, etc., which made it almost impossible for dealers to supply the trade. It is a question with many whether this new regulation improved the quality of the oil or not. We have heard it said that there was never such poor oil placed on the market as during last fall. That may appear strange to the majority of our readers, but it is announced for from the fact that Canadian petroleum is too light to get the high test required. The result is that a great deal of smoke arose and but a small light is made. The gravity of Canadian oil is 38° as it comes from the ground, while American oil is 45, thereby giving the latter the advantage of cheapness. There is no doubt but that the fire test of 105° would have been amply sufficient for safety had the law been strictly enforced. The trouble arose from too little attention being paid to the carrying out of the former regulation. The high prices which were paid for oil during the fall are to some extent attributed to the new law. A greater quantity of crude is required to produce a given quantity of refined. Another reason for the advance is the increased consumption, which is now about 400,000 barrels in Canada, while the total production is only about 270,000 barrels. Crude petroleum is not found in large quantities in any locality of late, from one spring some 800 000 gallons the past year.

There are so few large dealers in the city but no refineries. The largest dealers are Messrs. Samuel, Rogers & Co. who probably handle about half the oil that comes into the city. This firm is now practically new men, has shown considerable enterprise and now stand high in the trade. They are the only house that bring refined oil to the city in bulk. Seeing the great waste that resulted from the transmission of oil in barrels they constructed three underground tanks, as well as from oil cars, and by this means last taught them that a great saving of oil is thereby effected. In addition to these own four cars, they have an contract run two others belonging to the Great Western Railway and these six are kept on the move from Toronto to London and Petrol a and return throughout the whole season. The next largest dealers are John F. Shea & Co. who have been established a number of years, as we well known as the trade. They have no extensive warehouses on the Esplanade, and have handled a large number of barrels during the season. Outside of these brans not much more than 2,000 barrels are sold by small dealers engaged in either line of merchandising. The trade during the past year amounted to between 22,000 and 25,000 barrels or about 1,100,000 gallons of refined oil. Sales were chiefly confined to towns along the Northern and Nipissing Railways and as far east as Kings-

lum. The superstition of American refined into the city amounted to almost 2 000 barrels. During the first part of the year no mill be seen from the following table, were low—but during the fall there were sharp advances, being somewhat stimulated by an active demand. The year's trade has been a profitable one. The total amount of business, together with gasoline, is estimated at $350,000.

In machine sale the Toronto Oil Company are manufacturing an oil called Canadaine, which is taking the place of lard and seal oils. For lubricating purposes it is considered superior to others, and finds ready sale in all parts of the Dominion. It is made from petroleum product and sells at a remarkable rate. This year has made a specialty of this oil the last eighteen months, and are now almost opening up a trade with England. They also manufacture other kinds of machine oils and report an increased business for the past year.

The following are the highest and lowest wholesale prices of refined oil at Toronto during each month of the year, and the average price of crude petroleum at Petrolia.

Months.	Refined, per gallon		Crude, per barrel, at Petrolia.
	Highest.	Lowest.	
January	20 18	20 17	$1 50
February	0 18	0 17	1 80
March	0 17	0 15	1 75
April	0 16½	0 15	1 75
May	0 15½	0 15	1 75
June	0 15½	0 15½	1 75
July	0 16	0 15½	1 80
August	0 22	0 20	1 85
September	0 23	0 22½	1 70
October	0 30	0 27	2 05
November	0 30	0 28	2 05
December	0 28	0 25	2 00

SOAP AND CANDLES.

The manufacture of soap has always occupied a prominent position among the many industries of Toronto. The two large establishments now engaged in the business are widely known throughout the Dominion, and probably with the exception of those in Montreal, their trade is the largest. The business is confined to Canada, and of late years a large and increasing trade has been carried on with the Maritime Provinces. Manitoba now draws about two-thirds of her supply from Ontario, the other portion being imported from Chicago in spite of the duty. This year's business has been found very profitable. There has never been any fear of competition from the United States, as our manufacturers use produce soaps at a much less cost than American factories. The chief reason for this is the consumption of large quantities of chemicals in its manufacture which are entered here free and on which the United States pay duty. Of late years the number of factories here have not increased, although each factory has increased its capacity. The competition

between manufacturers has for this reason been fully as keen as in former years, and values relatively as low. Many improvements of a labor-saving nature have been introduced, and the facilities for handling our stock are large. The Canada trade is apparently increasing year by year, until now about of very small dimensions as compared with twenty years ago.

The firm of E. D. Morse & Co. make fourteen varieties of laundry soaps and twenty-three varieties of toilet soaps, including transparents, glycerine and Castile. An important feature of their business is baling and securing soaps for outside trade. This branch of business has been developed materially the past year on account of the attention given to the manufacture of woodlines. The firm claimed are the largest manufacturers of toilet soaps in Ontario, and turn out 500 boxes a week. Rosalia soaps an important addition to Geo. D. Morse & Co.'s business is that of hard oil pressing. They have the best machines, and do the heaviest business in this line in Ontario, their capacity being 60 barrels per week. They employ 23 hands, and pay $700 a week in wages, they have neither increased nor decreased for the past few years.

Our other large manufacturers of soap are Dalton Brothers, whose business has been established forty years, but the present firm have only been in existence ten years. They devote their attention exclusively to the manufacture of family soaps and woodlines and do a luminous entirely with wholesale dealers. They use 200 tons of chemicals annually, and report a good business for the year. The demand for woodlines is becoming less each year, and the firm only turned out 1,000 boxes in 1882. They employ 20 hands and pay $12 per day during the year. Their manufacture of laundry soaps amounted to 30,000 boxes during the year. Add to this 60,000 boxes made by the first mentioned firm, and we get 110,000 boxes laundry soap. The production of toilet soaps is 25,000 boxes annually. The sales for the year under review are aggregated $900,000

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.

The distillery of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, situated in this city is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The daily production of this concern is 8,000 in proof gallons during the season of eight or nine months. The total proof gallons last season was 3,000,000 gallons of spirits which represents a revenue of over $1,800,000 to the Dominion treasury during the year or $7,200 a day. The consumption of this establishment is 350,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of rye 80,000 bushels of barley 23,000 bushels of oats and the same of hops. The corn comes chiefly from the Western States, and the other grain is the produce of Canada. This firm employs 100 men, eighty of whom are in the distillery the in the malt-house and ten carmen. The coal consumed during the year is 8,000 tons of soft, which is imported from Ohio. During the distilling season 100,000 gallons of refuse is produced This refuse is

fed to cattle, and is sufficient for about 8,000 head. The cattle sheds belonging to the same company contain 3,125 head, representing a value of $125,000. Taking 30 lbs as the average price per gallon, the products of this distillery during the past year were $3,000,000.

There are at present six breweries and maltsters in this city and the capital invested is from $800,000 to $1,000,000. Together they employ from 300 to 400 hands, together with malting employment given carters and others in shipping, etc. There is over 400,000 bushels of barley used in malting, which would require 20,000 acres to produce it at an average of 20 bushels to the acre, which is a high average. Ten to fifteen thousand tons of coal are used during the season and about 50,000 to 30,000 tons of ice, which would take nearly 100 teams and 200 men, working day in day out for two months, to cut, deliver and stow away. The brewing business has improved very much within the last two years, since the collapse of the Dunkin Act and the introduction of lager beer. Nothing positive can be said as to the output of the breweries in this city, but the amount of ammunition for this festive season throughout the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880 was equal to nearly 400,000 gallons, as compared with previous years. It may be safely said that the greater part of this increase would be rightly treated by Toronto, as it is the main point for the manufacture of lager beer. The prospects for this year are very [illegible] and [illegible] supplies of malt and hops in Ontario from this [illegible] of July last to the 1st of January 1881, these heights has increased over 100,000 gallons, as compared with the same period of last year. The official returns for the United States for the past year show the enormous increase of 21,000,000 gallons and there is every indication of a still greater increase during this year. It is found that in Canada for the year ending 30th June 1880, the quantity of spirits produced for home use has increased by 1,135,188 gallons. Within the past two years and since the retention on tap of beer lager must have increased by 4 cases on bottled ale, porter, &c. It is thought that together they has been nearly $200,000 invested in buildings, $75,000 for casks and kegs, and $50 000 for bottles, besides other fixings, machinery &c.

On account of the high prices of barley and hops the brewing business will not be very profitable this coming season except to those who were fortunate enough to purchase early when the prices were low. The total quantity of beer manufactured in this city during the past year was about 5 500,000 gallons, which may be valued at $825,000 and in producing which about 160,000 bushels of malt were used.

Brewers Messrs A. Jesse Thos. Davies & Co Robert Davies O'Keefe & Co. Toronto Brewing and Malting Co. Wm. Copland Spadina Avenue Brewery George Brewer John Wells Thomas Allen & Co. and John Hall

MANUFACTURES.

REAPERS MOWERS, AND MOWER-RAKES.

Among the numerous manufactures of Toronto none have sprung into greater prominence and in the past few years than those of the Massey Manufacturing Company and the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company These are the only two firms in this city engaged in the manufacture of the above implements. The business of the past year has been larger than was anticipated, which is attributed to the general prosperity of the country, owing to the good harvests and necessarily the better condition of the farming community to grant their bills. Profits have been small on account of the higher prices of iron, which has for the most part been bought in Canada. The demand was so great during the past year that a number of orders had to be refused. In a business of this kind the capital required is large and much greater than the yearly sales.

The Toronto Company was established themselves here in February 1886 and occupy a handsome building at the west end. It is the largest and best manufactory in the country, is three stories high, 300 feet long, and 50 feet wide. Previous to February of last year this comment the business at Newcastle, Ont. They report an increase in business of fifty per cent. during the past year. Their principal trade is in Ontario, but they also send machines as far as Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. With the latter Province their trade this year amounted to $20,000. Their manufactured the past season some 1,000 reapers and mowers and 2,000 horse-rakes. They have on hand ready first prizes at fall fairs in Canada during the past year They have in their factory one of Brown's steam engines made in Fitchburg Mass. and the finest in the country. They employ from 125 to 200 men and wages run from $1 00 to $2.50 a day the first-mentioned price for labourers. Their total sales the past year amounted to $250,000

The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company commenced business in 1876, and is therefore a comparatively young firm. The members of the Company are Americans, and, as to the judicious use of American capital that the business has assumed in present large proportions. The greater number of the workmen are Canadians, and those who are not intend making Ontario their future home. The business of the past season has been most satisfactory the number of machines turned out being 1 000 more than during the previous season. They manufacture reapers and mowers exclusively The first year they were in business they turned out 500 machines the next season

1,000 ; the next, 2,500 ; and during the last year, 3,500 It is their intention to make 4,000 this present season, of which they have now completed 960. The busy season is from January to August, and the average number turned out during that period is from 70 to 75 per day. The newest improvement in their machines is the sand-blaster and other features will eventually change the character of these stoves. About $47,000 worth of wrought iron was used during the year of which $40,000 worth was bought in Hamilton, Montreal, and Londonderry, N S. This company have the best equipped factory in the country and make their own bolts, rivets, nuts, screws, &c. The dimensions of their present factory are 300x70 feet, with but one floor which is manufactured and they have in contemplation the erection of a stable to accommodate horses for the rapidly growing trade. They employ 250 men at an average wage of $1.75 per day, paying every two weeks. The sales for the past season amounted to $250,000, to which we will add $250,000 for Massey Manufacturing Company making a total of $500,000 for reapers, mowers and horse-rakes

STOVES.

The manufacturers of stoves is an old industry for Toronto, and numerous changes have occurred within the past twenty years. The superiores of the different manufacturers who have been engaged in the trade are varied, and while not a few have succumbed to an adverse fate there were others who were ready to take their places. The present stove-makers, although few in number have, through diligence and strict attention to business, attained a good standing in the manufactured article and their business is second to none in the country as it are fast acquiring a national distinction We have only two stove works of any extent viz. those of E. & O Gurney & Co. and John Harte & Co. The first named is a branch of the Hamilton house which turns out the largest number of stoves and grates in the Dominion Their extensive works in this city are on King Street West, and they have in them employ some 250 men. They do about two-thirds of the business here. John Harte & Co, whose works are on the Esplanade, do nearly all the remaining portion of the business. They have been established about ten years, and report a very satisfactory business the past season They make stoves, grates, ranges reapings hoop heaters, &c. There is a good trade done by these houses in the Lower Provinces, and a number of orders have been placed in Manitoba. A noticeable feature during the past year was the manufacture of a greater number of wood stoves, the demand for which surprised on account of the high price of coal. The busiest season for these branch of trade is from July to November John Harte & Co. manufactured some 8 000 stoves and 1,000 grates the past year and have in their employ about 60 workmen. The total amount of sales of both houses during 1880 is estimated at $400 000.

SAFES

The trade during the year 1880 has been remarkably good. There are only one firm in Toronto at present engaged in the production of these lines of manufactures, and they have for some years been doing a large and prosperous business. The style of the firm is J. & J. Taylor who are well known throughout the Dominion. They give employment to from 75 to 90 men, whose wages average $700 per week. This firm makes a specialty of fire and burglar proof safes, and during the past year have filled numerous orders from British Columbia and Manitoba for this important class of goods. They also manufacture, to a large extent, articles in those lines such as vault doors, prison cell doors, prison locks, burglar exterminators, vaults and time locks, cast-iron, square, and straight staircases, and ornamental gallery railings. They are now busy filling large orders for the Eastern Provinces, and preparing others for shipment in the spring.

SCALES.

There are only one manufacturing and one repair shop in Toronto engaged in this business that of C. Wilson & Son. They say that 1880 has been altogether the most prosperous year since they have been in the trade. There business season from July to February and they turn out on an average from 400 to 500 scales per month. The principal markets in Canada, but in 1880 they commenced sending their scales to the West Indies. The markets, and we do one or two exceptions all the coal companies are using scales manufactured by this firm. They have also filled extensive orders from Montreal and Nova Scotia.

The firm steady employment throughout the year to about twenty-five men. Its sales and amount the amount of business during 1880 was $18,000.

BOLTS AND NUTS.

The Dominion Bolt Company have gained for themselves a high reputation in the manufacture of bolts and pillos, including carriage bars and stove bolts. This firm has been in business here about eighteen months, and are the newcomers of the Canada Bolt Company in this particular branch of iron men they are the leading manufacturers in the Dominion. The location of 1880 has been highly satisfactory and they have been, and are now overrun with orders. To meet the wants of growing trade they are adding new machines to their already large facilities. They supply to brands and merchants with their manufactures, as well as the hardware trade. The business extends pretty well throughout the Provinces, orders being now received from Manitoba, Ontario Quebec, and Nova Scotia. The Dominion Bolt Company cut up on an average nine tons of iron a day which they purchase principally in England the balance being brought in Hamilton. They consume for manufacturing purposes some 1,200 tons of anthracite coal a year and very little bituminous. On their

pay roll at the end of the year there were the names of 106 persons, of whom about 85 were men and the balance boys. The sum work by piece, and made from $1 to $2.50 a day

SAW AND LEAD WORKS.

The Dominion Saw and Lead Works were established in Toronto ten years ago, by Messrs. James Robertson & Co. They manufacture steel, white lead (*lead*) pipes, rollers, and all kinds of mill, screw-cut and mining saws. The manufacture of lead is an important branch, and they compete successfully with the best English skilled. A large western trade is done in this line by the firm named, and numerous Manitoba houses are their customers. The greater part of their metal and lead supplies are bought in England. Business generally has been very good the past year. The revival of the lumber trade has created an increased demand for saws, and at times it has been difficult to supply the demand. Besides doing a large trade in their own manufactured goods, Messrs. James Robertson & Co. also import large quantities of heavy metal, copper tin, bolted plate, tubes, etc., for which to supply the trade. They employ 40 hands, and their sales the past year aggregated some $375,000.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

There are engaged in the manufacture of pianos in this city five firms and although some are small concerns, the business has assumed larger proportions than ever before. About fifteen in new rooms are turned out weekly and they are of the square and upright patterns. Each firm will shortly commence to make the Grand. The demand is increasing, and Toronto is destined to become the headquarters of the branch of business. The best instruments are made for comparatively low prices. The workmen employed are widely from the leading establishments at New York. A full-sized square piano can be made from the best materials as from $300 to $400. Our largest manufacturers, R. S. Williams & Sons turn out about ten a week, and they are about extending their facilities. The others engaged in the manufacture of pianos are Mason & Risch Heintzman & Co. and Octavius Newcombe and G. Bournemann. About 150 men are employed and the business of 1880 is estimated at $500,000.

The organ trade of the city has also increased with that of pianos now being their manufacturers. These turn out about 600 reed organs and 15 pipe or church organs a year. The demand has been active, and complaints from which has led to many improvements. The result is that our manufacturers are able to compete successfully with Americans. Daniel Bell & Co are reed organ manufacturers and their business has increased to such an extent that they are building a much larger factory. At times they have been unable to supply the demand. Messrs. S. H. Warren & Sons, and Edward Lye are manufacturers of pipe organs, the former having removed here from Montreal about two years ago. The busy seasons

JAMES ROBERTSON & Co,

253 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD

LEAD SHOT

LEAD PIPE

PUTTY COLORS IN OIL

SAWS

CIRCULAR MILL GANG CROSS CUT, &c

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE

GALVANIZED IRON

TINNED IRON,

CANADA PLATE

WIRE

IRON TUBES

BOILER PLATE

BOILER TUBES

BOILER RIVETS,

COPPER, ETC., ETC

ness during the summer and just before the Christmas holidays. Together these establishments employ about 70 hands, and the sales will amount to something like $30,000 a year

TOBACCO

It is some years since the manufacturers of this article was first commenced in this city, but under adverse circumstances and want of appreciation manufacturers here never gained that distinction that has been bestowed upon others in other parts of Canada. The company that is now engaged in manufacturing here commenced by formulating the trade with a capital of $150,000, and during the few months that they have been in business they are greatly encouraged by the increased demand from day to day. The Virginia Tobacco Company is a joint stock corporation, chiefly composed of gentlemen from Virginia. They commenced business in September, 1880, and their out-turn was 2,000 pounds of plug a day. Their trade has grown in such an extent that they cannot keep up with their orders, and are forced into adding additional facilities. A better evidence of the superiority of their manufactures could not be desired. All their leaf, with the exception of black, is imported from Richmond Va. where members of the company reside. They are thus in a better position to get samples than most manufacturers. At the Industrial Exhibition last fall they received two silver medals, two bronze medals, and two first prizes, although having numerous competitors. At present the business is found in the largest part of their premises and to ship trade here and in London Ont. They employ from 90 to 100 hands. Some knowledge of the extent of the trade this trade may be had from the fact that there are some $40,000 pounds taken out of bond monthly by our merchants.

FURNITURE.

There are seven manufacturers in this city who do a large business, and several branch offices for the sale of goods manufactured elsewhere. The most extensive establishment here and in the Dominion is that of R. Hay & Co. As regards the trade of the past year the house reports a satisfactory one, but the number of hands at present in them employ no less than fourteen. They manufactured less furniture a 1880 than during the few previous years. This, however is not due to the falling off of trade but as accounted for as follows Of late years, the sale of furniture was neater to be on account of the general depression of trade throughout the country Instead of discharging these workmen they kept them work ng through the dull season and h ld up every source viable space with manufactured goods. When this was done they h d a large number of man go, and at the end of 4 o years 1880 they had only some 1800 men, whereas they had a year or two previous y from 500 to 600. As considerable stock has been worked off they are beginning to increase their force, and expect to have the fu l number again before 1882 shows. This business was established some forty years ago, and h

has grown to such dimensions that ten acres is hardly sufficient for their present works. All descriptions of furniture are made, from the cheapest up to the most expensive suits. They are constantly getting out new designs. A new branch is the manufacture of a superior mirror and mantel, which has been favorably recognized. Among other manufacturers are Jas. H. Rennie, Goderich & Calhoun and Jedlik & Co. The Oshawa Cabinet Co. do a large trade, but their factory is in Oshawa.

BILLIARD TABLES.

The manufacturers of billiard tables has been carried on in this city for a number of years. The firm of Samuel May is favorably known as the only one manufacturing them goods here, and we believe it is the only one in Canada. During the past year a satisfactory business was transacted with a slight increase in the demand. The largest number are sold in Ontario, while orders from other Provinces are frequent. The tables in most demand for parlors use cost from $250 to $260, but a much cheaper article is also manufactured. This house employs twelve men constantly and turned out one hundred tables of three different styles during 1880. Mr. May has patented an improved cushion which is meeting with much favor. It is produced by an ingenious and essentific combination of pure chrome rubber and fine spring steel manufactured expressly for the purpose, and combines strength with great elasticity and an improved shape.

BISCUITS.

The manufacture of biscuits has for many years been a large and well known business in Toronto. There are a number of small firms engaged in this line, but the two large houses have long since become household words throughout the Dominion. They manufacture a great variety of biscuits—over three hundred and their establishment is the largest of the kind in Canada. They give steady employment to about 160 persons, and the sums expended in the business part of the year. Some idea of the extent of the business may be gained from the fact that they keep six travellers on the road. Their city trade however forms about one-third of their entire business. During 1880 their manufactury was larger than for some years but profits were small. They have a branch house in Montreal for the sale of their goods.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

The following represents the exports from this country to the United States during the years 1880

	First six months.	Second six months.	Total.
Animals	$ 39,461 55	$ 58,021 44	$ 97,490 99
Animals, for breeding		54,074 70	54,074 70
Barley	343,934 07	340,488 26	1 684,422 33
Books		2,858 79	2,858 79
Bran, etc.	11,432 41	11,866 53	23,298 94
Bread	5,811 31	5,231 66	11,042 97
Bricks	781 53	1,031 1	1,812 63
Brush fish	289 58	22 78	312 36
Butter, raw	277 50	6,907 60	14,185 10
Cheese	965 58	4,572 09	5,537 67
Coal	48,983 89	1,881 93	50,865 82
Coke		379 50	379 50
Horses	89,433 05		89,433 05
Leather	2,350 00		2,350 00
Machinery	110 00	4,331 00	4,781 00
Meat	772 4	39,445 44	200,184 28
Peas, for	47 5	1,870 18	43 683 31
Peas, or seed	3,875 37	1,816 21	5 691 58
Lumber	336,174 66	352 229 20	741,403 45
Timber	7 000 00		7 000 00
Shoemaking		806 12	806 12
Sausage from		2,328 45	5,834 45
Silage		806 12	806 12
Soap		1,402 20	402 20
Rye	9,340 00	18,475 76	16,815 76
Spirits	2,541 80	4,491 13	2,032 93
Telescopic poles	644 05	5,838 76	6,41 74
Tobacco		1,035 00	1,035 00
Tobacco, unmanufactured		1,322 01	1,322 0
Wool	42,80 58	53,15 68	97,709 63
Wood, etc	46,1 7 05	10,396 45	56,526 80
Totals	$1,046,748 49	$1,894,576 5	$ 2,942,348 18
Totals, or corresponding period of 1879	884,379 01	$1,858,645 90	$ 2,741,1 0 25
Increase, 1880	$ 164 49 7	$ 732 480 53	$ 201,6 8 93

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of goods exported from Toronto, as per Customs House returns, during the year 1886:

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	Total.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	$	$	$		$
The Mine.					
Oils, mineral refined, gallo.	270			861	274
Phosphates, tons	281			43	281
Silver ore, tons	60			2	60
Fisheries.					
Herrings, pickled, brls.	40			27	80
Cod oil, blubber, &c. brls	36			10	36
Fish, fresh all other	9,191				9,191
The Forest.					
Basswood furniture, hickory, &c. M. feet	4,260			700	8,250
Hops, To agreph polos, lbs	1,054				11,054
Knees and bilsoder grooss	2,000			001	2,000
Lumber laths, &c. M.	94			705	94
Planks, boards, &c. M. feet	384,17		9	33,78	384,78
Mouldings, M feet	50			2	50
Shingles, M	14,236			7,078	6,30
Timber square, hoss	8,080			4,800	2,080
Animals and their Produce					
Horses, No.	120 633			773	136,80
Horned cattle, No.	4 620	823		101	5,24
Sheep, No		964		730	2,964
Poultry and other	584	161			744
Bacon, cwt		25,946		91 172	25,946
Butter lbs	120,953	167	34	640,996	120,254
Cheese, lbs	7,208	2	2	84,969	7,854
Eggs, doz		14,284		81 787	14,051
Furs, dressed and undressed	18,256	13,908			32,197
Grease and scrap, lbs		1,913		92,745	1,214
Hides, horse, and skins	950	34,979			34,934
Lard lbs	3,210			116,833	6,919
Meats Bacon, lbs	2,82,87	0		5,997,676	548,812
" Beef lbs.	205			2,269	253
" Mutton, lbs	42 648	1	5	52,936	43,490
" Mutton, lbs	60			1,26	60
" Pork, lbs	18 720			15,210	906
" Tongues, No	966	4		253,841	15,720
" Venison, lbs				728	4
" Sheep pelts, No		98,736		26,478	98,736
Wool, lbs		128,776		480,469	128,776
Other articles.	3,763	5,573			8,341

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Articles.	To South Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	Total.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Agricultural Products.	$	$	$	$	$
Bran, cwt.		1,330		2,549	3,879
Fruit, green, the bale	6,250	577	9	6,777	7,136
Grain—Barley, bush		1,022,364	135,753	69,327	1,158,221
Oats, bush	6,230	186		14,13	6,416
Peas, bush	67,481	53,565	4,890	127,5	125,936
Wheat, bush	324, 96	2,031	5,138	330,09	343,715
Flour of wheat, brls	36,610	12	791	7,434	60,366
Oatmeal, lbs.	5,37	100	30	1,973	6,250
Hay tons		1,000		604	6,300
Malt, bush		306,594		257,460	261,132
Potatoes, bush	28	7	1	36	36
Seeds, liver	95,668	6,717	10,197		80,456
Tobacco leaf, lbs.		2,743		11,963	2,743
Vegetables, sakes		3,000			3,000
Other articles	766	4,968			5,917
Manufactures.					
Agricultural implements	15,963	300			16,116
Books, pamphlets, &c	3,918	3,746	186		3,932
Biscuits, cwt	41			4	41
Candles, lbs		18		66	18
Carriages, wagons, &c	858	1 800	2,864	76	8,264
Clothing, &c	88	1,000			1,088
Coolage, terms, &c		268			268
Cotton	816	17			833
Furs,	46	177			217
Glass and tableware		3,540			3,540
Hats and caps	276				276
India rubber		1 300			1 300
Iron stoves, &c	30	150		13	180
Iron castings	61	60			120
Iron, assrg.		1 0			1 0
All other	372	2525	200		1,097
Nails and tacks		20		2	20
Leather—Boots and shoes, pairs		98	2,304	3,498	2,098
Harness and saddlery	60	1 747	42		1,849
Hide and skins	2,213	121	9		2,343
Other manufactures	395	760	1		1,156
Liquors—Ale, beer &c. galls		60	600	1 640	660
Whisky, galls		884		1,067	884
Other spirits, galls.		2,410		4 909	2,410
Machinery	4,971	2,120	23		16,300
Musical instruments—					
Organs		400		1	400
Pianos		1 600		5	1,600
All others, No		300		3	300
Rags		761			761
Oil, galls	2,263			6,624	880

EXPORTS—*Continued*

Articles.	To Great Britain.	To Canada.	To other Countries.	Total.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity	Value
	$	$	$		$
Manufactures—Continued.					
Earthen stoneware, &c.		3,284		11	3,295
Soap, Do			200	9,000	200
Steel manufactures of	510	581			511
Stone, wrought and marble		60			60
Tobacco, stalks and cuttings, lbs		1,975	466	69,066	2,317
Wine, gals.	19	265		200	284
Wood, household furniture	236	1,872			1,336
" Other manufactures of	4,661	1,997	1 943		8,497
Woollens	1,139	953	1,297		3,388
Other articles	16,016	37,854	66		147 776
Miscellaneous Articles					
Drugs,		60			60
Ice		3,037			3,037
Mineral Water	8				8
Paper printing		406			406
Paper stamp		1 150			1 150
Trees for planting			4		4

EXPORTS FOR FOUR YEARS CLASSIFIED

	1880.	1879	1878.	1877
Produce of the mine	$ 537	$ 1,988		30
Produce of the fisheries	1 338	900	$ 6 939	7,610
Produce of the forest	433 946	176,235	89,485	91,611
Animals and their produce	266,587	1,372,985	1 146,320	733,980
Agricultural products	1,895,899	1 794,709	1 884,1721	1,107,917
Manufactures	260,940	205,012	104,644	2,16,,926
Mixed various articles	4,606	774	2,741	
Total	$3,443 793	$2,46 4,56	$3,205,760	$2,253,077

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

As per Customs Return Returns.

	Produce of Canada.	Not pro-duce of Canada.	Grand Total.
Total exports, 1880.	$3,378 726	$64, 948	$3,443,793
" 1879.	2 346,369	56,161	2,402,530
" 1878.	3,006,980	65,331	3,072,378
" 1877			2,253,077
" 1876.			1,972 569

AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION BY COUNTRIES

Countries.	1876.	1877	1878.	1879.	1880
	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	89,474,326	84 140,206	88,872,719	97,268,946	89,207,848
United States	79,860,376	77,332,814	75,870,675	70,964,720	87,096,967
France	2,304,112	1,780,023	724,384	2,547,098	1,928,479
Germany	696,340	394 943	701,493	552,009	537,939
Spain	646,451	847 727	725,945	884,845	997,246
Portugal	103, 36	174,493	142,891	161,206	201,403
Italy	353,120	242,043	203, 7	181,956	303,795
Holland	397,884	284,146	256,734	241,295	273,837
Belgium	374,353	318,724	305,892	219,461	197,287
Newfoundland	2,675,477	2,703,749	2,797,34	2,580,132	2,922,93
British West Indies	3,317,387	3,496 365	3,023,548	2,936 671	3,114,276
Spanish West Indies	1,777 996	1,837 226	998,998	1,343,267	3,301,060
French West Indies	566,152	88 284	265,436	227,189	276,26,
Other West India Islands.	66,674	163,246	44,036	99,792	149,475
South America	373,780	356,186	699,394	742,800	873,421
China and Japan	971,34	486,758	486,584	360,518	901,467
Switzerland	81, 68	60 926	91,776	94,276	94,276
Australia	78,088	130,940	320,725	702,618	143,282
South Africa	214,796	120,966	91 284	62,747	218,863
Other Countries	1 270,067	1 168,360	864,425	947,079	999,784
Totals	178,689,103	178,176,576	176,853,244	191,837,203	199,683,467

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA.

Value of total Exports, Imports and Goods entered for Consumption on the Dominion with the Duty collected thereon for thirteen years.

Fiscal year		Exports.	Imports.	Duty
		$	$	cts.
	1868	67,067,893	73,426,644	8,819,431 69
	1869	66,454,781	79,415,146	9,128,949 71
	1870	72,778,490	74,314,389	9,491,849 46
	1871	4,477,618	98,902,911	11,982,836 76
	1872	36,330,683	113,620,427	13,840,689 30
	1873	33,189,922	93,0 [illegible] 581	3,[illegible] 776 7
	1874	30,281,[illegible]	98,318,582	14,431,667 77
	1875	33,[illegible]6	89,077,709	13,36 [illegible] 17 5
	1876	36,[illegible]0	80,[illegible]49	12,[illegible]3 48
	1877	36,873,[illegible]	90,327,[illegible]	12,[illegible]4,874 09
	1878	38,[illegible]7	86,[illegible]75	13,[illegible]6,686 17
	1879	41,[illegible]6	84,[illegible]72	12,[illegible]6,643 98
	1880	37,[illegible]3	88,[illegible]47	14,[illegible]3,849 23
Aggregate for thirteen years		$ 601,686,47[illegible]	$[illegible]69,[illegible]81	$[illegible]7,074 84

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION

1867	$ 93,981,013
1868	86,486,000
1869	12,303,486
1870	19,805,705
1871	113,062,661
1872	122,460,179
1873	126,743,432
1874	14 [illegible]5,05
1875	13 [illegible]2,49
1876	140,[illegible],587
1877	174,[illegible],824
1878	174,[illegible],238
1879	33,974,758
1880	199 [illegible],[illegible]97

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following statement shows the total losses by fire in Canada and the United States during the past five years

	Canada.	United States.
1875	$ 5,194,000	$74,643,000
1876	7,120,000	72,700,700
1876	7,000,000	64,315,000
1877	29,861,000	88,253,500
1878	9,145,000	84,500,000

WHEAT STATISTICS.

The following table, showing the estimates of area, quantity and value of the United States wheat crop for ten years, may be found of interest

Years.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Total production	Price per Bushl.	Total va ue of product.
		Bush.	Bush.		
1871	19,360,998	13.7	236,732,400	$1 26.6	$300,411,300
1872	20,964,359	1 0	209,607,100	1 24	260,186,316
1873	23,171,677	10	231,716,700	1 15	253,084,395
1874	24,307,257	1 3	300,197,700	0 94	284 197 938
1875	26,004,112	1 0	292,130,100	90	264,339,108
1876	27,627,071	0.8	220,360,500	1 03.7	231,000,000
1877	29,777,344	1.8	364,784,400	1 02	364,000,779
1878	32,146,860	2.1	459,120,600	0 77.7	356,342 424
1879	32,643,886	2.0	462,750,118	1.5	477,958,682
1880	36,307,956	2.3	498,948,775	0 95.6	460,997 000

MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF TORONTO 1881

MAYOR

W. R. McMURRICH

St. Andrew's Ward.—Aldermen R. B. Clarke, Mitchell, and Farley
St. David's Ward.—Aldermen Blevins, Adamson and Lamb.
St. George's Ward.—Aldermen A. F. Boswell Ryan and Walker
St. James' Ward.—Aldermen Love, Bloomer and Jas. B. Boustead.
St. John's Ward.—Aldermen John Kent, Irwin, and Fleming
St. Lawrence Ward.—Aldermen Thomas Davies, Hallam and Taylor
St. Patrick's Ward.—Aldermen John Ball Hynes and Baxter
St. Stephen's Ward.—Aldermen Crooker Beaman and W. Bell.
St. Thomas' Ward.—Aldermen Carlyle, Trees and John N. Lake.

TORONTO HARBOR.

	1880	1879.
No. of vessels frequenting the harbor	2,398	2,282
Steamboats loaded	646	554
Steamboats light	138	116
Propellers loaded	978	886
Propellers light	47	49
Schooners loaded	344	1,396
Schooners light	210	93
No. of vessels entering here	54	49
Tolls received	$6,451 97	$ 3,899 36
Total receipts	9,481 16	11,422 66
Total expenditure.	5 401 36	6,774 69

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Toronto Post Office for the past two years ending December 31st in each case

REVENUE

	1879.	1880
Postage stamps, post cards, etc	$146,230 36	$151 904 22
Canada postage	2,530 19	1 156 09
Newspapers and periodicals from offices of publication	40,000 00	18,272 31
Box rent and keys	3,688 57	3,943 40
Commission on money orders	2,530 19	2,864 27
	$197 908 71	$178,986 74

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	$56,399 24	$60,965 13
Commission to stamp vendors	4,1 8 23	4,342 59
Miscellaneous	3,701 38	3,004 19
	$64 279 35	$72,309 49

MONEY ORDERS.

Total number issued	10,884	12,264
Value of same	$163,260	$200,134 16
Number paid	44,883	50,137
Value of same	$1 036,674 23	$1 08,781 74

P O BA ERS HAVE BOXES at

Deposits	$870,043 68	$999 272 60
Withdrawals	1,5,0,7 15	1 1 2 27 90
	$430,323 3	$425,379 30

BOX STEERED LETTERS

Total number passing through P. O.	520,305	558,175

DELIVERIES

Number of letters delivered	2 060,426	2, 00,997
Number of post cards delivered	381 406	4 5,405
Number of circulars delivered		1 4,302
Number of packets delivered		71 [illegible]00
Number of books delivered		5,3 4
Number of samples delivered		19,3 5
Number of newspapers delivered	987,792	992,144
Number of dead letters, etc.	17 [illegible]78	22,699

FORWARDED.

Number of letters forwarded	8,307 498	9,241 443
Number of post cards forwarded		1,046,324
Number of circulars forwarded	1 1 7,277	1,3 7,738
Number of parcels forwarded	15,268	23,446
Number of newspapers forwarded	8,7 2,3 6	10,4 2,7 6

The number of letter-carriers was 25 in 1879 and 43 in 1880, the number of corresponding offices, 21 and 274, and the weight of bookn in pounds, 370,592, and 388,1 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different kinds of Coal imported into Toronto by water

	1873.	879.	1880.
Hard coal, tons	36,071	46,027	9,651
Soft coal, tons	7,728	36,682	12,483
	43,799	82,709	22,134

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

The number of persons as near as possible that are engaged in the different trades and professions in the city during 1880 was as follows

Axle turn	29 Manufacturers	138
Auctioneers	12 Medical Men	154
Bakers and Confectioners	100 Painters	52
Bankers and Money-brokers	8 Photographers	37
Barbers	90 Plumbers and Gas-fitters	80
Binders etc	15 Printers and Publishers	50
Boot-builders	5 Wholesale Merchants	104
Builders and Contractors	102 Retail Merchants	1,464
Carters	24 Seals	12
Clergymen	79 Ship-biling and Loan Companies	17
Commission Merchants	34 Insurance Companies	83
Hotel and Saloon-keepers	98 The sample Chemistries	2
Insurance Agents and Accountants	125 Consumers Gas Company	1
Jewellers	Toronto Street Rail Way	1
Lawyers and Bailiffs	158 Trustees	2
Lumber Merchants	9	
	Total Trades and Professions.	3,466

TORONTO WORKMEN

The following statement gives the number of Workmen employed in this city and the times at which they are paid

At noon every Saturday	680
At 2 o'clock every Saturday	75
At 3 o'clock every Saturday	90
At 4 o'clock every Saturday	661
At 5 o'clock every Saturday	426
At 9 o'clock every Saturday	252
Every other Saturday	1 200
Weekly—other days than Saturday	2,979
Monthly	1 913
Total men employed	8,31

PUBLICATIONS.

Daily	4
Weekly	21
Monthly	11

W D MATTHEWS & CO

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No 26 FRONT ST EAST

COR OF SCOTT ST

TORONTO ONT

ORDERS SOLICITED AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR WHEAT BARLEY ETC

ESTABLISHED 1845

L. COFFEE & Co.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

20 CHURCH STREET TORONTO

ORDERS SOLICITED AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT BARLEY &c.

THOS. A. CRANE. HUGH S. BAIRD. JAS. CARRUTHERS.

CRANE & BAIRD,

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Commission Merchants

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Corr. Exchange Buildings, MONTREAL.

Cor. Scott & Wellington Sts. TORONTO.

JAMES GOODALL,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GRAIN GRASS SEEDS &c

83 Front Street TORONTO ONT

CHAPMAN & SON,

PRODUCE FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Liberal Advances made on Consignments

91 Front St East, — TORONTO

A. & S. NAIRN,

Wholesale Shippers of Coal

Direct Shipments from Mines to all Points at Lowest Rates

LOCAL ORDERS FILLED FROM OUR YARDS in TORONTO

Office:—4 King St. East, cor. Yonge St. Wharves Docks, End of Church St.

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

ALL KINDS OF

Machine and Burning Oils

LOW TRADE PRICES

Price Lists sent on Application

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

OFFICE

33 ADELAIDE STREET EAST

WORKS 21 and 23 Princess Street,

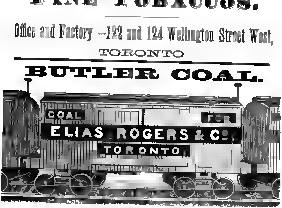
P. O. BOX, 1078. TORONTO ONT.

V.T.C

VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY OF TORONTO
(LIMITED)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY STYLE OF
FINE TOBACCOS.

Office and Factory—122 and 124 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO

BUTLER COAL.



BEST QUALITIES OF
COAL AND WOOD
AT LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES Bowling Bank Building, W. King and Yonge Sts. Cor. Yonge and Wood Sts., Cor. Bloor and Bay Sts., 39 Adelaide St. East. Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.

All Offices connected with Queen Telephone Exchange.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS. WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS.

STOREY'S EUREKA
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER.PAT

PRINCIPAL OFFICES, 349 THE STRAND, NEW YORK, U.S.A. LONG GROVE, SOUTHOLDEN, ENG.

W. H. STOREY & SON,
AUTHOR AND
Glove Manufacturers.

The best combination of QUALITY & STYLE is always meeting of customers and orders are more numerous than ever.

Our Spring Glove Fastener is in use on H. Storey's Genuine Spring Glove Fasteners, highly recommended the most perfect fastener in use Patented in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

CASTORINE
MACHINE OILS
NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
TRADE MARK
CASTORINE
THESE WORDS
NAMES
TORONTO OIL Co
220 SHERBOURNE ST
TORONTO

D. GUNN & Co.,

Packers and General Provision

MERCHANTS,

78 and 78 Front Street East, Toronto.

ELGIN PORK PACKING HOUSE,

AYLMER, ELGIN CO. ONT

JEHIEL YORKE, PROPRIETOR.

Packer and curer of Heavy and Ti ht Mess and Navy Pork, C. C. Breakfast and Bo l Spare Bacon, Extra S gar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Pork Sausage, etc., made wholly from

CANADIAN CORN FED HOGS.

The YORKE BRAND of Sweet Pickled Meat Cut Hams unsurpassed for superior to any other Canadian Brand.

Aylmer is situate on the S. Elgin Division of the G. W. Ry., in the best hog producing section of Canada, and in direct communication with Toronto and all points north and east.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Thos Johnston & Co.,

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

74 Colborne Street, TORONTO.

ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Liberal Advances made to Consignors of Butter, Cheese, Grain, Flour &c

WM. RYAN,

No 5 MANNING'S BLOCK

YONGE ST CHURCH STREET

TO MILLERS, BAKERS AND MERCHANTS:

WHEAT CORN

FLOUR IN BARRELS AND BAGS

MESS PORK BEEF

HAMS BACON

LARD BEANS

DRIED APPLES ETC CHEAP

Delivered at all points.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Wheat, Flour, Barley, Butter etc.

JAMES & FURNESS,

73 COLBORNE ST., WESTSIDE,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

SMALL PLUMP BACON HAMS, CHEESE, POULTRY &c.

HOPS A SPECIALTY.

☞ Consignments Solicited Advances made against Consignments. ☜

JAMES PARK,

41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market Toronto

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

PROVISION DEALER AND CURER OF BEEF HAMS

Importer of Hermetic and Sausage Cases for the Trade.

Choice PICK Mess HAMS, Lard Dairy Packed Butter &c, constantly on hand

Also, Importer of Pickle Tubettes, Blastering, and other Sundried Fish. ☞ TERMS CASH

JNO. HARTE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES

PARLOR GRATES,

HOLLOW WARE &c.

MACHINERY and SMALL CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER.

14 to 20 ESPLANADE STREET EAST.

LYMAN BROTHERS & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Office and Warehouse: **71 and 73 Front St. East,**

Chemical Laboratory and Mills: **147 and 149 Front St. East,**

TORONTO, ONT.

DEALERS IN

WHITE LEAD,
COLORS (Dry and in Oil)
OILS, VARNISHES
DYE STUFFS, and
WOOLLEN SUPPLIES,

And every requisite for the Retail Drug Trade.

ELLIOT & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS

AND

Manufacturing Chemists.

OFFICE No. 3 FRONT STREET

Mills and Laboratory Beverley Street,

TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil Oil Cake, White Lead and Colors in Oil, Putty, Spirits Nitre, Nitrate Silver, &c &c.

ALL GROUND AND POWDERED DRUGS AND SPICES ARE WARRANTED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

CRUDE DRUGS,

SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS.

Every Requirement of the Retail Drug Trade

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION BY THE TRADE.

COOPER & SMITH

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Boots & Shoes,

36, 38 AND 40 FRONT STREET WEST

TORONTO, ONT.

THIS HOUSE was established in 1856 by Mr. J. B. Sansoum and Mr. W. H. Carpenter under the style of Sansoum Carpenter & Co. In a modest way It has from the first made steady and satisfactory progress, and is now doing the largest business in the line in the Dominion.

Though Mr. Sansoum died in 1858, and his interest in the business ceased from that date, yet his name continued at the head of the firm until last year when the style was changed to that of Cooper & Smith Mr. Carpenter having previously retired.

Messrs. Cooper & Smith's Factory and Warerooms, on Front Street are large and commodious and some idea of the extent of the firm's operations may be gathered from the fact that it employs upwards of 500 hands in manufacturing, besides purchasing very largely of ready-made goods, rubbers, etc.

All the goods manufactured by Messrs. Cooper & Smith are stamped with their own name, and have acquired the highest reputation with the community. None but the best material is used and only the best work men are employed.

Remember the Address,

COOPER & SMITH,

36, 38 and 40 Front Street West.

SMITH & KEIGHLEY

TEAS,

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

0 FRONT STREET EAST TORONTO

General Groceries.

A FINE STOCK OF

REFINED SUGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND

ALSO

Green and Black Teas

A. M. SMITH W. W. KEIGHLEY

Pamph.
Econ
Trade
Q

GENERAL

FINANCIAL AND TRADE

REVIEW

OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR 1880

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH, JR

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE

Above all be the governors of new, old curious study politics, sensitively and learn the meaning of the word so they will thus know that subjects are the source of gross taxes always grateful, assured and that it is their serene duty which can, without inconvenience and repine and trouble to the enemy market, be applied to pay a substitute as the full exception of this new and cheaper to what is objected upon old payment and praise and crime. BACON.

TORONTO, 1880

GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, TORONTO

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.,

54 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

AND DEALERS IN

CANADIAN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FABRICS AND KNITTED GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SPECIALTIES.

IN THE DRESS DEPARTMENT All the newest Fabrics and latest designs and shades in Plain and Fancy Dress Materials

BLACK GOODS. Cashmeres, Unions and All-Wool, dyed to our own shades Lustres and Brilliantines.

PRINTS Printed Cottons and Muslins in variety and novelty unsurpassed. Linings of all descriptions, Permanents and Twills.

IN THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT Irish, Scotch and West of England Tweeds, Suitings and Trouserings. Cheviots, Worsteds and Serges. Tailors Trimmings.

IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES A most complete assortment of every desirable make and material.

IN LACES AND SEWED GOODS Great variety choice designs.

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS

General Haberdashery Very Complete.

Canadian Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, and Staple Cotton Goods; Denims, Ticks, Rugs, Yarns, Shirtings and Sheetings.

AMERICAN DUCKS DENIMS AND SHEETINGS IN GREAT VARIETY

OUR LEAF

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

OUR BUYERS HAVE RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

OUR purchases are coming to hand daily and shortly our Warehouse will be literally crowded with goods purchased at the Fountain head of Supply

This Season we will offer one of the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS of

AMERICAN GERMAN FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRODUCTS

OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN CANADA

The Spring business is fairly commenced and already February 1881 promises to greatly exceed in volume of sales that of February, 1880

Travellers orders are coming in freely and almost every English mail takes home repeat-orders, in addition to the use of the Cable.

[PLEASE TURN OVER]

OUR LEAF.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

STAPLES.

Embracing Prints, Cottons, Denims, Ducks Linens, Linings, Towels, &c.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

One of our Largest Departments, and receives our utmost ting attention

RIBBONS and LACES.

Our Stock is REPLETE and FRESH

GENTS FURNISHING.

Includes Shirts, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs, &c.

HABERDASHERY

This Department continues to expand, and each season adds the most recent novelties.

STUFFS and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

The Bradford market has been thoroughly gone through, and selections made from the stocks of leading producers.

MUSLIN DEPARTMENT

Embraces Quilts, Toilet Covers, all kinds of Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

TWEED DEPARTMENT

Buyers visiting Toronto will do themselves great injustice if they leave the City without seeing our Stock.

GENERAL

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW

OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR 1880

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH, JR.,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

132146
25-1-3-14

TORONTO
GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY PRINTERS.
1881

PREFACE

We present to the public in this convenient shape a review of the several departments of trade carried on in this city during 1880. It is now some years since the last review was published and as our commercial interests are growing rapidly, we think it necessary to keep pace with them. We have labored under a disadvantage in making comparisons with the past two or three years, in the absence of any accurate information regarding the trade of those years. In a work of this kind inaccuracies are apt to creep in, but in arriving at the conclusions given it has been the earnest purpose of the publisher to get as near to the truth as possible. To accomplish this we have visited the majority of houses engaged in each branch of trade, and taken special pains to have erroneous impressions rectified so as to make our work reliable.

Our report embodies many details that were never attempted to be given before. We give in as concise a form as possible the prominent features in the year's business and the extent to which it has grown. There are some who consider retrospects of this kind of little value, but we are glad to find many who think the contrary. Every city of importance has its trade review published at most instances by its Board of Trade which shows at a glance the city's progress or retrogression. As with individuals, so with cities, a systematic review of past business must materially aid in pointing out the channels in to which future development may most profitably be directed. How we have succeeded in carrying out our intentions we must leave to the decision of an indulgent public.

The aggregate Wholesale Trade of the City of Toronto during 1880 is estimated at $31 250 000. Produce, $28 604 000. Manufactures, $10 000 000. Total trade of city in first hands $68 854 000.

CONTENTS

FINANCIAL.	PAGE.
Money Market	5
Stock Market	7
Loan Companies	8
Insurance Companies.	8
Telegraph Companies	9
Gas Company	9
Bank Stocks	11-14
Loan Stocks.	12
Ins and Telegraph Stocks.	13
Fire Insurance	15
Tradesmens' Loan.	16-17
WHOLESALE TRADE	
Boots and Shoes	37
Clothing	25
Crockery	22
Drugs	23
Dry Goods	22
Fancy Goods	26
Groceries	27
Hardware.	20
Hats and Caps	27
Jewelry	26
Leather	24
Millinery	25
Stationery	30
BREADSTUFFS	
Flour	46
Wheat	47
Barley	50
Peas	53
Oats.	54
Rye	56
Street Market	57
Receipts, Shipm'ts and Stocks	58-59
PROVISIONS.	
Hogs	61
Butter	60
Cheese.	66
Dried Apples.	62
Beans	62
OTHER PRODUCE.	
Coal.	71
Hay and Straw	70

OTHER PRODUCE—*Continued.*	PAGE
Hides	68
Live Stock	66
Lumber	63
Oil	73
Seeds.	69
Wool.	68
MANUFACTURES.	
Bill and Tables	83
Biscuits.	86
Belts and Nuts	79
Furniture	82
Pianos and Organs	86
Reapers, etc	77
Safes and Scales	79
Saws	80
Soap and Candles	74
Spirits and Ale	75
Stoves	78
Tobacco	82
EXCHANGES.	
Stock Exchange	18
Corn Exchange	30
Board of Trade	44
Packers Association	63
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Council of Toronto.	89
Debt of Canada.	87
Exports	95
Exports to U. S	84
Failures	20
Free Goods.	43
Imports and Duties	42
Imports and Exports of Canada	89
Losses by Fire	90
Miscellaneous Imports	46
Post Office	91
Publications	92
Railway Earnings.	13
Toronto Harbor	90
Toronto Workmen	92
Trade of the Dominion	86
Trades and Professions	92
Wheat Statistics.	90

ADVERTISERS

	PAG
Barber & Ellis	opp. 33
Bell & Co	101
Briggs & Dunnet.	opp. 27
Burns, F	104
Chapman & Son	84
Christie, Brown & Co	102
Coffee & Co	94
Cooper & Smith Inside back cover	
Crane & Russell	96
Darragh McCord & Oliver	101
Dun, Wiman & Co	opp. 33
Elliot & Co	104
Gillespie, Moat & Co.	opp. 11
Goodall James	83
Gunn D & Co	98
Harte, J & L	100
Hope & Temple	opp. 18
James & Parsons	105
Johnston T & Co	98
Lailey T & Co	opp. 18
Lavington Johnston & Co	opp. 18
Lyman Bros & Co	103

	PAGE
Matthews, W D & Co	91
McMaster McClung & Co Inside front cover	11
McCall D & Co	opp. 25
Morrison John	opp. 33
Nairn A & S.	88
Park James	100
Paterson Bros	opp. 24
Robertson, James & Co	81
Rogers, Allan & Co	87
Rogers, Samuel & Co	96
Ryan, W	99
Samson Kennedy & Gunns	1
Samuel, Benjamin & Co.	opp. 35
Smith & Keighley Inside back cover	
Storey & Son	98
Thomson William & Co	opp. 30
Thorne, C. R. & Co	opp. 22
Toronto Oil Co.	98
Virginia Tobacco Co	97
Wilson & Company	pp. 26
Wyld Brock & Darling	opp. 19
Yorke, J	98

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET

Banks during the year were singularly free from the disasters that culminated in the closing of many doors in the preceding years. The severe lessons taught by injudicious discounting, loaning on insufficient security and sometimes on no security at all have been remembered and a different course has been pursued. Business has been transacted on a sounder basis many institutions preferring to keep their money locked up or employed at a low rate of interest on undeniable security rather than to incur risks

The year 1880 has been marked by numerous changes in the monetary world. The renewal of bank charters for ten years from July 1881 has occupied the attention of bankers. This measure, which deprives banks of the right to issue any notes of a smaller denomination than $5 and makes all their issue a first charge upon the assets of the banks in case of insolvency is on the whole satisfactory although not meeting with general approval. The legislation authorising an increase of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions on a slender coin basis is of considerable importance and has caused much criticism. The revival of the lumber trade has been favorable to a number of our banks that became deeply interested through advances made during the depression. Realizations on the risks of security were greater than even the most sanguine anticipated. The good harvest of 1879 coupled with the bountiful one of 1880 has produced beneficial results. Farmers have sent their store-bills promptly and the storekeeper in turn has been able to take up his note. Under these favorable circumstances renewals have been the exception rather than the rule

The business of the banks is steadily increasing and their present condition is highly satisfactory to stockholders. The expansion of circulation during the year has been the largest ever known and is now $27 328 358. The increase in discounts is indicative of more extensive commercial transactions. They however show a decrease as compared with 1878 owing probably to business being done on a closer cash basis. Deposits show a very large increase during the year being $93 237,727 against $79,382 957 and this, too when interest is low. While this may be accepted as an improved confidence of the people it also shows a want of confidence. It is impossible to find profitable employment for the large sums of capital

offering for investment. If capitalists were assured of the continuance of low rates of interest, it would undoubtedly result in stimulating new industries. A large amount of money has found its way to New York, where remunerative employment has been had. In December bank returns the amount under the head of "Due from other banks in foreign countries" is placed at $27,041,000, against $19,313,000 in December, 1877, and $5,860,000 in December, 1876. The bill introduced into the Albany Legislature last April, taxing foreign bank capital, caused a temporary scare. The agents of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Merchants Bank, and Canadian Bank of Commerce call in loans amounting to several millions of dollars. The bill, however, having passed in a modified form, operations were soon in order again, and as a result $5,000,000 more have gone there since April. The last two months of 1880, money in New York was stiff, and as much as ½ to ¾ of one per cent. per diem was paid in addition to the regular rate of 6 per cent. Canadian banks cannot, according to the State laws, accept more than the regular rate, but that was better than they could get at home. This however, induced a safer business being done and brought a desirable class of customers. The following is a comparative statement of the position of Canadian banks for the past three years:—

	Dec. 1880.	Dec. 1879.	Dec. 1878.
Capital authorized	$ 66,766,666	$ 67,266,666	$ 67,766,666
Capital paid up	59,818,602	59,351,985	58,922,010
Circulation	27,328,559	22,252,761	21,405,842
Deposits	95,257,727	76,992,957	72,019,317
Loans and Discounts	122,540,371	119,730,351	114,297,485
Specie	7,962,270	6,509,029	5,623,005
Dominion Notes	10,879,302	9 156,430	8,000,000

RATE OF INTEREST

The chief feature of the year was the decline in the rate of interest on secured investments. The depression in business during previous years had been great, and the process of liquidation going on caused a large accumulation of money which has been seeking investment at unprecedentedly low rates. The current rate allowed on deposits by banks is now 3 per cent. subject to notice while 5 per cent is said to be the common rate. Call loans, which have largely superseded time loans are now to be had at 4 to 4½ per cent. and time loans at 4½ to 5 per cent. These are from 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than the general run of rates in previous years. Low rates have not been confined to Canada, but they appear to be general. United States bonds are selling higher than ever before and at prices which yield the investor only 3¼ per cent. English consols rose above par for the first time in thirty years. Investors seem to have learned the lesson that high interest rates mean bad security and have determined to make none but the most reliable investments.

THE STOCK MARKET

BANKS.

The past year has been an eventful one as reflected by the course of stocks. The advance in prices has been attended with a corresponding increase in transactions. The lowest sales of the year were as a rule made the first few months and the highest prices were reached in November and December. The profits arising from the purchase of any stock on the list were large and realizations of profits have even exceeded expectations. The movement was greatest the latter part of the year and the excitement in August and November was at times intense. During the first six months the market showed a slow but steady improvement, the only check being in April, caused by the introduction into the Albany Legislature of the Bill for the taxation of foreign bank capital. This measure affected the larger banks that were doing business in New York and holders offered their stock freely the result being a sharp decline in values. Confidence was soon restored however, and the advance continued.

The abundance of money and low rates of interest are the chief reasons for the high prices ruling at the end of the year. The current rates of interest allowed by banks have a tendency to force investors into securities yielding 7 to 8 per cent. and the securities offered on the Stock Exchange are considered the safest. Notwithstanding the great advance made in bank stocks, the closing prices of the year yielded from 5 to 5½ per cent. in these securities and as indications point to a continuance of an easy money market, it would not be surprising, if higher prices should follow. As compared with the lowest prices of the year the highest exceedsh w a gain of 38 per cent. for Bank of Montreal 58½ for Federal 36 for Merchants 33½ for Ontario, 32½ for Standard 32 for Molsons, 11 for Commerce 7 for Dominion 26 for Imperial and 23½ for Toronto.

The following table shows the market value of the stocks dealt in on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the opening and close of the year

	January	December
Montreal	$16,820,000	$20,160,000
Toronto	2,416,000	2,560,000
Ontario	2,100,000	2,100,000
Merchants	4,832,000	6 38 000
Commerce	6,370,000	8 820,000
Dominion	1,128,000	1,352,000
Hamilton	1,000,000	1 170 000
Standard	370,000	555,000
Federal	1,100,000	1,870,000
Imperial	980 000	1 200 000
Molsons	1 520,000	2,340 000
Totals	$38 436,000	$48,895,000

	January	December
Canada Permanent	$ 3 540,000	$ 4,000 000
Freehold	1 530,000	1 946,000
Western Canada	1 450 000	1 625 000
Union	840,000	719 000
Canada Landed	1 950,000	2 115 000
Building and Loan	600 000	715,000
Imperial Savings	640 000	714 000
Farmers Loan	1 156 000	1 250 000
London and Canadian	5 240,000	6 000,000
Dominion Savings	966,000	922,000
Ontario Savings	1 230 000	1 330,000
Hamilton Provident	1 120 000	1 250,000
National America	378,000	784,000
Western Assurance	1 224,000	1 500,000
Dominion Telegraph	830,000	920,000
Montreal Telegraph	1 800,000	2 749 000
Totals	$24 427 000	$28 963 000
Totals banks	38 460 000	43 380 000
	$62 887 000	$72 343,000
Increase in value during year		$15 456,000

LOAN COMPANIES

Loan companies have been at a disadvantage on account of the ease in the money market during the year. A large amount of foreign capital that usual has been brought into the country by mortgage companies. With an increased accumulation of capital offering for investment from all quarters rates could not be maintained and the farmer came in for his share of benefit. The majority of the companies, however, by observing a cautious policy have come out unscathed, and show good statements. The stocks of the different companies have risen in the general advance. With the exception of Building and Loan prices were at their lowest at the beginning of the year and at their highest in December. The stock mentioned has been remarkably firm the past four months and touched 99½ the highest figure in November. Canada Permanent advanced 25 per cent. during the year. Freehold, 10; Western Canada, 14; Union, 14½; Canada Landed Credit Co., 11½; Imperial Savings, 14; Farmers Loan, 14½; London and Canadian, 22½; Dominion Savings and Ontario Savings, 5; Hamilton Provident, 12½; National Investment, 3 and Peoples 8. Peoples was added to the list in September and Manitoba and North West Investment Co. in December.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The companies doing business here all report an increased business. Of fire and marine risks the greatest profit has been in the former. The disasters at sea have been unusually large and income from that source is small. The British America is the oldest company it being incorporated in 1833 and ever since the new management in 1873 there has been a steady increase in the net surplus. This company

pays a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, and has a capital of $2,000,000, which is all paid up. The stock of this company has steadily advanced since January, when it was at 113½, until the end of the year, when it sold at 167½, a gain of 54½ per cent. The Western Assurance, with a capital of $800,000, pays a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent. It was established in 1851, and transacted a large business during the year. The advance in the stock has been extraordinary, and shows the greatest gain of any stock on the list. It opened at 155 in January and sold up to 324 in November, an increase of 75 per cent. The closing price of the year was a little off, at 310 ex-dividend. Confederation Life still retains its popularity, and after selling at 143 in March, changed hands at 200 in December. Canada Life continues to experience an increased prosperity, having transacted a larger business last year than in any former year. It opened at 268 bid on January 6th, 1880, and closed at 316 bid on December 31st, 1880, with no sales reported.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

There is probably nothing that has become such a necessity to the state of trade than the telegraph. When business is good the wire is used freely commercial men considering the extra expense trifling as compared to despatch and convenience. The past year has been a most favorable one for both companies. The Montreal Company the oldest and best patronized has been taxed to its utmost and in fact has suffered some for want of facilities. The company is engaged in making extensions and increasing their facilities to comply with its wanted requirements. They have now a total of 1,619 offices in the Dominion, 855 of which are in Ontario. The business during November was the largest ever done at the Toronto branch. The total number of messages sent by this line during 1880 was 2,192,101, against 1,724,030 in 1879, an increase of 398,071. Their last dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The stock of this company has rapidly risen during the year it being quoted on January at 87½ and in December at 139 an advance of 51½ per cent. During the last two weeks of the year however it declined several points, and closed the year at 143. The Dominion Telegraph Company has also benefited by the improved state of trade. Their business is in a highly satisfactory condition and the management are extending to meet the wants of growing trade. The line is leased to the American Union Telegraph Company who are about laying two transatlantic cables. The Dominion has 900 offices a paid up capital of $1,000,000 and a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent annually. There were few sales of the stock the first part of the year but in November it was active, and advanced 19 per cent. The lowest price was in March when it sold at 89 and the highest in November 95—a gain of 33

CONSUMERS GAS

In a financial point of view with which we have only to deal, the above-named company has been successful the past year. The num

bar if consumers on their books is 4,100, an increase of 400 since the beginning of the year. The company light some 2,144 street lamps, including those of Yorkville. As all citizens should know by this time, they use a large quantity of petroleum. This they get from Petrolia, Ont., the annual cost of which is $30,000. In addition to this they use 4,000 tons of hard coal, 1,000 tons of steam, and 1,000 tons of bituminous. Formerly their consumption of coal was 16,000 tons. Considering the present high price of coal there is a great saving by the use of petroleum. By its use, also, a large amount of capital is spared in Ontario instead of going to the States in payment for coal. The capital of the company is $800,000, and they pay a limited dividend of 10 per cent. in quarterly instalments. At the beginning of the year the stock was much depressed on account of the electric light scare, and it sold down to 128 in April. Since then there was a gradual advance up till November, when 155½ was reached. During December there was a reaction, and the stock closed at 149.

DEBENTURES.

The better condition of trade and the restoration of confidence has also had a marked effect on debentures. There were a few sales at the Board in the beginning of the year but none for some months. City 6's sold at 103 and 104½ in January and 105¾ in February and Dominion 5's at 101 in February. The demand was steady but few sellers appeared. The following are the bids at the opening of the years 1880 and 1881:

	Jan. 1880.	Jan. 1881
Dom. on 5 per cent.	100½	104
County Ontario 6 per cent.	102	106
Township Ontario, 6 per cent.	96	106
City of Toronto, 6 per cent.	103	110

BANK STOCKS

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Bank Stock were made during each month of the past two years. The figures include sales made in Montreal of Bank of Montreal Toronto, Ontario, Merchants and Commerce

	Montreal		Toronto		Ontario		Merchants		Commerce		Dominion		Hamilton		Standard		Federal		Imperial	
1879.	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st
January	1284	125	118½	116	98	98	89½	89	102	55½									95	97
February	128½	128	119½	111¾	94	55½	89½	76½	102½	100	110½	110			78	73	99½	92	98	98
March	140½	132	118	114	63	58	82½	74½	104	59½							99	98		
April	142½	135½	113	110	68	62	85	81	104½	104	111	110					99	98		
May	142	*134	115½	107¾	67½	*59½	82½	*77	103½	103	109	108½			70	70	99	92	97	97
June	136½	133½	107½	100½	62	51½	77½	70½	102	100½	109½						97	96	96½	94½
July	137	135½	111	110	63½	61	80	77½	103½	102½	109½	109½					97½	93		
August	136½	132½	112½	109½	63	55½	78½	71	110½	100½	110	109½			98	68			99½	99½
September	133½	128	114	112½	57	55½	81	77½	113½	110½	114½	110½			97½	97½	97½	92		
October	144½	131½	120	112½	*70	58	93½	81½	119	110	115	110	100	100	97	97	102½	102½	98½	98½
November	150	141½	125½	*116½	73½	60	96	80	122½	117	117	110½	101	101	74	71	105	102	100	98
December	146½	132	122	116	73	69½	91½	82	120	*112	116	114			75½	71	101½	100½	99½	99½
1880																				
January	139½	136½	122½	121½	73½	*0	88½	84	115	113	116½	116			4	73	101½	100½	99	98½
February	138	134½	126	122	74½	70½	93½	88	118	*103	120	118½			79	74	102½	101	98	98½
March	140½	138	126	124	*76	71½	96½	92½	119½	117	125	123	101½	101½	86	85½	105½	103	97½	96½
April	144½	134½	130	123	81	*73	98	95½	121	118½			105	102½	93	84½	107	105½	98	98
May	138½	*130½	128	126	80½	77½	96½	93½	122	120½	122	121½	102½	96	84	82	103	102	98½	98½
June	138	135½	128	125½	78½	75½	94½	92½	*121	*122	122½	122	100				112½	107	101½	100½
July	143½	138½	130	128	84½	*63	99½	95	123½	120½	126	125	107		84½	84	114½	114	104½	*99
August	155	143½	137	132	89	84	106½	100	132	124	134½	128½	105	104	94½	90	121½	119	109½	103
September	155	151½	136	134½	97½	89½	103½	103½	130	127	134	133	108½	104	94½	92	122½	121½	107½	107
October	155½	150½	136	134	96	93	111	105	134	*128	*131	*134	105	105	95	93½	120	121½	107½	103
November	154½	153	144	136	103½	96½	120	111	144½	134	140	131½	107	107	100½	95	128½	*127	121½	107½
December	168½	162	144½	138	103½	99½	116	114	142	*136	142	141	110½	107	105	102	137	130	121	116

* Ex-dividend. † Fully paid up stock

LOAN COMPANIES

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Loan Companies Stock were made during each month of the past two years —

	Canada Permanent.		Freehold		Western Canada.		Union		Canada Landed		Building and Loan		Imperial Savings		Farmers' Loan		London and Can		Dominion Savings.	
1879.	H.st.	L.st	H.st.	L.st	H.st.	L'st	H.st.	L'st.	H.st.	L'st.	H.st.	L'st	H.st	L.st	H.st	L'st	H.st.	L.st.	H.st	L'st
January	173	173			145½	146			125	125	111½	111	107	111	108	113½	113½	113½		
February	173	173			146½	145	142½	142½	126	124½	103	101	108	106	106	113½	113½	113½	126	125
March	172½	172½					138½	138½	120	120	104	104½			111	111	124	123		
April	172½	172	118	118	145½	144½	136½	136½	120½	120½	104½	104	106				126	126		
May	174	174			145½	144½					103½	103½	106½	106						
June	174	174			144½	144½					104½	103	103	103	106	106				
July	172	171	121	121			130½	130½	120½	120½	101	100½	104	103½	106½	106½	123	123	120	120
August.					141	141			125	125	100½	100½	103½	103	100	100	120	120	127	
September	175	175	142½	142½					129	128½	100	99			111	110				
October			144	144	144½	144	128	128	128½	128	101½	99	109	109	118	111	129	127	129	129
November					152½	152	130½	129½			102	101½	110	110	109	108	128½	128½	128	128
December	182½	182½					129½	127			96½	95	110	110					125½	125½
1880.																				
Jnuary	177	177					128½	128½	134	128½	93½	93	108	108	112½	108	134½	131		
February	180	180					135½	125	129½	131	83	78½	108	108	114½	112½	133	133	129	129½
March	183½	183	153½	152	153	153	131	130½	138½	136½	79	78	112	110	117½	116½	131	127½	121½	121½
Ap 1	187½	187½	154½	154½	153½	153½	132	132	136	136	78½	74½	112	112	118½	117½	134	132		
May	186	186			156	155	132½	132½	134	133	72	72	111½	111	118½	118½	133½	133½	121½	121
June	184	184	155½	152			132½	132½	133	133	75	73	111½	112	116½	114½	133½	133½		
July	185½	185					133½	133½	136	134	89	88	114	114	117½	117½	133½	133½		
August	186	185½	156½	156			135½	130	136½	136½	93½	89½	120	116	123½	118	134½	131	113	113
September							136	136	137½	136½	92½	89	118½	118½	123	120½	140	142		
October	188	193½	162½	162½	166	166	136½	134½			96	93½	120½	117	123½	122½	150	140	121½	121
November	196	198	*168	*168			144	137½	148	138	96	94	118½	120½	121	116	147½	129	129½	
December	200	197			167	168	148	143	143	138	99	94	119½	116	121½	121½	150	148	134	134

LOAN COMPANIES, INSURANCE TELEGRAPH, and CONSUMERS GAS

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which Sales of the undermentioned Stocks were made each month of the past two years

	Ontario Savings		Hamilton Prov		National Invest.		British Americn.		Western Assurance.		Consumers' Gas		Montreal Telegraph.		Dominion Telegraph.	
1879.	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	M'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	M'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	M'st	L'st
January			111	111					149½	140			167½	56		
February					110½	110½			151	148½	111	111	168½	168	58	58
March					102	101½			150	142			169½	160	66	64½
April					101½	101½	111	111	150½	144	126	120	168	168		
May							111	111					168	162		
June					103	103	112	111½	156	154			1024	*85½	75½	69
July									148½	148			93½	88		
August			112½	112½			108	108	140	137			90	87		
September					103½	103½	109	109					94	90		
October					103½	103	114	114	155	155			92	61	68½	68½
November							122½	120	160	160	136	136	94½	93	68	66½
December	132	131			104	101½			161½	159	128	125	100	93½	65	65
1880																
January			112½	112½			120	110½	168	153			96½	87½	66	66
February	128½	128							166	160½			98½	94½		
March	129	129	117	110½			128	123	162½	163½	131	131	94½	90½	67	62
April	129	129	117	117			135	129	166	166	129	126	97	93½		
May			117	117	105½	105½	129½	129½	166½	165	129½	129½	96½	93½		
June							134	130			132½	130	100½	93½	68	64
July	128	126			105	105			161	166	135	132	111½	101½	67	63½
August	126½	125½	126½	126½					164½	156	141½	141½	120	111½	76	70
September	126½	126½	123½	122½			152	144	165	160½	146½	146½	125½	120½	75½	73
October	130	130	124	123			160	146	161	156½	146	146	124	120½	76	71
November	133	131½	125	124	107	107	156	152	228	208	155½	146	126	122	93	79
December			125	125	108	108	167½	158½	227	*211	163	145	134½	122	93	87

*Ontario Savings in 1880.—Hamilton Prov sold at 118 in November. And Ontario Mortgage at 119½ in September, Provident of 109 in September 1881 in October 108 in November 108 in December and 110 in December. Confederation Life at 340 in March, 370 in November and 360 in December. London Loan at 115 in December. No sales reported in Canadian Savings. Un-dividend.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS DURING THE PAST TWELVE YEARS

(Including Sales made in Montreal.)

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	H'st.	L'st	H'st.	L'st	H'st.	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st.	L'st	H'st.	L'st	H'st	L'st.
Montreal	165$\frac{3}{4}$	180†	170	125	178	138$\frac{1}{2}$	183$\frac{3}{4}$	158$\frac{1}{2}$	192$\frac{1}{2}$	181$\frac{1}{2}$	195$\frac{1}{2}$	172$\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto	144$\frac{1}{2}$	121$\frac{1}{2}$	220	106$\frac{1}{2}$	140†	117$\frac{1}{2}$	179$\frac{1}{2}$	140	199	175	199$\frac{1}{2}$	177$\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario	160$\frac{1}{2}$	75	120	55$\frac{1}{2}$	95	86	106$\frac{1}{2}$	99$\frac{1}{2}$	104$\frac{1}{2}$	101	103$\frac{1}{2}$	101
Merchants'	120	84	96	71	90	77	90	65	99$\frac{1}{2}$	89$\frac{1}{2}$	118$\frac{1}{2}$	90$\frac{1}{2}$
Commerce	144$\frac{1}{2}$	113$\frac{1}{2}$	130†	93$\frac{1}{2}$	110	105$\frac{1}{2}$	122$\frac{1}{2}$	113	127$\frac{1}{2}$	118	137$\frac{1}{2}$	118
Dominion	146	119	117	104$\frac{1}{2}$	121	120	120	113	130	119	130	111
Hamilton	116	103	103	100	98		100	91	97$\frac{1}{2}$		98	90
Standard	193$\frac{1}{2}$	73	14	67								
Federal	167	109$\frac{1}{2}$	106	96	104$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$	102$\frac{1}{2}$	100	101$\frac{1}{2}$	98	95	92
Imperial	191$\frac{1}{2}$	90$\frac{1}{2}$	100	93$\frac{1}{2}$								
Molsons	108	76	84	59$\frac{1}{2}$	101	80	113	102	111$\frac{1}{2}$	104$\frac{1}{2}$	117$\frac{1}{2}$	101
*Consol closed			87$\frac{1}{2}$	82	81	57	98$\frac{1}{2}$	87	103	95	103$\frac{1}{2}$	98
Montreal Telegraph	130	87$\frac{1}{2}$	107$\frac{1}{2}$	81	124	104$\frac{1}{2}$	128$\frac{1}{2}$	106	178	125	194	132$\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion Telegraph	95	62	75$\frac{1}{2}$	58	85	74$\frac{1}{2}$	91	80	98	80	109$\frac{1}{2}$	96$\frac{1}{2}$

	1874.		1873		1872.		1871		1870.		1869	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st	H'st.	L'st	H'st.	L'st.	H'st	L'st	H'st.	L'st
Montreal	193$\frac{1}{2}$	181	194	174$\frac{1}{2}$	200	177	222	222	231	154	198	189
Toronto	205$\frac{1}{2}$	185	215$\frac{1}{2}$	182	220	195	208	156	168	138	128	117
Ontario	113$\frac{1}{2}$	105	107	100	116	98	121	103	103	98	102	95
Merchants	124	109$\frac{1}{2}$	119$\frac{1}{2}$	107$\frac{1}{2}$	137	106	148	116	120	108	111	104
Commerce	138	120	128$\frac{1}{2}$	116$\frac{1}{2}$	133	114	130	117	122	108	111	101
Dom inion	116	113	107	104	112	105	111	102				
Hamilton	97$\frac{1}{2}$		98		106	99						
Molsons	117$\frac{1}{2}$	103	114$\frac{1}{2}$	105$\frac{1}{2}$	116	106	120	100	110	99	113	101
*City Bank	103$\frac{1}{2}$	91$\frac{1}{2}$	95	82$\frac{1}{2}$	90	72	105	80	92	86	104	93
Montreal Telegraph	200$\frac{1}{2}$	174$\frac{1}{2}$	222	182$\frac{1}{2}$	224	180	230	170	240	140	110	134
Dominion Telegraph	107$\frac{1}{2}$	100										

* City Bank and Consolidated Bank from 1870 † Fully paid-up Stock.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1879

Name of Company	1 Total Cash Income.	2 Net cash from Fire Premiums.	3 Gross Amount of Cash Policies	4 Net Amount at Risk in Force.	5 Net Amount paid for Losses.	6 Expenses of Management, Agents' Commissions, Taxes, &c.	7 Dividends to Shareholders, Interest on Capital, &c.	8 Reserve.	9 Excess of Income over Expenditure.	10 Deficiency of Income to meet Expenditure.	See Sec. 11 of 42 & 43 Vict. cap. 20 Dominion Statutes Chapter
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
British American	393,706 19	166,101	21,004,285	19,248,845	100,604	101,994	4,444	83,448	60,057	68	44,032 37	139,320 81
Canada Fire	189,962	91	144,328	13,135,600	10,407	59,003	12,684	102,545	49,018	29	74,328	16	84,256	38		
Citizens'	83,109	93	66,483	6,923,100	4,000	32,119	4,000	7,000	40,988	54	44,988	54	44,988	54		
Dominion	6,172	50	6,012	7,808,166	1,833,898	40,341	24,284	31,402	25	31,401	27	645,000	00	615,000	00		
London Mutual Fire	17,715	95	28,991	13,805,456	37,445	4,141	86,850	29,981	16,100	18,241	14	476,500	00	459,259	00	59,260	00
National Fire																	
Ottawa Agricultural																	
Quebec	66,013	47	66,000	6,338	747	7,940	43	27,131	33,251		31,569	66	38,063	77	4,494	901	41,151	10	5,087	24
Royal Canadian	186,906	15	116,764	15,304,246	1,036,070	68,372	54,187	391,199	80	60,000	00	1,000,000	00	939,627	20	60,372	80
Standard	59,197	07	59,197	6,469,167	1,000,000	16,227	24,971	37	17,000	00	17,000	00	253,000	00	236,000	00	17,000	00
Western	293,467	30	305,535	53,471,966	79,884	110	66	13,328	80	3,443	98	464,787	69	451,458	84	13,328	84
Commercial Union	90,744	11	90,744	11,000,000	1,000,000	11,000	11,000	00	11,000	00	11,000	00	440,000	00	429,000	00	11,000	00
Guardian	10,153	43	50,000	3,000,000	11,167	10,000	00	6,987	31	10,000	00	10,000	00	17,987	31	7,987	31
Imperial	145,440	10	145,440	14,000,000	1,000,000	14,544	00	29,088	20	87,865	78	87,865	78	58,777	58	29,088	20
Lancashire	91,064	10	91,064	15,724,000	15,000,000	9,106	40	36,425	70	36,425	70	364,257	00	327,831	30	36,425	70
Liverpool and London and Globe	457,097	10	457,097	41,256,000	21,000,000	45,709	72,975	52,411	69	103,000	00	1,030,000	00	977,588	31	52,411	69
London Assurance	5,084	56	53,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	44,000	00	8,000	00	13,000	00	52,000	00	39,000	00	13,000	00
North British	309,744	01	258,000	23,000,000	1,000,000	30,974	40	61,948	80	216,820	81	216,820	81				
Northern	50,628	97	48,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	5,062	80	10,125	60	35,440	37	35,440	37				
Phœnix of London	139,362	7	140,000	16,000,000	10,000,000	13,936	20	27,872	00	97,553	40	97,553	40				
Queen	228,64	76	192,000	7,000,000	1,000,000	22,864	00	45,728	00	160,052	76	160,052	76				
Royal	748,337	44	748,337	96,000,000	36,000,000	74,833	74,833	00	523,670	44	523,670	44				
Scottish Commercial	80,016	15	80,016	9,000,000	2,000,000	8,001	16,003	00	56,011	15	56,011	15				
Scottish Imperial	110,883	98	110,883	7,000,000	1,000,000	11,088	22,176	00	77,618	98	77,618	98				
Scottish Union and National	116,883	98	10,883	11,116,700	7,000,000	11,688	23,376	00	81,818	98	81,818	98				
Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown	69,472	59	69,472	8,121,997	34,645	694	34,645	00	34,645	59	69,290	59	34,645	00		
Montreal	58,183	0	58,183	7,842,100	47,077	58,183	00	58,183	00	116,366	00	58,183	00		
Province of Brunswick	46,736	62	7,641	802,957	668,951	9,873	4,673	62	19,410	18	1,940	73	26,024	53	26,024	53	6,613	39

Fire business in Canada only.

† Represented Ottawa Agricultural business $60,902,000, on the 1st April.

‡ Fully paid up Stock.

Of this reserve, $6,385 is for re-insurance of risks in the U.S.

† Including reserve for guarantee $6,327 and accident $6,190.

Résumé of the Affairs of the principal Loan and Savings Societies of

		Ch. Ad. Terms 1st Loan Society (Limited by Guarantee)	Western Suburbs Co-operative Building Society, Perth.	Freehold Co-operative Building Society, Victoria.
		31st December 1879.	31st December 1879.	30th April 1879.
	LIABILITIES.			
1	Capital Stock	2,800,000	£1,500,000	£800,0
2	Reserve Fund	200,000	300,000	254 6
3	Contingent Fund and unappropriated profits	88 247	17,000	11 [illegible]
4	LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.	3 088,493	1 817 746	865,850
5	Deposits	1 060 304	883,185	190,311
6	Debentures payable in Canada	53 200		
7	do. do. Britain or elsewhere	2,248 000	770 [illegible]	211 [illegible]
8	Interest on Deposits and Debentures	174,[illegible]	42 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
9	LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	3 341 800	1 726,304	1 [illegible]
10	Total Liabilities—1879	6,500 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
11	do 1877	5,000 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
12	do —1875	3,750 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
	ASSETS.			
13	Mortgages or Loans secured on real estate	5,765 [illegible]	2,760,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
14	do do in county or city securities			
15	do do do in town or village do			
16	do do to shareholders on the stock	99 [illegible]	17,[illegible]	9 [illegible]
17	do other than secured			[illegible]
18	LOANS	5 865,173	2,[illegible]	1 [illegible]
19	Property owned Real Estate	98,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	11 [illegible]
20	do Cash in Banks	163 [illegible]	812 [illegible]	48,[illegible]
21	Per Value Owned	264,[illegible]	832 [illegible]	59 [illegible]
22	Total Assets—1879	6 [illegible]	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
23	Date of Company's or Society's actual inception	March, 1874	March, 1862	May, 1859
24	Amount of stock subscribed	3,000 000	1,500,000	1,[illegible]
25	paid in upon such stock	2 400 000	1,000,000	400,000
26	borrowed for the purpose of [illegible]	6,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
27	repaid of [illegible] mortgage debt	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Month declared during the year—per cent	12 per cent	12 per cent	10 per cent.
29	do do do amount	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Amount lost or during the year	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Amount received from borrowers during the year	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	do do depositors do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	do repaid to do do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	Average rate of interest at [illegible] per cent.	8 to 10 per cent.	8 per cent.	8 to 8 per cent.
35	Lowest Borrowers received, Deposits—per cent.	8 per cent.	8 per cent.	8 to 8 per cent.
36	Mortgages upon which payment is being [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	enforced	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	Amount of mortgages payable by instalments	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	do do do at one specified period	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	Present call on the of mortgages and other securities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	Rate per cent. at which the future repayments are discounted to members each present cash value.	Same rate as cash. In some cases less	Same rate as loan. In some cases less	Same rate as they bear

Ontario condensed from statements made to the Prov Treasurer

	Ontario Loan and Savings Company. 30th February 1880.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto. 31st December 1879.	Farmers' Loan and Savings Company. Toronto. 31st October 1876.	The Dominion Loan and Investment Company. 31st December 1879.	The Ontario Loan and Investment Company. London. 31st December 1879.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co. London 31st December 1879.	Canadian Mortgage and Investment Co. Limited. 31st December 1879.
1	$425,437	673,779	$611,850	469,600	$681 500	$989 800	$658,682
2	165,000		46,000	19,000	100 000	200,000	40,000
3	1 000		6,0 3	$ 121	1 000	2,100	6,981
4	615,139	898 968	836,808	427,500	1,306,250	1 800,326	1,101,826
5	326,559	372 000	236, 48	169,227	285,267	350 800	648 497
6		98,000			112,000		
7	69,100	122 000			1,127,750	45 185	198 586
8			$ 545		18,387		16,211
9	467 450	467,054	291 994	196,291	1 406,054	1 021 974	645,991
10	1,322,045	1,105,000	641 935	196,023	$ 872 196	$ 1,321 926	1,648,792
11	1,135,526	1 164,91	836,384	295,500	1 801,382	2,160 14	1,201,241
12	596,761	864 438	479,660	92,941	1,104,148	1,218 23	585,006
13							
14							
15		116					
16	37,186	9 33	11 977		10 648	1 139	1,950
17				13,347			
18	982 760	981 500	518,920	322,294	2,471,41	$ 161,442	1,370,97*
19							
20	83,000	133 000		2,650	41,646	46,334	1,213
21	105,617	21 876	27 146	7 446	160 589	131 361	76,788
22	188 294	200 500	59,351	11,804	202,141	180,922	79,040
23	1,078,253	1 165,900	646,855	646,855	2,973,165	2,008 506	1,446 192
24							
25	March, 1880	March, 1879	Oct 1871	March 1875	Oct., 1876	1864	April 1872
26	500,000	150,000	500,000	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000
27		126,918	311 956	467 709	98 560	2 92 580	800 000
28	457 450	440,110		196 291	1,406,054	1 021,974	645,991
29	478,203	1,089,540		698 000	$ 469 700	$ 1,31 .62	1,2 5 15
30	10 per cent.	14 per cent.	5 per sent.	7 per cent.	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
31	45 972	54,000	40,000	48,319	90 021	98 141	60,560
32	45,000	85,000	142,466	120,000	242,949	230,000	200 000
33	385	264 000	149,380	142,138	704,230	484,033	291,309
34	427 351	198,031	not sep.	197,914	472,109	942 115	491 911
35	352 986	577,080	3 327	7 2 16	988,318	888 888	581 1 54
36	4 per cent.	10 per cent.			5 to 6 p cent.	10 per cent.	5 to 6 p cent.
37	½ per cent.	81 per cent.	½ per cent.	5 per cent.	8 & ½ cents	½ per cent.	¢ per cent.
38	12	51	10	10	12	7	10
39	80,000	98,232	3,160	80,192	858,711	181,197	104 078
40	500,000	623,785	118,644	272,201	2,999,847	900,324	1,000 000
41	272,000	85,000	98,15	186,000	956,000	1,348 000	511,000
42	1,252,000	1,363,208	819,824	540,000	2 473,431	2,1 0,720	1,37 ,000
43	Same rate as they bear	Same rate as they yield	Same rate as they bear	8 to 10 p. ct.	8 to 10 p c.	5 to 10 p. c.	Same rate as may be made at

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

1881

HENRY PELLATT *President.*

WILLIAM HOPE, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE

H R. Forbes W J Baines, C. S. Gzowski Jr

MEMBERS

William Alexander.	W G Cassels,	William Hope,
Robert Beaty	W Gibson Cassels	W Kerstemen, Jr
James Browne,	Robert Cochran,	Herbert Mortimer
Philip Browne.	H R. Forbes,	Edmund B Osler.
Ewing Buchan,	C S. Gzowski Jr	Henry Pellatt,
W J Baines,	H L. Hime,	R. H Temple

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following represents the gross earnings of a number of Canadian railway companies during the calendar years 1880 and 1879 and the increase of traffic —

	1880	1879.	Increase
Grand Trunk	$12,492,197	$8 772,214	$3 889 973
Great Western	5,094 238	4,510 057	633 621
Canada Southern	3,750,000	3,010,000	740,000
Northern and North Western	1 230 427	1 031,327	199 519
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	319,290	307,218	12 072
Toronto and Nipissing	199 883	181 653	18,230
*Credit Valley	104 810		
Midland Railway	336,104	258,880	77 753
Whitby Port Perry and Lindsay	80 306	73 306	17 000

*In operation part of the year only

HOPE & TEMPLE,

MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE

STOCK BROKERS,

18 KING ST EAST, TORONTO

W. HOPE.
E. H. TEMPLE.

Stocks Bought and Sold for Cash, or on Margin.

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing

And solicit a visit from buyers visiting this market, or letter orders, which will always receive prompt attention.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

ALL THE LEADING COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS OF THE DOMINION ARE REPRESENTED IN OUR STOCK.

IMPORTED WOOLLENS

AND

CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS

A SPECIALTY.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Quebec and Lower Provinces
JAMES McGILLIVRAY
Office, 236 St. James St. Montreal.

Great Western Railway
A. R. AULD

Niagara District and Lake Shore
S. M. STERLING

Grand Trunk Railway West and Northern Counties
R. W. PENTECOST

Grand Trunk East
J. E. SNIDER.

Northern Railway
GEORGE McLEAN

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,

TORONTO

THOMAS LAILEY & CO,

WHOLESALE

Clothing Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH,

AND BEST QUALITY

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

NO 14 FRONT ST WEST,

Opposite Custom House. **TORONTO.**

DRY GOODS.

Intending purchasers would do well to Examine our Stock before placing their orders

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT ON INSIDE OF FRONT COVER

WM. J McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO

GILLESPIE, MEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Straw Goods, &c.

29 and 30 Wellington Street, TORONTO.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The year just closed shows a marked improvement in the commerce of Toronto. In all branches of business there has been a steady growth and our citizens have before them what would seem a prosperous career. The trade of the latter part of the year especially has been wonderfully free from speculation booms, and the condition of trade is apparently healthier than for a number of years past. The large number of business houses that were forced to the wall by their creditors, and those who took advantage of the bankruptcy law before its repeal in April left the field comparatively clear of weak houses. We are pleased to note the attempts made by our manufacturers and wholesale merchants in shortening credits. Although they have but partly succeeded thus step in the right direction will eventually have its beneficial effect. The "cash" system or thirty days, wherever adopted, has proved the most satisfactory and we look forward to the time when it will be generally enforced by our merchants.

Competition has been very keen in many of the leading departments of trade, and profits have, in consequence suffered. During previous years a strong rivalry existed in certain lines between the merchants of Montreal and those of the Queen City, but it is apparent to all that we have held our own and added somewhat to our trade. In dry goods especially during 1880 Montrealers confined their efforts to their own and the Lower Provinces, and where three or four of their travellers used to be seen in Ontario, there is but one now. Our numerous dry goods, millinery, hardware, grocery, crockery and drug houses are sufficient evidences of our increasing prosperity. The erection of new warehouses, and improvements and additions to old ones, within the past year have been many; and our leading retail thoroughfare King Street will vie with any other in a city of the same size. The natural advantages of Toronto should not be overlooked—for it is to these that her citizens are greatly indebted. She is situated in the midst of the most fertile and wealthy Province of the Dominion and accessible by seven railway lines. These roads, running to the north east and west, give country merchants doing business with us a radius of one to two hundred miles an opportunity of visiting our wholesale houses and returning home within twenty four hours. The more general spreading of small orders over a longer period, without being confined to certain seasons, and their increased number, are partly due to rail facilities.

The progress of the city during the past year is gratifying. The assessment of real and personal property and income for 1881 and 1880 was as follows:

	1881	1880.	Increase.
Real	$44,548,150	$42,300,933	$2,247,217
Income	3,939,726	2,039,199	1,900,528
Personal	6,30 500	6,212 123	* 4,023
Total	$54 185,376	$50,538,279	$3,652,105

The growth of population is a surer test of the city's progress and the following figures show what this has been during the past twelve years:

1869	59 508	1875	71 693
1870	54,736	1876	67 886
1871	57,029	1877	70,977
1872	62,647	1878	72,813
1873	67 995	1879	74,110
1874	68,078	1880	76,954

In those twelve years the population of the city has increased 26 428 or 52 per cent. During the same period suburban villages have sprung up in every direction largely peopled by business men and laboring men of the city, whose total population is, at a moderate estimate 10 000 more. Such progress during a period of adverse circumstances is an evidence of healthy and favoring conditions, which are a good omen of future greatness and prosperity.

*Decrease.

FAILURES IN THE CITY DURING 1880.

The following is a detailed statement of the number of failures that occurred in this city during the year with liabilities and assets:

FIRST QUARTER.

	Liabilities.	Assets.
1 Auctioneer	$ 13,750	$ 1,270
4 Builders	173,989	100,370
4 Dry Goods dealers	81 270	27 277
1 Furniture dealer	1 237	118
3 Grocers	13 182	7 603
1 Hardware dealer	4,217	2 000
2 Hat dealers	6,408	2,235
4 Hotels and Liquor dealers	37,244	16,750
1 Lumber dealer	7 000	80
1 Photographer	5 500	3,300
1 Printer and Publisher	15 000	* 500
2 Shoe dealers	2 078	2,635
3 Miscellaneous	21 32	* 300
30	$864,967	$180,143

SECOND QUARTER

2	Bakers	$ 3,144	$2,612
1	Dry Goods dealer	10,729	2,900
1	Grocer	2,593	656
1	Hat dealer	1,500	300
1	Hardware dealer	12,000	5,000
2	Shoe dealers	4,800	1 500
1	Tobacco dealer	6 000	
9		$42,364	$16,463

THIRD QUARTER

1	Auctioneer	$ 500	$
1	Builder	2,000	3 500
1	Cigar and Tobacco dealer	1,600	420
1	Confectioner	300	100
1	Crockery deale	1 800	500
1	Grocer	3,200	1 200
1	Hat dealer	1 120	400
2	Shoe dealers	1 870	400
1	Tailor	100	50
1	Tavern	3,150	
1	Undertaker	1 000	250
12		$16 590	$6,820

FOURTH QUARTER

2	Builders	$33,000	$43 000
4	Dry Goods dealers	84 000	31,200
2	Grocers	21 000	16,500
1	Miscellaneous	9,000	4 000
9		$118 000	$90,700

RECAPITULATION

2	Auctioneers	$ 10,250	$ 1,270
2	Bakers	5,144	2,613
7	Builders	209 799	146,970
1	Confectioner	300	100
1	Crockery dealer	1 800	500
9	Dry Goods dealers	146,029	61 677
1	Furniture dealer	1 237	113
9	Grocers	40,342	22,022
2	Hardware dealers	18 347	10,000
4	Hat dealers	8,028	3,136
5	Hotels and Liquor dealers	40,304	16,730
1	Lumber dealer	4 000	700
1	Photographer	9 500	2,300
1	Printer and Publisher	15,000	7,000
6	Shoe dealers	10,808	5,035
1	Tailor	100	50
2	Tobacco dealers	7 600	420
1	Undertaker	1 000	250
4	Miscellaneous	29 135	11 500
60	Total	$569 721	$396 126

Total Failures in city—1880 60
1879 141
1878 119

The total number and amount of failures among Canadian traders in recent years are as follows

Year	Number	Amount
1880	887	$7 847 483
1879	1902	28,847 987
1878	1815	23,163,882
1877	1589	28,510 187
1876	1726	25 517 991
1875	1908	28,442 967
1874	996	7 696,765
1873	904	12,834 103

DRY GOODS.

This branch of trade continues to grow steadily and was fairly profitable to dealers during the year Prices did not fluctuate so rapidly as in the previous year and cotton goods were well sustained through out. Towards the end of the season there was a slight reduction in some lines, which was caused by readjusting lists, and the production of a lighter article. The quantity of Canadian goods manufactured was much greater than during former years and sales also increased in like proportion These goods are sold at an average credit of three months from dating and foreign goods will average four months The year has been characterized by an unusually small number of bad debts, and the profitable business is mainly attributed to this fact. On account of considerable competition and shorter credits profits have been small The field in Ontario is chiefly operated by Toronto houses A few years ago Montreal travellers were very numerous but in many sections they are now seldom seen The growth of the staple dry goods business of this city has been steady and the turnover is now large Some twelve years ago the business was of small proportions, but to-day there are no less than 25 regular wholesale dealers, of which 18 deal in staple goods. The amount of sales during the past year aggregated some $9 000 000 being an increase of about fifteen per cent. on the previous year Notes have been met more promptly than for a number of years, and prospects are considered very encouraging. There were only nine failures in the retail trade during the year with liabilities at $146 089 and assets at $81 577 The largest was of an old established house, with $60 000 liabilities and $30 000 assets.

The movement of goods was fair at the commencement of the season, the advancing prices of both cotton and woollen goods tending to produce this result. Manufacturers who had been in receipt of large orders, became more independent than in previous years, and adopted measures for a strict adherence to prices. Stocks as a rule were comparatively small to begin with and for a time manufacturers were unable to supply the demand Up till about the 1st of March business had been somewhat slow on account of the mild weather and bad condition of roads. During this month however there was considerable activity and a large number of country merchants

arrived to give their personal attention to orders. On account of strikes in Great Britain, dealers experienced some difficulty in getting their supplies. The prints from there were of beautiful patterns, and run in superior to those from the United States. The chief trade with the latter country was in sheetings, duck, and denims, which goods are apparently better adapted to the wants of the Canadian trade. The demand in May was not as active as was expected which may be attributed to the small movement of goods in the country, the rainy weather and high prices being the chief drawbacks. Strenuous efforts were made by American manufacturers to rid themselves of their large stocks of prints, which had a depressing effect on this market for a few weeks. However, it was of short duration, and prices became firmer. The decline in the price of wool during the summer caused some uneasiness among the trade, and a number of houses began to cut prices to suit themselves of stocks of goods bought at the highest figures. The decline in woollens was about fifteen per cent. during the fall, but prices continued steady thereafter. Prices could probably have declined more but not some of the large manufacturers come to the aid of the weaker firms and take their stocks. The movement of tweeds was inactive during the early part of the season, buyers no doubt holding back in anticipation of a decline as the result of lower prices for the raw material. Towards the close of the season manufacturers disposed of surplus stocks at a reduction.

Trade assumed a much more active appearance in the fall based more or less on the good condition of the crops. The demand for all descriptions of staple goods tended to run up sales to a large amount. Factories were unable to supply the demand for flannels and merchants much preferred to sell small quantities than large ones to their customers in many instances they were overtold. The demand for Ulster clothings and velveteens was also very great during the fall and prices were unusually firm. At the close of the year the stocks of Canadian goods remaining on hand were small especially such lines as shirts drawers &c. The tone of the market has been generally healthy there being little or no speculative movements observed. There has been a more general sorting up trade and the seasons of activity and dullness have been less marked. This feature no doubt is owing to the easy access to the city by rail from different quarters and to the more cautious policy of country purchasers. Our importers too we are glad to learn are making their purchases in Europe with more discretion than formerly. Taken altogether this branch of business is on a better basis, and has a more cheering outlook than for a number of years.

Leading wholesale dealers John Macdonald & Co. Samuel Kennedy & Gemmel Hughes Bros. Wyld, Brock & Darling A. R. McMaster & Bro W. D. McMaster McClung & Co. Ogilvy & Co. Gordon, Mackay & Co C. B. Smith & Henderson John Robertson Son & Co Peter Ryan Dobbie & Carrie D Arnott & Co. Bryce McMurrich & Co. Hodgson & Boyd Caldecott Bertles & Co Darling Cockshutt & Co.

Leading retail dealers K. Walker & Sons W. A. Murray & Co. Thos. Thomson & Son Thos. Woodhouse A. B. Flint James Wood Gale James M. Hamilton J. C. Hurst John Kay Keown & McAllister C. Page & Sons Petley & Co. Robert Simpson T. Eaton & Co. John Catto & Co.

IMPORTS

The following represents the quantity and value of goods entered for home consumption at this port for the calendar years 1879 and 1880 and the goods remaining in bond at the end of the year 1880

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec. 31, '80
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Carpets yds	239 767	$ 38,408	$ 23,734	$171
Cottons				
Bleached unbleached sheetings yds.	1 770 306	197 185	178,450	6 551
Ginghams, plaids etc. yds	6,230	707	536	
Jeans, denims and drillings yds	2 898,186	220 822	209,351	16, 156
Wadding batts, unbleached lbs	84,136	18 227	7 325	578
" " bleached lbs	9 293	1 972	1 172	
Wadding batts, dyed, lbs		13,567	12,159	
Knitting yarns, etc. dyed lbs	13 814	1 788	3,620	236
Knitting yarns, not dyed lbs	9 101	1 896	1 550	543
Sateens and bags, lbs	6 818	98,231	80,637	5 43
Hosiery, shirts, etc		2 384	12,255	1 981
Sewing threads		54,992	65 795	875
Clothing and corsets		11 491	2 220	
Drab fo ship sails		1 693 171	1 350 863	32,258
Shirting cotton goods		16 296		
Cottons		288,858	242,684	9 259
Laces, hamburg, buck clothing etc				
Silks				
Beads, laces		57 268	5, 119	
Dress goods		293,286	159, 681	
Parasols and umbrellas		28 444	136	
Hosiery		1 439	170	
Ready made clothing		7 116	4 707	
Ribbons		141 846	68 365	
Sewing, lbs	3 7652	50, 486	22,858	
Shawls	1	9	2,987	
Manufactures of silks		245 792	206 221	218
Velvets		33 219	28, 749	
Woos				
Blankets lbs	99 485	23,687	5 08	1 148
Cassimeres, cloths, etc. lbs.	1 021 877	760, 66.	315,785	7 924
Flannels, lbs	55 553	17 286	32,767	800
Hosiery, shirts, drawers, etc. lbs	19 051	71 553	57 309	2 2
Shawls lbs	21 722	28 412	28,226	831
Yarns knitting, etc. lbs	40,988	47 721	30, 983	1 481
Dress goods yds	1 283, 80.	811,807	253 199	16,214
Clothing ready made, lbs	102,760	99,750	109 650	182
Carpets, yds	469 813	215 167	111 156	16,103
Felt, for gloves, lbs	2 023	1 721	471	
Other woos		110 53	871 841	2,670

PATERSON BROS.,

IMPORTERS

Straw Goods, Millinery

AND

Fancy Dry Goods.

PROMINENT DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES' STRAW HATS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS,
MILLINERY, SILKS,
MANTLE TRIMMINGS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
RIBBONS AND LACES,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS,
FRINGES, CRAPES AND
MILLINERS' REQUISITES, &c

ALSO

Berlin Wools, &c., &c.

---

59 AND 60 WELLINGTON ST WEST,

TORONTO.

22 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL

D. McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Millinery

and

Fancy Dry Goods.

51 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

MILLINERY.

Among the numerous wholesale branches of trade in this city none have a better standing than the millinery houses. The trade dates back many years, and Toronto has been considered the headquarters of the Dominion in this line for a long time. Our importations have always been selected with the greatest of care, and they have found ready sale among the best classes of society. The field of operations is a large one, extending from the Ottawa Valley to the far North West. Prices show considerable fluctuation from year to year, many lines having to be marked down as the demand varies with the fashions. During the season there is a large business transaction in straw goods.

The movement in this branch of business is generally in advance of others in the spring and fall, but trade was fairly distributed over a longer period during the past year. Taken altogether, there is quite an increase in the cash sales, and merchants experienced a profitable trade. The demand set in early at the beginning of the year, and kept right along up to midsummer. The fall openings were on a grand scale, and during September and October sales were heavy. Collections as in other branches of trade, were unusually good and the number of bad debts remarkably small. The stocks to choose from were large and well assorted, and gave general satisfaction. The aggregate business is large for a city of the population of Toronto it having amounted to $1 500 000 last year. The trade in this line in Chicago with its large population and thickly settled country round about aggregates only a little over $6 000 000

Wholesale dealers Paterson Bros McKinnon, Proctor & Co. McCall & Co. C Goulding & Son James Brayley & Co Alexander & Reid, Thomas May & Co

CLOTHING

The demand for ready made clothing is increasing year by year. There are some large houses in the Dominion and the merchant tailors trade has been injured to a great extent by them. There are not two regular wholesale dealers in this city. But several dealers make specialties in certain lines of clothing, such as overalls shirts, &c. The trade of Toronto houses is largely confined to the Province of Ontario, although there have been numerous orders received from Manitoba. One of our retail firms is supplied for the most part from Hamilton. There is considerable competition with Montreal houses, and although profits have been narrowed down the result of the year's business has been satisfactory. Our houses turn out goods that compare favorably with the best custom make, and it is perhaps due to this fact that sales are increasing. There are a large number of workers employed in the manufacture of these goods and labor-saving machinery is being added as the wants of the trade require. The manufacturing establishments of Toronto are now supplied with steam knives, which are driven by the new gas engine—a step in advance of Montreal houses

There was an advance in prices during the winter of 1879-80, and values since that time have been pretty well sustained. Trade in the spring was brisk, after which there was a period of quietness. In the fall the demand was good for all classes of goods. Particularly was this the case with overcoats, the demand for which was greater than the supply. In this business six months' credit is the rule, and during the past year there were few notes renewed, and no bad debts. The total turnover in this department of trade during 1880 was $1,000,000, or about 20 per cent. over that of the previous year. Messrs. Livingston, Johnson & Co., and Thomas Lailey & Co. are the wholesale dealers of the city. Retail: P. Jamieson, Oak Hall; Petley & Co.

FANCY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

In the several departments that come under this heading, business during the year just closed has been pronounced good. There are a variety of goods included in these branches, some of which are to be found in milliinery houses. Included are embroideries, silk fringes, trimming goods, buttons, corsets, girdles, bodies, toys, notelets, notions etc. We also include the only house that deals in laces. The demand for these classes of goods has increased, and the business done in Toronto is greater than in any other city in the Dominion. There are twelve or thirteen houses engaged in the trade, and they report an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. in sales over 1879. The trade has been profitable one, and but few bad debts have been incurred. Ontario is the best field for Toronto dealers, although some large sales have been made as far east as Montreal and as far west as Winnipeg. There are a few houses that have been able to do a cash business, but with the majority four months is the rule. During the fall there was considerable activity, and many country dealers took advantage of cash pays cuts. The estimated value of sales during the year amounts to $1 500 000.

The following represents the value of goods entered for home consumption at this port during the years 1879 and 1880, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31st, 1880:

	1880	1879	In bond Dec. 31 1880
Alabaster bronzes, &c.	17 2	36,85	$ 91
Embroideries	20 107	1 356	670
Fans	9 50	4 354	2 517
Flowers artificial	27 570	14,662	
Feathers, ostrich &c	118 39	56,507	
Toys	26,505	4,430	
All others	21 403	13,378	171
Mill sery	a	53 446	
Lace Bureal		23,602	
Parasols and umbrellas	28,245	20 382	65

Fancy dry goods dealers: Tackaberry, Joselin & Co. Clinton E.

THE

Lace Warehouse

—IS SHOWING FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

There is not one novelty introduced this season which cannot be obtained from our Stock

WE SHOW ALSO THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Curtains, Lambrequins, and Curtain Nets,

EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

The Lace Warehouse

Has been refitted throughout, enabling us to display our goods at less inconvenience to our customers.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

WHITE & COMPANY,

12 & 20 COLBORNE STREET,

NEAR ST SCOTT STREET

N.B.—Our Stock of EMBROIDERIES will be replenished by regular weekly shipments throughout the season.

WHITE & COMPANY

NOBBY GOODS

Briggs & Dunnet,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,

GLOVES, MITTS, &C.

34 Front Street West, - TORONTO.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Brush & Bro; James Staunton; Fleet & Lumsden; Williams, Levian & Hamburger; J. F. Rispert; Dingman, Stickney & Co.

Fancy goods dealers: H. A. Nelson & Sons; Nordish & Co.; W. H. Bissell & Co.; Carney, Marshall & Co.; and Smith & Fudger.

Laces—White & Co.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

The hat, cap and fur trade of Toronto has now attained to large proportions, and is increasing every year. For quick sureties and unfortunate this city is acknowledged to be the headquarters of the Dominion. As a consequence, travellers from Montreal find it very difficult to do any business in the West, and have to look to the Maritime Provinces for the most of their trade. Some five or six years ago there was only one wholesale house in this line of business located here, but there are now no less than six engaged exclusively in the wholesale trade. The aggregate sales last year amounted to $1,250,000, and the business is constantly extending.

The increase in the fur branch of the trade is particularly noticeable. Several of the houses started the manufacture of furs lately, and large quantities are now being made here. All the factories had orders ahead the whole season, which was a good indication that the goods were very acceptable to the trade generally. The trade of Toronto in this line extends to all parts of the Dominion, particularly to Ontario, Quebec Manitoba, and the North West Territories. Owing to our central position as a distributing point the trade is destined to develop to enormous proportions as our Western Provinces become settled. The increase in the business opens up a large market for raw skins, and collectors and trappers will now find Toronto the most satisfactory point to consign their furs.

Wholesale dealers—Gillespie Moss & Co. A. A. Allan & Co., T. Christie, D. H. Bastedo & Co. Briggs & Dunnet, James Logsden, W. & D. Dineen retail.

IMPORTS.

	1880.	1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
Hats, caps, and bonnets of beaver, silk felt, straw	$3,0 254	$2,1 568	$5,383
do	14,448	114 225	
Hats, caps, and bonnets of fur	310	1,65	
Buffalo robes	20 332	17 854	

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocery trade of this city is large; our merchants are conspicuous as prominent citizens and take considerable interest in commercial matters. Goods were paid for during the latter part of the year with a degree of promptness never before known in the his-

tory of the trade. There were numerous instances where country merchants availed themselves of the advantages extended to prompt buyers and discounted their bills. The country trade is increasing steadily, but buyers appear to be more cautious, and order sparingly. The failures are comparatively small and no bad debts to speak of were contracted. The number of houses doing business is about the same as last year, there being twenty. There are several firms who do a business of about half a million and one will exceed that considerably. The aggregate business during the past year amounted to $6 000 000.

The spring trade was rather quiet, which was partly due to the bad condition of the roads the movement of grain was impeded and travellers had considerable difficulty in getting about. The dullness of the former months turned into some activity in May, when numerous large orders were received from the North-West. The two staple articles are sugar and teas, and the movement in each has been large.

SUGARS

Low grades of yellow sugar opened the year at 9½c. they declined to 8¾c in April and 8c. in June. In August an active trade was done and the prices were firm at 8¼c. but the last three months of the year values were easier at 7⅞ to 8c. The bright grades sympathized with the dark. In January granulated opened at 10¾c. rose to 10¾c. in February declined to 10¼c in June rose to 10¾c in August, and declined to 10¼c. at the close of the year. As will be noticed in the following table our importations have materially fallen off the past year. The heavy duties put upon the high grades prevented the importation of those qualities. The comparatively small duties on raw and the additional advantages gained by refiners by importing direct to their works, gave the two Canadian refiners the control of this article.

The Customs return, showing the quantity of sugars of all kinds imported at Toronto during the past eight years is as follows:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1870	2,214,466	1876	16,920,170
1879	7 929 092	1875	10,421 922
1878	18 871 870	1874	9,605 205
1877	15,657 207	1873	9,494,530

TEAS

The tea trade has been good the past year and the movement larger than for some years. We have several houses who make this trade a specialty, and some are confining themselves exclusively to it. The demand was unusually large for low grades and at times stocks were run pretty low. Prices have not fluctuated much but there were numerous periods of firmness and easiness in sympathy with outside markets. Our importations during the year were the largest at this port. The total quantity of teas, as per Custom House returns imported into this city during the past eight years, is as follows:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1880	2,762,923	1876	2 506 512
1879	2 232,246	1875	2 958,493
1878	2,304,062	1874	2,427 326
1877	2,792 128	1873	1 403 462

Wholesale dealers Frank Smith & Co Smith & Keighley Perkins Ince & Co Wm. Ramsay & Co. John Monson W J Ramsay & Co Hill McIntosh & Innes John C Fitch Eby Blain & Co Geo Michie & Co Moore & Warren Bros Cramp Torrances & Co James Lambert J & F G Sinclair Sleau, Jardine & Mason. Kinnear & Co J Burns.

IMPORTS.

The following represents the value of imports for the past two years, and the goods in bond Dec. 31 1880

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Arrowroot and tapioca, lbs	26,467	$ 2 805	$ 1 749	$ 807
Baking powder		497	40	
Black Lead		5 311	3,840	437
Blacking		4,000	3 682	33
Candles, paraffine wax, etc. lbs	11 392	1 737	993	
Cheese, dried, roasted, or green lbs	2,503	292	243	62
Cocoanuts No	22,756	1 142	963	
Cocoa paste lbs	12,640	2,102	1 943	137
Coffee, green and roasted, lbs	270,930	39 492	40,832	22,324
		140,281	67 798	25,357
Fruits and nuts		63		
Jellies			116	
Macaroons lbs	5 415	443	616	66
Molasses, galls		5,376	5,470	298
Pickles and sauces		12,698	7 914	2,933
Sausage casings		2,909	2,377	
Salt, in bulk, lbs	24 640	142	426	
Soap		5 031	6,944	124
Spices lbs	109 515	11 506	15,260	1 218
Starch lbs	96,630	6,502	8 005	392
Sugar, above 14 d. n. lbs	727 327	57 315	73,865	5,823
Sugar not above 14 d s. lbs	990,308	76 537	109 791	10,930
Sugar equal to No 6	363,429	24 998	35,470	
Syrups refined glucose, etc. lbs	949 464	39 991	17 790	1 173
Tallow lbs	695	71		
Tea, black, lbs	582,396	126,766	102 75	52,918
Tea, green lbs	1 965, 960	401 803	255, 49	108,289
Tobacco cigars, snuffs etc lbs	13,760	29,136	42,846	2,904
Vinegar galls	2,583	759	1 046	30
Bacon t, lbs	2 925	906		
Fish preserved in oil		6,636	4 771	648
Rice lbs	668 896	17,293	25 497	3 469
Ale, beer etc galls	4 818	6,763	4 760	2 275
Spirits, brandy gin rum and whiskey galls	20,365	53 903	30,586	31,917
Spirits, wine and champagne, galls	32,097	4 015	31 262	29,137
Spirits, cordials, Cologne water etc galls	621	7 163	11 277	169

HARDWARE.

The wholesale hardware trade of Toronto has grown considerably of late years. Its houses have a high standing in the commercial community, and are well known throughout the Dominion. Our merchants have displayed a more than usual amount of enterprise during the past year, and notwithstanding the depression many lines of merchandise, they have succeeded in securing fair profits. A great deal of keen competition has existed the whole year, and had our dealers not been alive to the necessities of the trade and to their own interests they would undoubtedly have suffered badly. This city from its central position is enclosed in the most populous and wealthy section of the Dominion offers greater advantages as a distributing point than elsewhere. It is perhaps to this one thing that the gradual development of this trade is mostly due. Our railways reaching out in seven different directions, cannot but attract business. Travellers can come and go frequently, and the interchange of ideas with merchants as regards the requirements of trade is beneficial. The dealer is made aware of many details which would not otherwise come under his notice. In this way it often happens that serious mistakes are avoided and there is better harmony between purchaser and seller. The inducements offered purchasers of light hardware are unsurpassed, stocks in this city being large and well assorted. Prices also are as low as the lowest and as many lines of goods come from the United States they can be had down here as cheap, if not cheaper than anywhere else in Canada. The difference in freight on English shelf goods laid down here as compared with Montreal is magnificent. Our warehouses extend from street to street, and are within convenient distance of railway depots and wharves. There is no increase in the manufacture of heavy goods in the west, and a company is now being formed here for the manufacture of barbed fence wire. The manner in which stocks are kept is worthy of note and the order and system adhered to in this particular by certain young houses in the trade is commendable. There are some five wholesale houses in the city and we believe that another will be added shortly. The sales of the year aggregate ten to twenty per cent. more than those of the previous year, and for 1880 are estimated at $5 000 000.

The trade at the beginning of the year was fairly active, with advancing prices. The demand for iron was brisk from the foundries and the outlook was most encouraging. The States markets governed prices and a number of establishments that had been closed for some time started up anew. The advance during the first two months was so rapid that a number of houses kept their travellers in thinking that they would be the gainers by so doing. When they did go out, sales were not made freely and were chiefly confined to small parcels. Trade was active in the fall and dealers were highly pleased with the promptness with which notes were met. The aggregate sales of October and November were much larger than at the corresponding periods for a number of years. Up till December business continued

good and packers were kept on the jump. The demand for skates set in early and the trade in these was of unusual dimensions. A number of houses were unable to supply the demand. During the first six months of the year the demand for nearly all classes of goods was checked by the high prices and payments were not as satisfactory owing to the slow movement of produce. The latter half of the year however there was little cause for grumbling as the volume of trade was proportionately larger and payments better than ever before. The following prices current at the first of each month in the year will give a good idea as to the course of values

	Nails.	Bar Iron	Pig Iron	Char Tin.
January	$3 25	$2 25	$28 00	$8 80
February	3 75	2 75	31 00	10 00
March	4 00	3 00	30 00	10 50
April	4 00	2 75	30 00	9 50
May	3 75	2 75	34 00	9 50
June	3 75	2 65	32 00	8 50
July	3 50	2 35	20 00	7 25
August	3 25	2 25	20 00	7 25
September	3 10	2 25	21 00	8
October	3 10	2 10	21 00	6 50
November	3 75	1 60	21 00	6 25
December	3 10	1 95	23 00	6 75

Wholesale dealers: Wm Thomson & Co Rice Lewis & Son M & L Samuel Benjamin & Co. H S Howland Sons & Co. A & T J Darling & Co Retail F Patterson & Son Aikenhead & Crombie J Foster & Son Ross & Allen J D Ryan Hatch & Bro

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years and the value of goods remaining in bond Dec 31 1880

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Brass, tubing, bars, bolts, wire, manufactured		$36,062	$32,686	$1 500
Copper tubing, bars, bolts, wire, manufac		23 466	24 985	416
Gun and pistol carriages No	1 242,770	4 854	4,18	
Powder of all kinds—gunpowder blasting, etc lbs	18,791	3,335	484	5,011
Iron MANUFACTURES OF				
Agricultural implements		3,891	7 764	
Anvils cwt	37	959	714	
Band and hoop cwt	1,622	10,143	8,474	
Bars, rolled etc...cwt	46,500	66,387	50,268	
Bedsteads etc		417	225	
Boiler plates, cwt	3,033	9,568	13,774	
Bolts, washers rivets, etc cwt	2,786	15,867	12,945	
Canada plates, cwt	4,100	12,533	6 198	
Car wheels and axles cwt	268	742	126	
Castings		91 535	48 450	
Cast-iron water pipe...		11 481	6 671	
Chain cables cwt	2,320	8,114	3 106	

	1880		1879		In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value		Value	
Cultivators, ploughs		$ 925		$ 46	
Engines and boilers		675		2 150	$12,000
Hardware, builders etc		83 181		7 064	
Hollowware, tinned etc		18,841		1 393	
Locks all kinds		5,104		3 726	
Machines, sewing No	5,435	7 0,850		63,432	
Machines all others		94 447		45,096	
Malleable castings		1,289		2,149	
Mill irons and cranks		1 932		383	
Nails, Hungarian and cloak lbs	3,928	302		271	
Nails, points, spikes, etc lbs	20 196	2 309		3,454	
Nuts lbs	20,987	1 363		1 021	
Old and scrap tons	13	899		213	
Pig, tons	1 074	26,922		7 640	6,650
Rolled beams scales, screw fish plates, etc		13,439		9,716	
Sheet iron cwt	10,962	42,67o		33,691	1 476
Shakes, pa rs	5 193	3,627		6 334	
Stoves	233	1 536		1 035	
Tacks brads, etc		642		594	
Tin plates, cwt	3,018	47 276		22,895	701
Tubing, cwt	19,241	56,036		36,226	1 990
Wire etc		46,802		35,060	
Iron and steel manufactures cutlery etc		60,688		68,872	1 264
Lead, manufactures of, pg bars, etc		27,748		19,763	
STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF					
Files and rasps		8,584		7 [illegible]	
Mankels, rules etc		14,301		11 172	
Knitting needles		17,857		7 233	
Shovels, spades		3,176		4 [illegible]	
Surgical instruments		2,056		2,832	
Saws scythes, axes		2,649		2,310	
Tools, carpenters' etc		30,486		29 [illegible]	
All others		29 [illegible]		42 830	
Sand paper		3,696		2 [illegible]	
Tin manufactures of		38,680		42,564	513
Zinc, including manufactures cwt	1 094	5,430		1 251	
METAL					
Babbitt		1 413		1 [illegible]	
Manufactures of		63,076		38,141	
German silver		4 561		2,996	
Stereotypes, etc		5,718		3,192	

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Some general observations on this branch of trade will be of interest. The general amount of business done by the leading wholesale houses in the city in 1880 is said to have been greater than in 1879. In some quarters it is said that the trade in higher priced goods was better in 1880 than in 1879 others said there was not any appreciable difference. These remarks are made with regard to the whole amount of trade and without respect to the operations of com petitors. The profits of the trade are said to have been out pretty

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY,

18, 20 and 22 Front Street Toronto.

Hardware and Earthenware Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE SPADES AND SHOVELS,
FORKS, HOES, SCYTHES, SNATHS,
ETC, ETC

EARTHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

Lorne, Oak and Wheat Patterns White Granite Ware,

C. C. Ware, English and Canadian,

French and English China,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, KEROSENE FIXTURES &c

AMERICAN GEM FRUIT JARS

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY

Wm. M. Thomson. Geo. Mortimer. Frank. J. Merry

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Metals, Tin Plates, Chemicals, &c., &c.

58 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Lamp and Lamp Goods Department No 9 Jordan Street.

ENGLISH HOUSE:

SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN,

No 1 Stamford Place, Liverpool.

Consignments of Canadian productions to our Liverpool friends will have their special attention.

M & L S B & Co

JOHN MORISON,

35 FRONT STR EAST,

TORONTO,

Begs to call attention to his large stock of fine

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

As these goods have been well bought, the Retail Trade would do well to inspect them before buying elsewhere Special inducements to Cash and Prompt Paying buyers

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

DUN, WIMAN & CO

ESTABLISHED 1841

THE Oldest and Most Reliable Agency in the Continent With long experience and ample means we are able to offer our Subscribers facilities far superior to any of our competitors

We are the only Firm in Canada publishing a weekly list of Bills of Sale Chattel Mortgages Writs and Judgments

☞ TERMS MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION ☜

CHAS. E. THORNE & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

AND

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS,

EARTHENWARE.

LAMP GOODS, CUTLERY AND

SILVER-PLATED WARE

---

20 KING STREET WEST,

AND

22 & 24 MELINDA STREET,

TORONTO.

ONTARIO ENVELOPE FACTORY.

BARBER & ELLIS,

PROPRIETORS.

DEALERS IN PAPER

AND

General Stationery

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER BOXES,

AND ENVELOPES.

THE TRADE

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK.

Nos. 14 Jordan and 15 Melinda Streets,

TORONTO.

fine in 1880, owing to competition, both in Toronto and Montreal. The Montreal competition especially is said to have been keen and prices had to be cut at figures to meet it. The trade east of Toronto by merchants here has also the old standing drawback of higher freight rates on the Grand Trunk than what are paid by Montreal dealers. Payments are said to have been more regular and better altogether in 1880 than they were in 1879, and fewer bad debts are reported. Altogether the trade has been good, although somewhat cut up by competition, and the merchants in this city believe they can offer as good a market as can be found further east. The prospects for trade this season are believed to be good, and remuneration will be fair if the business be not further cut up by competition. The estimated sales in this department of trade are placed at $400,000 and the number of wholesale houses is four.

Wholesale: Wm. Thomson & Co.; Chas. E. Thorne & Co.; G. Wans, Kent & Co.; Patton & Co. Retail: G. Harrison, John Edgar & Son.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond Dec. 31st, 1880

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Earthenware, brn, colored wh ts, granite, &c.		901,504	$91,258	$4 064
China and porcelain	—	39 862	26,765	1 898
Glass manuf of—including window		140 299	132, 469	2 961
Plate Glass, silvd sq ft	19 435	4, 27	1 958	
Plate Glass, not silvd, sq ft	33 135	12,545	18 171	

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS &c.

The year under review has witnessed a marked revival of trade, the total turn-over being estimated at $2 000 000 at this point. Owing to the weeding out of weak houses payments have been better met though there are still too many who have not learned the full value of the adage. The best investment for money is to pay your debts. Profits show a constant tendency to diminution and it is doubtful if any branch of business is carried on with smaller margins after paying interest on capital invested and expenses.

The following figures show the variations in some of the leading drugs during the year The values are those at the beginning of each month:

Month	Opium	Quinine.	Iodide Potash.	Glycerine No. 30.
	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	c/o
January	4 75	4 00	7 00	26
February	5 00	4 10	8 00	26
March	7 00	4 00	8 00	30
April	8 50	4 00	6 00	32
May	9 00	5 00	6 00	30
June	8 75	4 00	6 00	28
July	8 50	3 50	4 75	26
August	8 50	3 75	5 75	22
September	9 00	4 00	4 50	25
October	8 25	3 00	4 00	25
November	7 35	3 50	4 00	30
December	8 00	3 40	3 75	30

Opium commenced at the low price of $4 75 but under reports of damage to the growing crop by frost a "syndicate" was formed to control the article. Their operations have been quite extensive and at present they hold nearly half the supply of good opium However there have always been enough outside lots to keep the prices from going to the figures anticipated at the commencement of the movement.

Quinine remained very steady during the greater part of the year but towards the close there was a considerable drop, which, however has been partially recovered in January

Iodide Potash depending on a combination of producers of Iodine was sold at steady rates until about July 1st. At this time the Ferti vinced were obliged to sell, or lots belonging to them were sold to cover advances. Immediately a war of prices broke out, and rates were forced much below cost of production. The article remains in this position but as the Scotch makers have closed their operations for the present, it is only a question of working off existing stock and then prices must advance.

Glycerine was sold low for the first half of the year, but has lately advanced fully 50 per cent. The raw material is mainly derived from a by product in the manufacture of "adamantine" candles largely used for domestic light and in Roman Catholic churches in Southern Europe. Of late paraffine candles have been introduced, displacing the adamantine Crude glycerine is wanted largely in the manufacture of soap as the process of purification has been too tedious and costly from this source

Balsam Copaiba has had the usual sale at prices showing a constant advance

Mercury and Mercurials have been steady at low rates throughout the year Production has been small but gold and silver mining have not taken the usual quantity

Borax was sold low until the large surplus stock of California was worked off Prices then jumped 50 per cent. and at the close a further advance has been made.

Bromide of Potassium still maintains a large sale, and the stock was quite scarce, and an advance was secured.

Castor Oil has been sold at declining and unremunerative prices throughout the year.

Sulphur, Soda Salts, Epsom Salts, Copperas, Sulphate Copper, and heavy chemicals generally, have remained pretty steady throughout the year.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Flavoring Extracts, and Perfumery form a considerable percentage of the trade in this branch in Toronto.

Miscellaneous Drugs offer little occasion for comment.

Gums.—Arabic has got cheap toward the close, and Tragacanth dearer. Shellac has fluctuated considerably, but is well maintained at the end of the season.

Essential Oils.—American are rather weak, but Lemon and Bergamote have been sold at advancing prices.

Linseed Oil commenced at 70c., sold down to 62c., and may now be quoted 66c. One of the four oil mills in the Dominion is located here, and it is pleasing to note that Canadian oil, from being second rate inferior, now rivals the best English brands. This is especially true of oil made from seed grown in Manitoba, which is particularly fine in color and body. A great drawback to linseed products is the very high rate charged on them over the St. Paul and Minneapolis Railway, being about three times as great as on those where competition exists.

White lead and colors are ground by four mills in this city, and all speak of steadily increasing trade.

Fine Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, and Elixirs are manufactured to a considerable extent in Toronto.

Dealers in Drugs, Paints, and Oils: Elliot & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co., Driggs, J. S. Evans & Co., Lowden & Co., E. E. Shuttleworth, Patent Medicines: Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co., Flavoring Extracts: J. F. Lyon & Co., Paints: Jas. Robertson & Co., A. J. Somerville, E. Harris, Macdougall, Logie & Co., Brondon & Stewart, S. Pearcy & Co.

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31, 1880:

	1880.		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880.
	Quantity	Value.	Value	
Acetic acid, galls	969	$ 841	$ 1,240	
Alphabium, lbs	415	20		
Sulphuric acid, lbs	539	41	261	
Other acids, lbs	5,531	2,257	53	
Gelsolion, lbs	206	276	182	

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31, 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Gelatine, lbs	2 381	$1 269	$ 792	$ 39
Glue lbs	49,990	6 597	3 702	
Isinglass lbs	25,604	2,747	2 838	
Gum-arabic			1 411	
Gum opium, lbs	918	5,374	1 394	
Liquorice and paste for manufacturing purposes, lbs	29 872	2 884	1 095	11
Magnesia, lbs	847	122	72	
Malt, extract of		807		
Milk food		364		
Nitrate of potash saltpetre and bicarbonate of soda, lbs	213,703	9,457	5 334	507
All others		85,220	9 189	239
Patent medicines		21,207	20 402	32
Perfumery, toilet powder etc		4,893	2,987	16
Oils mineral, coal kerosine, etc. gals	66,214	11 389	10,223	
Oils product of petroleum, gals	31 583	5,084	9,189	
Oils, cod liver neats foot, and sperm, gals	5,099	3,758	3,859	
Oils castor, gals	11,862	6,677	6,468	
Oils linseed gals	60,736	34,677	19,277	
Oils essential gals	679	4 866	4,215	
Oils, all others gals	14,815	13,441	6,581	312
Paints and colors ochres, dry ground etc		42,745	23,019	175
Sponges		4,407	2 569	
White and red lead dry lbs	764 985	35,033	21 686	
Turpentine, galls	41 748	14,599	11 884	
Varnish, galls	3,320	10,028	12,686	
Wax		2,867	1 430	

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c

This branch of business has been fairly satisfactory dur ng the past year There have been few failures in the trade throughout the Province, and notes have been met promptly It has been particularly noticed that the demand for watches has been for the cheap manufactures the sales of which were considerable. The profits on goods are small and manufacturers and wholesale dealers say that they have to bear the increased duty imposed in 1879 The retail trade are supplied al about the same figures as when the duty was less Some dealers would like to see alterations made in the tariff in certain descriptions of goods in this line Smuggling they say will always be carried on in the most valuable articles if heavy duties are imposed This class of goods is so easily concealed about the person that large quantities are smuggled in, to the injury of the trade of the legitimate dealer The bulky goods are those that should pay the highest duties. There has been an increased supply of partly made-up

goods brought in from the United States, a number of which were silver-plated at the Montreal factories. The business is almost wholly done by travellers, and orders are apparently increasing for the cheaper kinds of watches and jewelry. The greatest volume of business was transacted the last six months of the year, and few bad debts were incurred. There are a number of houses in the city who do a small jewelry trade along with other branches of business but when we give the aggregate sales as $350 000 the past year we include the watch and jewelry trade proper

Dealers Woltz Bros & Co. Zimmerman McNaught & Co. Smith & Fudger Carrier Marshall & Co. S. Goulding Lee & Chillas J Segsworth & Co. S. Stern.

The following represents the value of goods imported the past two years:

	1880	1879.	In Bond Dec. 31st 1880.
Clocks, and parts thereof	$27 69	$17 32	
Electroplated ware	44,023	46 413	
Jewelry	55 02	62 310	
Watches, movements only, &c	44,305	41 902	
Gold and silver manufactures	366	17 300	$45

BOOTS AND SHOES

This trade is now in a more healthy condition than for several years past. During the late depression perhaps no other branch of business suffered more. The disappearance of the weak houses together with the improved state of merchandise generally has had a beneficial effect, and our merchants report a large movement at fair prices during the year. The descriptions of goods manufactured are so varied in style and finish that it would serve little purpose to give prices, but they have been as a rule steady. The continuous demand for hides and the ruling high prices of leather had their effect on the manufactured goods and buyers ordered liberally. It is worthy of note that the trade did not hesitate in taking hold of the higher priced goods and larger quantities of this class were sold during the year than for some time past. Prunella boots which used to have a large sale are now little called for. The goods made here embrace all grades from the coarsest stogas to the finest class of ladies hand sewed work. Remittances were fair the year throughout but during the latter part they were all that could be desired. The seasons of setting in are not so marked as formerly, travellers running more into each other's accounts of travellers being on the road with goods for the succeeding season. Toronto has several firms that do a large business and numerous small ones. The production here ranks this city as the third in the Dominion Canada—Montreal coming first and Quebec second. Sales in rubbers have been large and profitable. They are manufactured and brought here from Montreal and Quebec. The establishments

the year aggregate $1,100,000, or from 11 to 20 per cent. more than in 1879.

Wholesale dealers: Cooper & Smith; King & Brown; W. D. Hamilton; Childs & Charlesworth; W. Dauer & Co.; L. J. Bonner; John Currie & Co.; J. N. Rogers; F. J. Weston; W. C. Young.

LEATHER.

The past year has witnessed a large business in this staple, and with it the whole is regarded by the trade as a prosperous one. The demand from local and outside manufacturers materially increased; even custom shoemakers evidently felt the dawn of better times for they purchased more freely and met their payments with a promptitude not experienced for years. There has been better trade with the North West, and the demand on European account has helped to keep prices steady. While the sales of leather have increased it cannot be said that tanners' profits have proportionately increased. The prices of hides ruled higher in proportion than leather, and consequently tanners suffered. Prices in January and February were at the highest points touched during the year. Since spring the course of the market has been regular with continued prices and easy sinks, particularly in sole and harness, being the rule and not the exception. Large quantities of American hides are imported they being much better than native stocks for the manufacture of certain lines of leather. Our dealers find Montreal the best market for sale leather the hides for which come principally from South America. Large quantities of black uppers and calf are sent to Montreal from this Province. In this trade there are seven or eight wholesale dealers, three of whom do a large business, and the combined sales during 1880 are estimated at $2 000 000. The year 1881 opens with comparatively light stocks of all kinds and dealers are of opinion that they are on the threshold of another prosperous year and that the good old adage will still hold true. "There is nothing like leather."

Wholesale dealers: Beardmore & Co. D. W. Alexander. Daniel McLean. Charles Parsons & Co. T. Dixon. Craig, John Hallam. James Pepler. E. G. Bell. E. Carrie. P. Jacobs.

The following represents the value of goods imported during the past two years:

	1880.		1879.		In Bond Dec. 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value		
Sole, all kinds, lbs	9 158	$ 3 541	$13 531		
Upper, dressed waxed etc. lbs	2,542	1 906	21 315		$100
French kid lbs	100	71	329		
Japanned, patent and enamelled lbs	13 030	7 495	15,813		
All oth r tanned leathers, lbs	109 731	94 047	89 478		3,617
Belting		13,496	8 772		
All other manufactures of leather		59,889	65,327		42
Boot and shoe counters, pairs	24 867	872	1 854		
Boots and shoes, pairs	38,831	27,835	27 463		
Hardware and millinery		17	10,908		

STATIONERY

The wholesale stationery trade throughout the year 1880 was good in the early part of the year the prospects were not favorable and up to the month of August the trade was not more than moderately active. In August, however, the business increased to a wonderful extent and the greatest activity continued throughout the fall to the end of the year. During the week preceding and the week following Christmas business was remarkably good not only in the city but all through the country. Trade has during the past year been extremely profitable and payments have been highly satisfactory—far more so than they have been for some time past. Prices were good, and the demand was large. The increase in the amount of trade done in 1880 may be safely estimated at about 33½ per cent better than that done in any of the preceding five years while the number of failures throughout the past year have been few compared with the number in 1879 or during the four years preceding.

There are at present seven leading wholesale houses in this trade in Toronto, and the amount of transactions by these houses in 1880 may be estimated at $1,750 000. The manufacture of envelopes has also largely increased one firm in the city alone reporting that they manufactured them at the rate of one million per week while in the years preceding 1880 the trade in this line did not amount to more than one million per month. Dealers report that the trade in articles of luxury was largely augmented and the public seemed more disposed to purchase in this line than during the years when the depression was so great. The prospects for the year 1881 are exceedingly bright, and a prosperous business is confidently expected by those in the trade.

Wholesale dealers—Barber & Ellis, Bentie Bredin & Co., Copp, Clark & Co., Wm. Warwick, Robert McPhail, W. J. Gage & Co., Brown Brothers, Toronto News Company, James Campbell & Son, J. A. Donnelly.

The following represents the value of imports during the past two years:

	1880		1879.	Increase Dec. 31 1880
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
Books, printed		$225,433	$231,662	$ 67
Blank books		1,498	3,346	
Maps, lithograph pamphlets, maps, and music		45 442	34 196	
Bookbinders' tools		14,672	7 025	
Ink				
Writing		6,387	7,199	
Printing		3,929	3,151	

	1889		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1889
	Quantity	Value.	Value	
Cards for playing packs	26 123	$ 2,384	$ 1 964	
Calendered, including writing		110,244	30,158	$ 44
Ruled		5,098		
Envelopes, paper machs, etc		35 413	43,702	
Printing		6,698	12,475	
Wrapping		1 625	1 274	
All others		31 12	28,99*	36
Pencils, lead gross	6,258	10,596	4,065	
Stationery		27,87-	42,765	83
Valentines, etc		23 123		

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS

The following represents the value of miscellaneous imports paying duty entered for home consumption during the past two years

	1890.		1879.	In Bond Dec 31 1890
	Quantity	Value.	Value.	
Animals		$ 12 114	$ 2,426	*$22,382
Bagatelle boards			720	
Beans, buch	21	110		
Bird cages		704		
Brass		13,821		184
Brick fire dram tiles etc		20 302	5 454	118
Brooms and brushes		10 628	8,878	
Buttons		109 149	41,853	178
Candy and confectionery lbs	80,326	13 765	10,417	1795
Carriages, railway sleighs and waggons		15,554	12,040	
Chalk Fos	1 94-	109	288	
Cider galls.	1 992	300	63	
Coal anthracite, tons	114,151	406,679	247 200	109 280
Coal, bituminous, tons	27,296	98,84	103 410	73 827
Coal tar and pitch bbls	2,013	2 072	840	
Coke, tons	275	1 142	54	73
Combs, all kinds		15,933	1 393	393
Cordage, lbs.	23,493	4 417	551	
Corks and corkwood		11 07 4	6 723	
Cornhibs, No	8,406	424	127	
Emery wheels		459		
Enamelled cotton		1 217		
Fishing rods		181		
Gloves and mitts, all kinds		160,362	12 561	
Grease and grease scraps lbs.	110,736	4,177	2 365	

* To be slaughtered in bond for exportation.

	1880.		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Gutta percha, belting hose, clothing, tubing, etc		$98,851	$69,025	$2,998
Hair cur'ed, hair cloth etc		6,010	8,813	
Hats, fur	8 000	1 624	1 363	
Hops, lbs		7 66	977	2
Ivory		1 109	3 584	
Jet, manufactures of		26,592	18,856	2 488
Jute, manufactures of		284	5,409	
Marble blocks, slabs, etc		2,734	941	
Mats, matting of cocoa, etc		1 880	1,279	
Mineral waters			4,820	
Cabinet ware		66	342	
Sash fr blinds, doors, etc			14,993	
Haberdashery			231,217	
Small wares			9,052	
Musical instruments, organs, No	53	1 270	64,678	
pianos,	207	61 809	7,473	
pts. of		20,781		
Mustard seed, ground and unground, lbs.	32,446	5,635	7,215	750
Oilcloth for floors yds	158 135	22,880	15,621	99
tables carriages, etc		12,106	7,938	
Furnishings, engrav ings, and prints		12,453	15,104	
Paper hangings or wall		26,139	18,990	
Paper mill board		4 668	3,0?0	
Collars, cuffs, etc of all kinds		16,148	579	
Paper sheets collar cloth		3,630	2,901	
Packages		10,435	13,954	1,611
Peaches bush	24 879	37 491		
Provisions, cheese, lard pork, beef, etc		23,693	66,720	1 901
Seeds, flax, bush.	981	778	254	
Shells, large parcels		54,432	45,941	
small		216	6 60	
bellows moss		1 149	906	
Slate, roofing, school an l writing, slabs, etc		4,704	5 600	
		894	88?	
Stone, manufactures of		14,365	11 87	221
Straw manufactures of		642	959	
Furnitage, manufactures of		543	437	
Plants, etc		1 876	14,749	
Plaster of Paris, lbs	871 566	71	966	
Printing presses, No	39	20 630	1 004	
Pumice stone		230	228	
Tartar		7,854	9 208	
Tobacco pipes, etc		12 062	9,460	
Trunks, satchels, etc		10,109	4,123	
Type printing		23,120	23,056	
metal		2,698	1	
Unenumerated articles		20 123	19,723	155
Vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes etc		10 221	7,896	
Whips		7 668	6,640	209
Wood, furniture, tubs pails etc		77 023	76,898	
lumber and timber		893	1,169	
Willow ware		1 879	412	

IMPORTS AND DUTIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following is the comparative statement (by quarters) of the value of the total imports of Toronto for five years ending Dec. 31st, also value of dutiable goods entered for home consumption duties and free goods

	Total value of imports including free goods	Dutiable goods entered for home consumption	Duty	Free goods entered for home consumption
1850—1st quarter	$ 3 801 295	$ 3 468 541	$ 821 013 33	$ 307 754
2nd	2,473 683	2,010 125	473 001 48	353 563
3rd	4,289 039	3,912 406	907 763 69	284,305
4th	2,726 189	2,226 746	521 152 86	460 564
Total, 1850	$13,500 461	$11 621 818	$2,768 991 04	$ 1 246 787
1878—1st quarter	$ 3,115 033	$ 3,506,144	$ 739,706 30	$ 208,451
2nd	1 885 674	1 43 3 485	370 985 34	181,748
3rd	3,356 940	3,046,185	763 140 98	135,955
4th	2,440 760	1 826,459	439 083 70	280,101
Total 1878	$11 218,416	$ 9 912,213	$2 306,826 62	$ 611 256
1879—1st quarter	$ 3 494,401	$ 3 156,154	$ 800 823 30	$ 296,586
2nd	2,441 655	1 971 582	416 949 98	302,101
3rd	4 053 613	3 549,518	725,828 99	295,118
4th	2 885 448	2,024,847	426 784 34	683,132
Total 1878	$12 885 687	$10 814 804	$2 181 821 81	$ 1,768,929
1877—1st quarter	$ 3 446 888	$ 3,293,611	$ 695,823 65	$ 333,356
2nd	2 713,479	1 969 876	361 338 65	488,518
3rd	4 797 412	3,546 973	705,039 24	817 549
4th	2,473 568	1 991,026	417 920 78	527 124
Total 1877	$12,534 084	$10,801 653	$2,185,892 93	$ 1 867,116
1876—1st quarter	$ 3 156,671	$ 2 785,0513	642 927 87	$ 176 680
2nd	2,286 576	1 927,095	371 998 11	244 497
3rd	4 314 436	3,472 643	712,704 08	473 297
4th	2 879 692	3,102 640	417 221 09	752 078
Total 1876	$12 637 239	$10 985 470	$2,143 878 55	$ 1 621 452

FREE GOODS, 1880

ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Produce of the Mine—Brimstone, chalk diamonds (uncut) pearl o, nickel salt, etc	$	15 426
Fisheries—Cod oysters, lobsters, salmon, etc		5 471
The Forest—Cork wood logs, mahogany pitch pine walnut, white wood		48 995
		447 821
Animals and their produce		42 646
Agricultural products		326 044
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles		164,320
Miscellaneous Articles		
Total	$	1 102 273
Leaf tobacco, for cigars purposes	$	58,821
Wood and naphtha		712
Coin and bullion		22 979
Grand total free goods, 1880	$1	244,787
Grand total free goods, 1879		811 295

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE 1881

W. B. HAMILTON *President*,
G. MACLEAN ROSE *Vice-President*, JOHN GILLESPIE, *Treasurer*
J. ROLLO *Secretary*.

Anderson T O
Ball F A
Beardmore G L
Beardmore, Walter
Beaty R.
Blain H
Boyd Alexander
Britton, James.
Buchan L.
Burgess E R
Caldecott S.
Campbell W
Carrie R
Clarkson E. R. C
Conger P D
Cook H H
Cooper James
Cosgrave John
Craig T Dixon
Crombie A T
Cumberland R.
Darling, A
Darling H W
Day James E
Delaporte, A. V
Donagh John.
Dwight, H F
Elliot, E W
Elliot W
Fulton John.
Fitch J C
Flynn Thos
Fulton, A T
Gemmel A
Gillespie John
Gooderham, Alfred.
Gooderham, Charles.
Gooderham George
Gordon, John.
Hagarty J H C
Hallam John
Hamilton, W D.
Hay R
Howland, H S.
Howland, Peleg
Hughes T
Ince W
Jaffray R.
King John D
Laidlaw J D
Leadley E
Lee A B.
Lee W S.
Leys, John, J
Loveden J
Lake John N
Macdonald, John.
Matthews W D
Matthews W D Jr.
Michie James.
Morrow John
McGee, James.
McLean Daniel.
McMaster Hon. Wm
McMaster A. K.
McMaster W F
McMaster W J
McMurrich Hon J
Nelson, H W
Paterson James.
Pearson W H
Ramsay W
Robertson A. J
Rose G M
Scarth J L
Simpson Joseph
Smith A M
Smith E. A.
Smith G R.
Staunton A. A
Thomson Wm
Thwaite M
Walker D
Wallis Thos
Wathew J J
Worts, J G
Wyld F

THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The movement in produce during the year has been fairly active, with the profits largest in coarse grains. The quantity of flour and wheat handled here was smaller than for several years and the trade was to a great extent of a local character. One of the chief features of the trade was the direct export from the mills on orders from British houses. The stocks held here throughout the year were comparatively small in consequence. It may be that the small export of Canadian wheat results from the same cause, the product being sent in the shape of flour. Exporters of wheat have found this an unprofitable market the past year. Through the high prices, owing chiefly to the slow movement and probable scarcity of wheat as well as the downward run of freight rates in favor of points farther to the north and west, shippers have been unable to purchase here on an export basis. Their books show that about three fourths of the trade has been done with Toledo Detroit and Chicago. Transactions in this city have been confined to small lots of one to ten cars of wheat, and holders have been all ie to sell these small quantities to millers at such prices on account of the comparatively limited supply.

A much larger quantity of grain was received by rail the past year than hitherto. Farmers along the different routes joined together and filled cars that were furnished. This was done at points but a few miles from the city, and our street receipts have suffered in consequence. During the fall dealers were somewhat inconvenienced by the scarcity of cars, and in many instances it was weeks before the consignee received his produce. Our railroads are apparently making their best efforts to the securing of through freight, to the detriment of local traffic. The business done in the storage of grain by the small warehouses at the different wharves is decreasing in proportion to the decrease of street receipts and the railway elevators are necessarily doing a larger business. The Queen's Wharf Elevator is in course of rebuilding and when that is completed the elevator capacity of the city will be some 1 250 000 bushels.

In addition to the grain inspected into store we give the total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway at this point, and the estimated receipts of grain, wheat etc by the Northern and North Western for transhipment here. The estimated value of the latter is $2 500 000 flour $871 250 and the balance of grain received $3 000 000. By this it will be seen that the value of flour and grain received at this port during 1880 was $6 371 250. This amount however should not be taken as the total amount of business done here in grain and

flour Our shippers of barley for instance purchase cargoes all along the lake and they are sent direct to American ports, never touching this point. In the same way our exporters of flour wheat and peas buy at outside points and ship through The total business in flour and grain in this city during the past year is estimated at $20 000 000 (For list of dealers see page 90.)

FLOUR.

The trade in flour during the past year has not been altogether a satisfactory one The is more particularly the case with the local business the receipts being small and the demand throughout the greater part of the year light. There are several causes to which this state of things may be attributed. An important one is the discrimination in freight rates. Exporters have been able to get much more favorable rates from points west and north of this, and parties larly at stations on the line of the Great Western Railway Our exporters, therefore, are forced to buying at these outside points to the injury of our own market. Another reason why our trade in this product has not assumed larger dimensions is owing to the greater activity of flouring mills in the interior from which flour is exported direct. These are, as a rule, so situated that they command a lower rate of freight. During the entire year prices in this city have ruled from 10c to 15c. a barrel higher than at outside points.

A large quantity of wheat has been ground in bond at mills on the frontier which has given rise to lengthy debates on the bonding system The demand for winter wheat flours for export has been more active than for spring grades. This is mainly owing to the relative cheapness of the former as compared with the latter on account of the scarcity and greater value of spring wheat. During the year there have appeared on the market considerable quantities of American wheat flour and although selling at a higher price than Canadian grades, it met with a fair den and.

The highest prices of the year were in March and the lowest in September Trade in January was dull but the next two or three months it was fairly active. In May there was little or no demand as the Lower Provinces were chiefly supplied from New York and Boston prices ruling in their favor During the last two weeks of July there appeared to be a scarcity none offered and as a natural consequence prices showed a slight advance. September and October were the best months of the year millers sold large quantities ahead and with difficulty filled their contracts. Country millers at nearly all points shipped considerable quantities on direct orders from Britain and prices here advanced about 40 cents per barrel There were no special features in the market the last six weeks of the year except that as the year gradually drew to an end the demand did likewise

We have but two mills in the city limits, those of Messrs. McLaughlin & Moore and the Citizens Milling Co. They turned out

some 50 000 barrels during the year consisting chiefly of flour for baker's and family use The quantity of wheat used was 225 000 bushels The first-mentioned firm, although doing a fair city trade, ship considerable quantities to different sections of Canada. The number of men employed by these firms is 20 The milling capacity of the Province has increased and indications lead us to believe that there will hereafter be a large export of flour and a less export of wheat in the berry The receipts by rail at this port during the year were 141 000 barrels, which, together with the product of our own mills, amounts to 166 000 barrels Taking the average price of flour at $5 70 the value would be $871 250

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales of flour were made (100 brls. and over) during the respective months of 1880

Month	Superior Extra		Extra.		Spring Extra	
	Highest.	Lowest	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.
January	$5 60	$5 50	$5 50	$5 45	$5 45	$5 45
February	5 80	5 60	5 70	5 50	5 60	5 45
March	5 85	5 70	5 65	5 50	5 65	5 60
April	5 75	5 70	5 75	5 60	5 60	5 52½
May	5 60	5 50	5 50	5 40	5 50	5 45
June	5 35	4 85	5 30	5 00	5 35	5 00
July	5 45	4 80	5 35	4 75	5 30	4 80
August	5 40	4 95	5 10	4 85	5 00	4 95
September	4 875	4 65	4 85	4 60	5 10	4 85
October	4 80	4 70	4 75	4 60		
November	5 20	4 90	5 15	4 70	5 25	4 85
December	5 10	4 90	5 07½	4 85	5 00	4 85

WHEAT

The business transacted in this grain during the year has been small and unprofitable to those who confined themselves to Canadian wheat. During the latter part of 1879 prices advanced rapidly in Chicago under the purchases of Keene and his followers. Our farmers and dealers were led to believe that high prices would rule, and $1 35 and $1 35 for No 1 spring and fall wheat in January and February were common prices As it afterwards turned out many serious losses were incurred the result of the break in the West and the unsettled feeling generally. The few Canadian dealers who were able to hold did so and probably came out without much injury

The surplus wheat crop of Canada in 1879 was the largest in many years. This arose from the increased acreage of fall wheat the average yield per acre of which is much greater than that of spring wheat. The total exports from Ontario of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30th 1880 equalled 6 586 667 bushels against 3 998 317 bushels the previous year and 1 087 6401 bushels in 1877 78 The crop of 1878 79 was only an average one and that of 1879-80 was below the average, more particularly the spring wheat. The section of country lying to the east and north of Toronto yielded poorly the

past year. The largest crop grew in the belt of country from the Detroit River to St. Catharines, which is noted chiefly for its red winter and white wheat. The current prices of the past year have ruled high in comparison with United States markets on account of a short supply. Since April the prices of spring wheat have ranged above those of fall—a very unusual circumstance—owing to the scarcity of the former grade.

Our Canadian export trade has suffered seriously the past season. Whether it is owing to the fact that farmers and country dealers are holding, or to an insufficiency of stock, it cannot be denied that business at this point has materially increased. As is the case with flour, no business of any extent has been transacted. Buyers of round lots for export have been obliged to seek markets where they could compete with American shippers. The result has been that about three-quarters of our wheat export business has been done with Detroit, Toledo and Chicago grain. The small crop has been in the holder's favor this year, as he has been enabled to sell a car or two at a time to a local miller at several cents above the export basis. Had the yield been large the result would have been the case. Freight rates have also had their effect, and until some move is taken to equalize rates, there is but a slim chance of as extending this important trade.

The course of the market has been variable. The year opened with high prices, but from the 10th of January to about the 20th of February the market was unsettled. High prices then ruled for about a week, and spring wheat was in good demand for millers. After the last of March prices declined some, and the market continued dull and depressed up to the second week in May. The great break in Chicago occurred about the middle of April, and a number of our mills closed about that time. Towards the latter part of May there were large shipments to Great Britain in anticipation of lower prices in the future on favorable crop prospects.

The new crop came in early, the first load appearing on the street July 27th, and selling at $1 08. In 1879 the first load came in on August 7th and sold at $1. The first sample offered on Change July 21st, at $1 12, by Thos. Johnson & Co. It was of the Clawson species, graded as No. 2, and was grown on the outskirts of St. Catharines. The first rail receipts arrived by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway the last week of August. The receipts continued comparatively small, which is attributed to the fact that farmers wanted to market their barley first, and to the low prices of wheat. From 98c. which was paid in August for No. 2 fall, prices gradually advanced until November on limited offerings. A fair business was transacted that month and the closing month of the year brought lower figures.

Below will be found the receipts of wheat inspected into store, arriving by rail and wagon, during each month for 1880:

Months	By Rail		By Wagon	Total bush
	Fall.	Spring	Fall and Spring.	
January	46,400	56 000	14,400	114,800
February	40,000	72 900	12 200	125,100
March	30,000	65,500	10 100	105,600
April	1 200	31 400	3 500	36,100
May	3,100	60,000	4 500	70,200
June	23,900	11 800	7 100	42,100
July	5 800	40,200	3,350	49,350
August	850	11 000	7 000	37 050
September	15 000	19,200	8,500	42,700
October	29 800	38 400	12,000	80,200
November	25 400	8 000	7 700	110 103
December	36,500	34 000	8,500	68,000
Totals, bush	260,450	531 480	99 750	890,950

Total receipts, 1890	1 687 356
" inspection, 1890	836 903
" receipts, 1879	1 530,425
Decrease, 1890	742,922

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads (f o c.) sold during the respective months of 1880

Month	Fall.		Spring	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c
January—				
Highest	1 32	1 26	1 30	1 28
Lowest	1 28	1 25	1 23	1 22
February—				
Highest	1 35	1 33	1 32	1 28
Lowest	1 29	1 26	1 30	1 23
March—				
Highest	1 32	1 30	1 30	1 30
Lowest	1 32	1 28	1 30	1 27
April—				
Highest	1 31	1 29	1 31	1 28
Lowest	1 27	1 21	1 27	1 24
May—				
Highest	1 26	1 23	1 28	1 26
Lowest	1 20	1 18	1 25	1 23
June—				
Highest	1 16	1 18	1 27	1 25
Lowest	1 09	1 08	1 17	1 06
July—				
Highest	1 15	1 20	1 17	
Lowest	1 09	1 08	1 06	

Month.	Fall.		Spring.	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
	$ c.	$ c	$ c	$ c
August—				
Highest	1 11	1 01	1 21	1 22
Lowest	0 90	1 00	1 10	1 18
September—				
Highest	1 01	1 12	1	1 10
Lowest	0 98	1 10	1	1 08
October—				
Highest	1 04	1 06	1 15	1 13
Lowest	1 04	1 01	1 10	1 08
November—				
Highest	1 18	1 16	1 22	1 20
Lowest	1 14	1 05	1 15	1 12
December—				
Highest	1 13	1 14	1 21	1 15
Lowest	1 13	1 07	1 16	1 14

BARLEY

The year 1880 will long be remembered as one of the most prosperous in the trade From the opening of the season up to the close of navigation every one who touched barley could hardly have helped making money The halt in prices did not come until the 20th of November when navigation very unexpectedly came to an end At that time a great deal of the stock in store, about 350 00 bushels, belonged to United States maltsters and brewers. It had been the intention of these parties to have the barley removed by water but the sudden freezing up of vessels prevented it. On account of brewers having large stocks on hand at that time as well as the difficulty experienced in getting cars shipments were slow, and stocks kept consequently increasing until the end of the year The high prices naturally induced farmers to market their stocks and it is thought that the supply in the country is now very small

The course of the market cannot be attributed to speculation, the chief reason for the high prices being the increased consumption and short crop Erroneous reports were circulated in June to the effect that the growing crop in the Western States would be an exceedingly large one Brewers and maltsters increased their capacity for the production of larger quantities of beer naturally thinking from the statements published that the prices of barley would rule low The manufacture of beer in the United States increased at a rate of over 2 600 000 barrels a year It is would require, at the rate of two and a half bushels of malt each for 2 600 000 barrels of beer about 6 300 000 bushels of malt or its equivalent in substitutes. To meet the increased consumption there turned out to be a deficiency of about 25 per cent on the estimated crop of barley. The advance therefore, could hardly have been otherwise. It will be remembered that great expectations were had of the California crop but it turned out

poorly and stocks on that section were never smaller than at the present time A large portion of the western barley was stored in a bad condition it ruined that about 5 per cent of it turned musty and that not over one-tenth of the western receipts graded No. 2 or over The past few years malt has been low in price and it is due to the fact that brewers have discarded it in large extent the use of substitutes, such as grape sugar white cornmeal and rice The high prices of barley in 1880 will however have the tendency to induce a freer use of these substitutes by brewers and should there be a large crop the coming year lower prices will naturally follow The foregoing reasons are, as far as we can learn and are able to judge the chief causes why barley advanced 38c to 43c. a bushel the past season. The net exports of barley and malt from Canada for the fiscal years ended June 30th have been

	Bushels.
1876-6	10,078 670
1876-7	6 259,000
1877 8	7 851 700
1878 9	6,062,540
1879 80	8,139 190
Total five years	38 677 330

This season Canadian brewers will use 1 250 000 bushels of barley, and maltsters 750 000 bushels, making a total of 2 000 000 bushels. Of this quantity Toronto brewers and maltsters require 600 000 bushels

Toronto is the leading barley port of Canada. Her receipts during 1880 were 2 000,500 bushels or one-fifth of the entire crop of Canada. Our dealers however handle large quantities at lake ports to the east that are shipped direct to Oswego Ogdensburg and Charlotte We are within the mark when we state that Toronto dealers handle one-half of the Canadian crop. The receipts during the year were the largest by the Northern Railway with the Nipissing next, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce third The best grades grown in Canada the past season were along the lines of the two first mentioned roads. The most of it graded as No. 1 and No. 2 choice, and it was unusual to see a No. 3 extra Large quantities of this barley were taken by Buffalo Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis brewers, and so rapid were the advances in prices during October and November that before the barley arrived at its destination it was worth from 20c to 25c. per bushel more than at the time of shipment. It was laid down in Chicago about the beginning of October at 92c to 94c. per bushel and in December prices had risen to $1 35 to $1 45

The opening of the year found a dull and unsatisfactory market prices fluctuated a few cents in an many months and until the new crop came there was nothing of importance to note The first receipts of the new crop arrived on the street about the 5th of August, but from that time up till the 20th of September the movement was slow The last week of September brought activity and as will be noticed below the receipts during October were the largest of the

year, being 900,000 bushels. Chartering of vessels was in order and every conceivable kind of hull was brought into use. It turned out that the slower the vessel was the more money was made on the cargo to be sold. Prices here advanced 28c. to 34c. the first three weeks in November. On account of the sudden cold snap the last week of that month navigation came to a close which had the effect of somewhat unsettling the markets. Thus terminated the barley movement of 1880 which proved to be highly satisfactory to all those engaged in it.

We give below the monthly receipts of barley inspected into store, arriving by rail and wagon during the year 1880:

Months	By rail. Bush.	By wagon. Bush.	Total. Bush.
January	83,000	8 100	91,100
February	30,500	5 000	35,500
March	26,000	3,400	29,400
April	9 500	450	9,750
May	1 000	150	1,150
June		100	100
July		100	100
August	800	3 500	4,300
September	180 000	139,300	319,000
October	610 000	280,000	890,000
November	300 000	71 000	371,000
December	182 500	27 000	209,500
Totals	1 403 100	47 400	1 950 500
Estimated quantity delivered by farmers to breweries direct			9 000
Total receipts, 1880			2,000 500
1879			1 723,229

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads (f.o.c.) sold during nine months of 1880, there being no business done in June, July or August:

Months	No. 1.	No. 2 Extra Choice.	No. 2.	No. 3 Extra.
January—	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Highest	78½		68	67
Lowest	76		65	62
February—				
Highest	84		84	76
Lowest	78½		62	
March—				
Highest	72		70	
Lowest	72		65	

Month	No. 1	No. 2 Choice	No. 2.	No. 2 Extra.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents.
April—				
Highest			68	80
Lowest			64	58
May—				
Highest			69	60
Lowest			67	68
September—				
Highest	70	67	87	60
Lowest	67	67	62	96
October—				
Highest	76	74	72	65
Lowest	71	87	64	60
November—				
Highest	1 10	1 03	1 00	96
Lowest	76	76	72	66
December—				
Highest	1 03	1 00	94	89
Lowest	96	92	86	82

PEAS.

The trade in peas in this city ranks third among grains. The export is large but our figures do not show anywhere near the extent of trade done by our shippers. The reason for this is that large purchases made at railway points north, east and west of here, went direct to Montreal, without transhipment. Our receipts however, were larger than the previous year but are not what they should be. Our remarks relative to the discrimination in wheat rates also apply to peas, and until this barrier is withdrawn our importance as a grain centre will be of little account. Receipts by wagon have been small being only about 44 950 bushels during the year as against 232 400 bushels by rail. The crop of 1879 as well as that of 1880 was greatly affected by worms and although both crops were large prices of inspected peas have ruled firm. Throughout the season there was a good demand but as shippers could not get their wants supplied on account at limited receipts, they were driven elsewhere. Prices ruled firm the first six months of the year No. 1 opening at 70c. and later selling at 98c. in February, gradually rose to 74c. in May. The demand for cargoes at the latter date was active and stocks dwindled down from 70 000 in April to 2 500 bushels towards the latter part of May.

The first load of the new crop arrived on the street on the 9th of August and sold at 60c. a bushel. Prices had declined some 8c., and No. 1 inspected sold in August at 87c. In September there were no sales of No. 1 reported but No. 2 sold at 66c. From that point they advanced 5c. and the year closed with No. 2 selling at 67c. The average prices during 1880 were from 5c. to 8c. higher than those of 1879. The receipts were slow up till November farmers giving their undivided attention to the marketing of barley which was advancing

in price week by week. The month of November shows the largest receipts by rail while those of February were the largest by farmers' wagon.

The following table shows the receipts of peas by rail and by wagon during each month of 1880

Months.	By Rail. Bushels	By Wagon. Bushels.	Total. Bushels
January	22,100	6,700	28 800
February	16,800	8 450	25 250
March	23 100	6,650	29 750
April	10,050	1 600	26 600
May	11 740	700	12 450
June	1,200	350	1 550
July	1 900	200	2 200
August	400	1 200	1 600
September	4,000	3,500	7 500
October	53 200	6,400	62 2 0
November	52,940	3,760	56 800
December	42,400	6,500	48 900
Total receipts for 1880	235 450	44,950	280 400
1879			227 104

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads sold (f.o.c.) during each month of the year 1880

Months	No. 1	No. 2.	Months	No. 1	No. 2.
January—	Cents.	Cents.	July—	Cents	Cents.
Highest	75	67	Highest	70	68
Lowest	70	68	Lowest	70	68
February—			August—		
Highest	69	67	Highest	69	67
Lowest	69	68	Lowest	69	67
March—			September—		
Highest	71	70	Highest		65
Lowest	70	68	Lowest		65
April—			October—		
Highest	72	70	Highest	68	67
Lowest	72	68	Lowest	68	66
May—			November—		
Highest	74	75	Highest	71	70
Lowest	72	68	Lowest	71	67
June—			December—		
Highest	70	70	Highest	70	68
Lowest	70	70	Lowest	70	67

OATS.

The movement in oats during the year has been an average one. There is very little shipping in this cereal and the greater part of the business is confined to local requirements Very few cars have been

inspected, especially since the movement of the new crop commencing being sold in cars on the track. The offerings of twenty or thirty at any one time would ease prices considerably, and holders accordingly take the precaution to keep receipts within the limits of the demand. The stock in store at the opening of the year was 3,150 bushels, and it increased to some 23,000 bushels in April when was the heaviest of the year. The stock decreased to 8,000 bushels in August, and to 3,000 in September, and the year closed with elevators empty. The European demand was not good for this grain on account of their crops there. Freights are also against the export of this grain, charges being per cubic foot. Meal has hitherto been the most profitable for export, and the Canadian millers used to do a large business in grinding American oats previous to the tariff of March, 1879. Since then a few mills have been erected across the border, and are doing a profitable trade.

The new crop was a large one, but farmers, finding that the market declined quickly on liberal receipts, have kept the grain back. The first load was received at the end of the first week in August, and sold at 33c. a bushel, while old oats were selling at 40c. The heaviest receipts were during September and October. Street prices have ruled from 1c. to 2c. higher than by the car load on track. The year opened with sales of No. 1 Western at 36½c. and 37c. and for the first six months prices did not vary over one cent a bushel. The free arrival of the new crop in September and October brought prices down to 30c. to 33c., the former being the lowest price since February 1879. The last two months of the year prices were firmer on limited receipts.

The receipts during the year amounted to 389,122 bushels and shipments 314,101 bushels. (For prices see page 56.)

RYE

The market during 1880 was attended with considerable excitement, prices fluctuating in sympathy with the United States markets. At the beginning of the year there was an advance in sympathy with wheat and on account of the stock being in few hands. The highest prices of the first six months were in April and in May there was a decline of five cents. During the summer months no business was transacted, and in September the first sales of car lots were reported. The crop has been a good average one, but on account of the unexpected short crop in the United States and a good demand from Germany, prices advanced about 20 cents during September and October. Our largest consumers here feared that they would be unable to get enough to put them through and the lower prices of December were halved with a certain degree of satisfaction. The high prices for this grain during the past fifteen months will likely result in a larger crop the coming year. The first load of the new crop was received on the street market on July 30th and brought 48 cents a bushel. One of the largest sales was made on October 16th,

at 90 cents on track, the transfer consisting of twenty cars. The lowest price for a car lot during the year was 72 cents, and the highest 91 cents. In 1879 the lowest price was 50 cents, and the highest 70 cents. Dealers report the trade as highly satisfactory during the year.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads of the following produce sold during the respective months of 1880:

Month	Oats, on track	Rye, f. o.	Corn, on track	Peas, on track
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$ c.
January—				
Highest	37	80	56	12 00
Lowest	36¼	79	56	10 00
February—				
Highest	37	81	57	13 00
Lowest	36	80	56	11 00
March—				
Highest	37	81	55	14 50
Lowest	37	81	55	13 00
April				
Highest	37½	83	60	14 50
Lowest	37	83	54	13 00
May—				
Highest	37½	80	57	13 00
Lowest	37	78	54½	9 50
June—				
Highest	37½			8 50
Lowest	36½			7 50
July—				
Highest	37		55	9 00
Lowest	36		54	8 25
August—				
Highest	35		53½	9 50
Lowest	35		53¼	9 00
September—				
Highest	35	75		10 00
Lowest	30	72		2 50
October—				
Highest	36	81		11 00
Lowest	30	80		9 00
November—				
Highest	34	86		13 00
Lowest	34	85		12 00
December—				
Highest	35	87	60	13 50
Lowest	35	86	58	13 25

THE STREET MARKET

Grain received from farmers' wagons during each month of 1880

Months.	Wheat bush	Barley bush	Oats bush.	Peas bush	Rye bush.
January	14,400	8,100	2 250	6,700	800
February	13,900	6,800	4 100	6,450	1 650
March	10,150	2,400	2 700	3,650	750
April	3,900	450	600	1 600	150
May	4,500	150	1 100	700	100
June	7,100	100	1 100	750	
July	2,500	100	500	200	
August	7 000	3,500	3,150	1,000	500
September	8,500	126 000	7 350	3,500	1 150
October	12,500	230,000	6 000	6,400	3,000
November	7,100	71 000	4 100	2 700	1 800
December	6,300	2 000	4,000	6,500	1 200
Total bushels	98,750	547 400	39,950	44,950	11,850

HIGHEST AND LOWEST STREET PRICES.

The following are the highest and lowest prices during each month of 1880

Months	Wheat.		Barley	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Spring	Fall.				
	$	$	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents.
January—						
Highest	1 32	1 30	75	40	72	76
Lowest	1 21	1 18	68	36	68	72
February—						
Highest	1 33	1 30	67	40	68	80
Lowest.	1 25	1 22	65	37	64	75
March—						
Highest	1 31	1 29	65	40	65	82
Lowest.	1 26	1 24	65	38	63	78
April—						
Highest	1 34	1 25	68	42	70	82
Lowest	1 18	1 18	60	40	67	81
May—						
Highest	1 22	1 27	68	41	70	80
Lowest	1 15	1 17	62	39	65	76
June—						
Highest	1 16	1 27	65	40	70	
Lowest	1 04	1 06	55	38	62	
July—						
Highest	1 13	1 16	58	40	65	
Lowest	1 04	1 05	55	38	65	
August—						
Highest	1 10	1 17	67	40	66	66
Lowest	97	1 05	57	35	56	58
September—						
Highest	1 03	1 10	70	37	66	74
Lowest	88	1 00	55	33	60	65

Month	Wheat.		Barley	Oats.	Peas	Rye.
	Spring	Fall.				
			Cents.	Cents	Cents	Cents
October—						
Highest	1 07	1 18	78	35	68	92
Lowest	96	1 00	58	32	60	75
November—						
Highest	1 18	1 24	1 06	36	71	96
Lowest	1 04	1 08	76	30	64	87
December—						
Highest	1 15	1 18	1 05	36	71	88
Lowest	1 05	1 08	76	34	69	84

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

The following are the total receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port during the year 1880

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	140 920	286 720
Wheat, bushels	1 097 334	910 273
Barley, bushels	2,660,360	1 949,712
Oats bushels	389 122	276,101
Peas, bushels	286 409	243,268
Rye bushels	43 570	34 187
Total, 1880	3 861 880	3,114 031
Total, 1879	3,807 198	3,859,851

Estimated quantity of grain transhipped by Northern Railway 4 000 000 bu.

STOCKS

The stocks of flour and grain in store at this port on the 1st of January for the last three years were as follows

	1881	1880.	1879
Flour bbls.	6 413	13,060	8,440
Wheat, bushels	132 484	315,730	126,084
Barley bushels	401 462	171,448	125,783
Oats, bushels	...	2,750	14 600
Peas, bushels	46,445	49,276	20 143
Rye, bushels	16,923	1 540	...
Total bushels	597 314	538 544	286 780

RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at Toronto for the past ten years:

	Flour brls	Wheat. bus.	Barley. bus.	Oats. bus.	Peas. bus.	Rye. bus.
1868	149,920	1,087,534	2,406,570	309 122	236,480	43,570
1869	154,843	1,830,436	1,822,223	126,056	237,104	22,656
1870	141,461	1,783,092	1,751,762	182,527	12,142	12,462
1877	131,875	1,798,302	1,676,112	131,132	211,392	7,700
1876	117,308	2,253,062	2,045,450	115,505	221,643	115
1875	155,758	2,153,584	2,101,666	159,748	327,360	.....
1874	182,909	1,492,810	1,238,642	47,614	305,765	.....
1873	118,670	1,289,995	1,062,595	55,181	101,07	.....
1872	69,476	751,926	831,046	98,707	54,271	.....
1871	56,326	823,471	1,214 293	105,207	54, 695	.....

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Toronto for the past ten years.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bus.	Barley. bus.	Oats. bus.	Peas. bus.	Rye. bus.
1868	280,721	910,773	1,648,710	208,191	249,259	54,187
1869	145,405	1,312,145	1,568,283	117,856	225,553	21,264
1878	178,578	1,511,814	1,523,000	154,327	308,215	10,450
1877	120,315	1,370,273	1,391,502	72, 060	183,320	3,347
1876	116,415	2,288,631	1,720,702	121,126	306,379	1,633
1875	157,703	1,924,474	1,963,287	190,156	321,844	.....
1874	180 174	1,319,010	1,165,441	48,343	274,782	.....
1873	131,030	1,123,998	1,006,362	54,609	90,334	.....
1872	64,159	792,869	921 469	98,186	48,936	.....
1871	55,090	795,556	1 061 098	136,381	56,688	.....

BARLEY SHIPMENTS FOR 23 YEARS

The following is a statement of the shipments of Barley from Toronto during the past twenty three years

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels
1850	1 649 712	1872	921 469	1864	435,944
1849	1 .60 292	1871	1 061 098	1863	579 761
1848	1 582 000	1870	1 212,548	1862	526,935
1847	1 601 325	1869	1 .82,289	1861	271 167
1846	1 700 08	1868	1 .48,710	1860	246,106
1875	1 906,287	1867	1 007 541	1859	54,582
1874	1 165,441	1866	1 217,292	1858	720
1873	1 006,342	1865	1 197 207		

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE. 1881

WILMOT D MATTHEWS *Jun President.*

M McLAUGHLIN *Vice-President.* GEO. CHAPMAN *Sec & Treas*

E A WILLS *Assist. Sec'y*

MEMBERS

Baird H N
Buckland G W
Burr J
Barclay A
Cannon A. W
Carruthers J
Chapman & Son
Chisholm K & Co
Christie Brown & Co.
Clark S. C D
Coffin L. & Co
Cowan, D & Co.
Cox Arthur
Cramp Torrances & Co.
De Laporte A V & Co
Galbraith Wm
Gibbs Bros.
Godson A. W
Goodall James.
Gooderham Alfred
Gooderham & Worts.
Gray W
Hagarty & Graseett
Harris, Joseph
Heward J O
Howland P & T A
Howland W H & Co.
Ingl s Matthew & Co.
Johnston T & Co.
Knowlton, W H
Laidlaw J D
Lukes, W
Matthews, W D & Co.
Monteith W
Marsden J W (Newcastle)
McGann, J
McKay J B & Co
McLaughlin & Moore
McQuaig J
Ross, A (Port Perry)
Ryan W
Spink J
Spink W
Spratt, R
Stark Bros.
Sylvester Bros.
Taylor & Oates.
Walmsley Scott.
Weatherston N & Co.
Willows & Davidson.
Winans, E C. & Co
Wood Cephas.
Young James.

J Cooper G T R. R.
J Earls G T R R.
W Hyndman G W R. R.
R. Quinn N & N W R R
J Ross C V R R.
E Wragge T G & B R R.
E. Slaughter Inman Line

THE PROVISION TRADE.

Provision dealers generally have had a good year. In the spring there was an increased demand from the North West principally from contractors, and large quantities of bacon, butter, cheese, etc., were forwarded. Towards the close of the year the demand from Winnipeg was active for best as a poultry. It is a difficult matter to get at a correct statement of the extent of this business. We have ever only attempt to give the leading items. In a number of instances we were allowed to inspect dealers books, and with one or two exceptions they furnished us with the necessary information. The aggregate figures in each article are as follows.

		Value.
Hogs No.	94,355	$880,550
Butter lbs (home trade)	861 000	154,980
(export)	338,000	132 620
Cheese lbs	861 621	103 579
Dressed poultry, lbs	1 271 000	82 550
Eggs, dozen	250 000	25,000
Beans, bushel	6,700	4 000
Total value of six leading articles		$1 188 490

HOGS.

The winter and spring of 1880 was not altogether favorable to packers. The prices paid for hogs ruled high at the close of 1879 and up till about February 1880 when there was a drop of $1 to $1 25. Dealers who had commenced packing early in the season began to feel uneasy and in some cases transactions were made at a loss to the seller. Those packers who waited until the decline, found it profitable. The "corner" created by the Armours in the Western States during the summer helped our dealers and packers wonderfully. Prices of cured meats rose steadily until the end of September when bacon was selling at 9½c. to 10c. for Cumberland cut, and 10½c. to 11c for long clear. Pork was selling at that time at $18 50 to $19 and was very scarce. Our stocks eventually ran out and we had to import from the United States. Our hogs do not average over 200lbs. and for the city and export trade these are preferred to heavy ones. The latter are better suited to the country trade. The bulk of the bacon in long clear which is in best demand for the North West on account of its being of lighter weight, and consequently saves freight. There was none exported during the year and it appears as if Canada could use all her supply. The total number of hogs cut in this city during 1880 was 94,355 the weight being 10 889 610 lbs., or an average of 200 lbs. each.

BUTTER.

This trade was quiet during the early months of 1880 and until the opening of the season in June, when there was a very large European demand, and prices ruled higher than they have done for a number of years. The high prices remained steady till towards the close of the season when the supply becoming greater than the demand the latter was checked and consequently eased off. The highest quotations reached during the past year were 24c. for choice lots, and the lowest prices ranged from 12c. to 14c. The total amount of butter used for home consumption in 1880 was 861 000 lbs. which at an average price of 18c. represents a money value of $154 980 the value of the export trade amounted to about $152 000. The stock of butter on hand at the close of the year was small, there being only about 1 000 packages. The exporting was done chiefly by Thomas Johnston & Co. and D. Cowan & Co.

CHEESE.

The trade in this article during 1880 was active there were only slight fluctuations in prices. In January the prices ranged from 13c. to 14½c. and in the following month from 12c. to 14c. The lowest price reached during the year was in July when the quotations ruled at 9½c. to 10½c. the highest prices were in April when choice lots were selling at 15½c. and off rose at 14½c. These prices remained steady throughout the month, but fell to 13½c. to 14½c. in May. The total transactions amounted to about $103 270 during the year.

DRIED APPLES.

The market was fairly active throughout 1880 and the prices ruled steady. The highest quotation reached was in the month of February when choice lots sold at 7½c. In March this price fell to 6c. to 6½c. for selected barrelled lots. During the fall the prices steadily declined and in November the lowest price was reached when choice sold from 4½c. to 5c. This price continued steady throughout the month of December. The amount of business transacted during 1880 in this article may be estimated at about $63 550.

BEANS.

This trade was moderately active during the past year the total consumption being estimated at 6 790 bushels which represented a money value of $8 000. The prices were steady and the demand fair throughout the season. In addition to the articles enumerated there are many others that would materially enhance the amount stated. It can safely be put down at $1 500 000.

Dealers: D. Gunn & Co., Davison, Scott & Co., Wm. Ryan, D. Cowan & Co., Wm. Monteath, Gibb & Gallow, R. H. Ramsay & Co., James Park, R. Thompson, James & Furness, T. Johnston & Co., J. E. Bailhe, Wm. Davies & Co., Hawley Bros.

ONTARIO PORK PACKING ASSOCIATION, 1881

THOMAS DAVISON, *President.*
J YORKE, *Vice-President* J. E. BAILLIE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

MEMBERS

Fearman F W	Campbell, John.	Lowrey Thos.
McKillop Bros.	Martin Phil p.	Davison, Scott & Co.
Thompson R.	Monteith, Wm	Ryan Wm
Young John & Co.	Ramsay R. H. & Co.	Gunn, D. & Co.
Park James	Herron Jas.	Gibb & Gallow
James & Furness.	Baillie Jas. E.	Grant, J. L.
Madden & Walker	Shewen C.	Matthews, Geo.
Rowland Fred.	Yorke, Johnl.	White, John.
Nelson, Andrew	Brit n Bros	

LUMBER.

The trade of the year 1880 has been a very profitable one to dealers. During the few previous years there had been little activity in this business, in consequence of the general depression in the United States, which is the chief market for our export. The revival was first felt in the fall of 1879, since which time there has been a steady demand and at times an excited market. Receipts during the first part of the year were large, and the stock in the city considerable. After the first shipments there was a lull for a few weeks, and prices declined slightly on account of the inactivity of building operations in the city. The lull, however was only temporary in the export demand, and a good trade continued up till the close of the season. While navigation was open the demand for vessels was good and since then the rail shipments have been large. The advance in prices as will be seen in the following list is much greater for clear and pickings than for the common kinds of lumber. Our receipts and shipments during the year by the different roads were as follows

	Receipts ft. b. m.	Shipments ft. b m
Northern	88 000,000	44 000,000
Grand Trunk	11 928,000	8,142,000
Toronto Grey and Bruce	7,056,120	—
Nipissing	6,488,000	—
Great Western	1 343 000	2,976 000
	125,292,120	55,118 000

The above figures include lumber lath and shingles. The shipments made by the Northern Railway Company were chiefly to Oswego by water. It would appear from the above statements that the quantity left in the city is 69 524,120 ft. We have found

great difficulty at getting at the consumption of lumber here, as a number of merchants were unable to give figures without entailing an enormous amount of work. We are, however, able to give an approximate estimate furnished by those well up in the business. It is as follows:

Lumber	40,000,000
Lath	15,000,000
Shingles	10,000,000

The receipts by the Grand Trunk Railway are much smaller than they used to be, the Northern taking away much of their former business on account of the latter's direct communication with the lumbering districts. The first cost of lumber handled here is probably $1,500,000 but this amounts is but a small proportion of the business transacted by Toronto dealers. Large quantities are shipped from the forest by other routes, which of course do not appear in our returns. At the end of the season comparatively light stocks were on hand, and the briskness of the Chicago market, together with the reading supply from the Saginaw Valley, indicate an active market the coming season. The following table shows the highest wholesale prices in Toronto at the close of the seasons 1879 and 1880:

	1879.	1880.
Clear 1¼ and upwards	$24 00	$30 00
Pickings, 1¼ and upwards	15 00	20 00
Inch clear and pickings	17 00	20 00
Flooring 1¼ and 1½	11 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch stock dressing	12 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch common stock	9 00	10 00
Inch dressing siding	12 00	13 00
Shipping culls	8 50	10 00
2 inch plank	8 50	9 50
2 x 4 scantling	8 00	10 00
XXX 18 inch shingles	2 40	2 80
XX 18 inch shingles	1 30	1 35
Lath	1 50	1 80
Mill culls	7 00	7 05

The forests of walnut have almost disappeared in Ontario and what little there is is in the western part of the Province. It meets with ready demand, being largely used in the manufacture of sewing machines, organs, furniture, car building, etc. Among other kinds of hardwood in good demand for domestic or export purposes may be mentioned cherry, butternut, chestnut, white ash, and white oak. It is thought that in a few years these woods will become very scarce, and some of them entirely absorbed. This will cause the more common kinds such as maple birch soft elm and black ash to take their places.

The depletion of our forests has given rise to considerable discussion and the sooner that means are taken to supply the growing deficiency the better. Not long ago it was thought that the vast area of forest was inexhaustible, and that the supply should ever diminish never entered the minds of settlers or lumbermen. However the time has come when measures should be adopted for economizing our

existing forests and supplying denuded lands with young plants. It is stated that in the land regulations of the North-West special privileges are allowed to those who take in hand the planting of a portion of their lands with such trees as may be requires for the purposes of building and fuel. Some such inducements held out to occupants of lands of the older Provinces would, we doubt not, result in benefits substantial and lasting. The vast quantities of logs and square timber brought down annually is steadily using up the forests on the Upper Ottawa, in the neighborhood of Pembroke, and on the streams flowing into it in that section, so that operations are being gradually extended farther back. About three times the quantity of square timber was taken out the past season as compared with the previous one, and so, to Quebec. From that point it was shipped to England.

During the fall a company, largely composed of Scottish capitalists, was organized with a capital of $1,000,000 to more fully develop our timber resources. The timber lands over which the operations of this company extend are situated on the Ottawa River on the south shore of the Georgian Bay in the Manitoba and Parry Sound districts, and in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, covering in all an area of about 1,300 square miles. These lands formerly belonged to the well known firm of Cook Bros. and to Mr. Allan Grant, and have been transferred by them to the new company, in consideration of which they will hold about half the capital stock and will take a leading part in the management of the company's affairs. The head office of this company is in Edinburgh and the principal Canadian office in Toronto. They have commenced operations on the Ottawa where they will cut about 20,000,000 feet of logs and 1,000,000 cubic feet of timber and they will also cut from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of the Midland and Wye Mills. They employ about 400 men and the annual wages and supplies are calculated at between $200,000 and $300,000.

The following are the present prices of the different kinds of Canadian lumber on board cars on the different lines of railway nearest to the mills:

Walnut, best	$80 to $70	Sycamore, best	$— to $12
" second	— 50	Balm of Gilead	— 15
" culls	— 30	Basswood, best	— 11
Cherry, best	— 22	Black Oak, "	— 11
Butternut, best	— 22	Grey Oak, "	— 11
Whitewood "	— 22	Black Ash "	— 11
Chestnut, "	— 18	Rosewood, "	— 10
White Oak, "	— 17	Maple "	— 10
White Ash, "	— 17	Beech "	— 10
Hickory "	— 16	Soft Elm "	— 9
Rock Elm, "	— 13		

Among prominent dealers are the following: Christie, Kerr & Co., Denogh McCool & Oliver, Bryce Bros., McIntosh & Co., J. B. Smith, John Oliver & Co., Reid & Co., Toronto Lumber Company, James Tennant, Wm. Latch, S. C. Kennedy, Thompson Smith & Son do almost an exclusively exporting business.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

EXPORT CATTLE.

This trade has been one of unusual interest the past year, and its development has been extraordinary. In no other branch of business has the expansion been as great as in the cattle export trade. It is only five years ago since it was thought practicable, and the first shipment was made by Toronto parties. With some assistance from friends these gentlemen determined to test the feasibility of ocean transportation for Canadian cattle. The first shipment comprised 180 bullocks, which had been fed on bruised corn and oats in the stables on the Don. They were sent by rail to Montreal and then placed on board one of the Allan steamers. The shippers were a little discouraged by the remarks of seafaring men, who contended that the vessel would knock them to pieces as soon as they got outside of the Belle Isle. However, the vessel arrived in Liverpool with every bullock alive and in good condition. From this beginning the trade has rapidly grown, until the past season the shipments have reached 50,000 head from Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. During the season of 1879 the shipments of cattle from Montreal and Quebec aggregated 26,176 head against 18,655 head in 1878.

At the time of the first shipment there were thousands of cattle in Ontario, but really few of such quality fit for export. The success of the first shipment and the likelihood of a growing demand from Britain for choice beef, encouraged raisers to pay more attention to breeding, the results of which have been beneficial. Every head shipped during the past season from the ports named were Canadian bred. Admitting this, however, there is room for great improvement in the quality of our stock. During November and December there was such a scarcity of fit cattle for export that our shippers were compelled to go to Chicago to fill their engagements. There were also a number of inferior cattle shipped from Canadian ports because exporters had no other alternative, the supply of good grades being exhausted.

This trade is capable of expansion to an indefinite extent, and the inducements it offers are so great that a portion of the unemployed capital we hear so much about is pretty sure to seek the business. The farming community is bound to be benefited by this increasing trade. Their profits will be commensurate with the care and attention paid to the breed up of superior cattle to meet the requirements of the trade. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the cost of feeding stock that will fetch 6c a pound is no greater than that that will only command 2½c. We look for the continuance of the improvement in this direction as the times demand it. All shippers agree that the higher grades of shorthorns are the most profitable for export. Herefords too are favorites with most of those who have tried them, and are very popular in the Western States.

More than two-thirds of the cattle shipped from the Dominion are raised in Ontario, and Toronto is the headquarters of the movement.

The principals in this trade during the past year were Messrs. Thompson, Flanagan, Frankland, Morse, Bluog, Aikens, Lumbers, Shields, Crawford, Moss, Dunn, Gillam, Morgan, Bater, Crutt, Lawless, Rogers, and McLelland. The receipts at this point do not include the purchases of these gentlemen. They bought their supplies in different sections of the country, and the cattle were shipped through to Montreal and Halifax for transhipment to steamers. These buyers paid out no less than $1,500,000 during the year the number of head purchased being about 30,000. There are now in the distillery sheds some 3,800 cattle feeding which will be shipped on the opening of navigation at Montreal. The choicest stock were bought at Guelph, Fergus, Alisa Craig, London, Berlin, and in Pickering Township. Shippers met with few losses at sea throughout the spring and summer months. Towards the close of the season they were more numerous, but the percentage of losses by the Canadian lines was much less than by those vessels leaving American ports. The demand was good before the opening of navigation and contracts were made in February for May delivery at 5½c to 6c. per lb for steers weighing from 1 300 to 1 400 lbs. An active demand continued up till June, when grass fed stock offered and prices slightly declined. Shippers experienced great difficulties in getting cars, but we believe that the Grand Trunk are adding to their rolling stock to meet the wants of the trade. On account of exporters paying such high prices drovers were obliged to pay more than the ordinary prices for butchers cattle to supply the market, which in many cases did not turn out profitably for them On the closing of navigation in November the export demand became small, and prices declined to 4½c to 5c.

BUTCHERS CATTLE.

The local cattle market was fairly supplied during the year with average butchers cattle. Prices opened at 3c to 4c per lb, rose to 3½c to 4½c. in April were steady at 3c. to 4½c. from May till August, and closed at 3c. to 4c in December As a rule the supply was equal to the demand but for a week or two in November the receipts were insufficient. The heaviest receipts were in October and November The receipts were as follows

	No. Head		*No. Head*
January	1 300	July	1 520
February	1 760	August	1 876
March	1 840	September	2 732
April	2 035	October	2 149
May	1 240	November	3,212
June	1 760	December	2 340
Total receipts during year at market			23 564
Average weights 1 065 lbs. at 3½c. per lb			$831 40

SHEEP AND HOGS.

The demand for export sheep was good during April and as high as 5c. to 5½c. was paid A large number were shipped in June and

July which were bought at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb but the business during those months is said not to have been profitable, as freights ruled very high. Prices of the ordinary stock for butchers use were steady at 3½c. to 4½c. per lb About the close of the year large shipments of sheep and lambs were made to New York. Hogs were in steady demand, but receipts at the market were small Prices during the year ruled at 4½c to 5¼c. per lb. The following are the receipts of sheep and hogs from March till the end of the year there being but few in January and February

	No. Sheep		No. Hogs
March	80	March	56
April	139	April	
May	215	May	39
June	2,982	June	119
July	10,249	July	209
August	8,530	August	214
September	8,010	September	239
October	1 004	October	426
November	2,000	November	1 013
December	899	December	664
Total	31 709	Total	2,979

WOOL

The trade in wool has not been a profitable one, but as far as Toronto dealers are concerned they were fortunate enough not to hold heavy stocks. The open ng prices of fleece were high many dealers supposing that the active demand experienced in the fall of 1879 would continue. They were however disappointed and no shipments were made to the United States until the fall After paying 32c to 33c per lb. for fleece many country dealers, later on, accepted a few cents less but some are yet holding After the 1st of November our dealers received numerous orders from the Eastern States, and for a time the market was active at an advance of 1c. to 2c. During the min mer months prices ruled at 28c. The sales of fleece amounted to something like 1 120 000 lbs which is considered small The trade in pulled is estimated at about 500 000 lbs. and that in foreign at 700 000 lbs. Taken altogether the cash value would be about $850 000 The quantity of foreign wool entered at this port during 1880 shows a considerable increase over that of 1879 the amount being 936 655 lbs. against 156 487 lbs in 1879

Dealers E Leadley & Co Winans & Co John Hallam P Strauss.

HIDES.

The year 1880 opened with prices at the highest point reached during the year Prices receded slightly during February and March when the season for grubby stock arrived, that class of hides being of correspondingly less value. During the summer prices again advanced and remained firm during the balance of the year Keen competition among local dealers had doubtless a good deal to do with such an

tremely figures, and old buyers state that they never knew such high prices to prevail for such a length of time. Tanners complained that competition kept rates as high that they had no margin on which to work; but notwithstanding that, all offered were freely taken, and every dealer was closely sold up during the entire year. The demand throughout Ontario for cattle for export no doubt has a tendency to make hides scarce particularly steer hides, which are used largely for sole and harness.

Our inspection law requires some attention in order to meet the requirements of both tanners and dealers, for with the exception of the two leading centres, it is very imperfect and far from uniform. Dealers here complain that our inspection is too close in comparison with outside points, and that no country lots can be had filled except at a serious loss. This has the effect of diverting trade to other channels where the inspection is not so strict. The appointment of a Superintendent of Inspectors, whose duty it would be to see that a uniform inspection prevailed all over the Dominion would obviate this, and be hailed alike with satisfaction by both tanner and dealer.

The quantity of hides handled during the year under review is numbered 40 000 which at an average price of $5 50 each, makes $220 000 The number of sheepskins would amount to 150 000 which at an average of $1 30 makes $195 000 The number of calfskins received during the year was 20 000 which at an average of $1 80 each would give $36 000 Total value of hides and skins I mulled here during 1880 $451 000

Dealers John Hallam E Leadley & Co. D W Alexander & Popler

SEEDS

This trade has shown a disposition to centre in Toronto and has made enormous strides during the last few years In former years Toronto was somewhat handicapped by high freights but under the strong compet tion of the Canadian and American railway systems this city is more favorably situated than any other in the Dominion as a receiving and distributing center for imported seeds and also for the export trade. Owing to a carefal system of shipping reclaned and uniform samples Toronto clover seed has attracted of late considerable attention from foreign buyers, who a few years since seemed to be under the impression that nothing but inferior qualities could be procured in Canada. The probability of getting really good uniform samples was so slight that orders were only sent to this country as a last resort but under the careful system all ided to above there is at present a large number of foreign correspondents who are anxious to keep fully informed of the prospects of the Canadian clover seed crop, which they now look upon as a regular source of supply The quantity of clover shipped from Canada during the past season which ended about the 1st of April 1880 amounted to some 300 car

loads or 120 000 bushels. More than half of this was grown west of here and Toronto dealers handled the larger part of it. Towards the close of the season a number of dealers bought considerable quantities at $3 65 to $4 to hold over for the present season and a large portion was sold in London during December at a fair profit. On account of large stocks of old seed in England and high prices asked by farmers and dealers here, the opening of the present season was very backward. Arrangements have been made by which supplies of leading staples, such as turnip, carrot, mangel sugar beet etc. may be obtained direct from the leading growers in Great Britain and on the continent, thus insuring customers seeds at the lowest prices at which the finest qualities can be supplied. The extent of the business is estimated at $500 000

Dealers Steele Bros. & Co. G Keith Wm Rennie Joseph Simmers. The following make clover seed a specialty Jas Goodall, Wm Monteith N Weatherston & Co

HAY AND STRAW

The receipts of hay by wagon during the year 1880 amount to rather more than those of the previous year The crop of timothy was very large while that of clover was small. Out of 8 500 loads received some 3 000 went to the distillery to help feed the cattle fattening there for export. In January prices were the lowest of the year they being from $6 to $10 a ton From the beginning of March up till the end of April prices gradually advanced when a few loads sold at $17 the highest of the year Prices then became easier and when the first load of new crop arrived on July 8th it sold at $10 The next few no this prices were steady and about the second week in November they rose to $12 to $15 50. The market closed in December at $10 to $13.

The receipts of straw by wagon were sufficient for the demand, and amounted to 3 750 loads during the year The lowest prices ruled the first three months of the year but in April as high as $8 was paid. From that time up till September when the fair opened prices were easy at $5 to $7 The brisk den and for straw by hotel-keepers during the exhibition advanced the price to $10 and towards the latter end of November it sold at $11 the highest price of the year

Hay would average $12 during the year there being few sales made at the lowest range of prices The cost of 9 000 loads would therefore be $114 000 The average price of straw was $8 and 3 700 loads would therefore amount to $29 600 Total cost of hay and straw weighed on city and St. Andrews scales $143 600

The fees collected at the St. Lawrence Market weigh scales amounted to $1 640 75 for the year ending December 31st 1880 against $1 664 93 for the year 1879, and $1 413 10 for the year 1878 The chief item was hay which was a little in excess of 1879 but the reduction of 8c. for weighing coal slightly reduces the amount of fees this year

PRICES DURING 1880

Month	Hay		Straw	
	Highest.	Lowest	Highest	Lowest.
January	$10 00	$6 00	$ 00	$2 00
February	10 50	8 00	7 00	5 00
March	12 00	9 00	8 00	5 00
April	17 00	9 00	8 00	5 50
May	16 00	9 00	7 50	5 00
June	14 00	8 00	7 00	5 00
July	13 00	7 50	7 00	4 50
August	14 00	7 50	7 50	5 00
September	12 00	9 00	10 00	6 25
October	14 00	9 00	10 50	7 00
November	15 50	9 00	12 00	7 00
December	12 00	8 00	8 00	6 00

THE COAL TRADE

The year just closed has been an eventful one in this branch of business. The rapid advance in price of hard coal caused considerable discussion and our dealers were perhaps blamed more than they really deserved. It cannot be denied that prices rose much higher than they anticipated, and it was this fact that drew the extreme attention. There has been an increase in price of $3 per ton on hard and $1 per ton on soft coal during the year just ended. The open rate price for hard coal was $4 75 and for soft $6 but on account of dull trade which was somewhat affected by the mild weather prices declined about the first of February to $4 for hard and $5 50 for soft. From the 1st of March to the end of the year there has been a gradual advance, until $7 was reached for hard and $8 50 for soft. The chief strength is attributed to the united purpose of all the leading producing companies in the United States. There has been little disposition to "cut" prices, and a general desire has been manifested to keep coal production within the limits of actual demand. For two years previous to this the mining companies lost heavily but with the revival of the iron trade in the fall of 1879 they too shared in the general prosperity. Prices in the United States at the close of navigation in 1880 advanced chiefly on account of lack of transportation facilities. The rolling stock of all the railways, which was let run down during the years 1875 to 1879 was insufficient to meet the demand of trade and in many country districts in the West there is now a coal famine. One supply by water was from $30 000 to $35 000 tons less than last year, but since the close of navigation the Great Western Railway has brought in considerable quantities. For the sake of comparison the following table of imports into this city for the season ending May will be found interesting to the trade and public generally. Soft coal is in two separate columns, one of which denotes the amount brought in for general use and the other for the use of the Toronto division of the Grand Trunk Geederham

& Works, and Consumers Gas Company The great falling off in the last column during the past two years is owing to the fact that the Gas Company has imported a less quantity

	Hard Coal	Soft Coal	
		G T. R. & W.	
		C by Trade	and C. G
	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
1874 75	75 204	33,000	44,100
1875-76	67,708	35,000	39 000
1876-77	100 000	35,000	48,000
1877 78	85 500	24,000	48 000
1878 79	95 500	27 000	49 000
1879 80	99,900	19,000	45,000
1880-81	112,000	27 000	38,000

Stocks were never run so low as the season of 1879-80 and in consequence of the high prices during the summer and fall of 1880 orders were held back as much as possible Some 6 000 tons which were to arrive by water were frozen in by the sudden closing of navigation and will not arrive until the spring The total amount of soft brought from Nova Scotia this season is four hundred tons. The rail receipts since the close of navigation have been larger than heretofore. In a pecuniary point of view the business has been better than for several years but profits have not been large. Retail prices did not advance in a corresponding ratio to wholesale prices and as stocks were small at the beginning of the season it can easily be seen that no large sums were earned Dealers were however very fortunate in being favored with a rising market, and we are led to believe that a profitable business was done in 1880 The number of importers in the city is six with a numerous retail dealers. Taking $6 as the average price of hard, $6 25 for soft and $4 for manufacturing purposes, the present season's trade will amount to $1 015 770 The following were the course of prices during the year

Months	Hard Coal per ton.	Soft Coal per ton.
January	$4.50 to $4 75	$3 50 to $3 90
February	4.50 to 4.50	3.50
March	5.00 to 5.25	0 00 to 3.50
April	5.25 to 5.50	3.50
May	5.50 to 5.75	3.50
June	5.75	3.50
July	5.75	3.50
August	6.00	3.50
September	6.00	3.50
October	6.00	3.50
November	6.00 to 6.50	3.50
December	7.00	3.50

Dealers P Burns A & S Nairn Elias Rogers Toronto Fuel Association F D Conger C J Smith

OIL.

The coal oil trade of 1880 shows a large increase, and while the high prices of the latter portion of the year were hailed with delight by the producer, they gave much dissatisfaction to the consumer. In May last an Act was passed requiring refiners to make an oil of 45° gravity and 115° fire test, whereas it formerly was 43° and 105°. This necessitated many alterations to be made in refineries, the getting of new stills, etc., which made it almost impossible for dealers to supply the trade. It is a question with many whether this new regulation improved the quality of the oil or not. We have heard it said that there was never such poor oil placed on the market as during last fall. This may appear strange to the majority of our readers, but it is accounted for from the fact that Canadian petroleum is too light to get the high test required. The result is that a great deal of smoke arises and but a dim light is cast. The gravity of Canadian oil is 32° as it comes from the ground, while American oil is 46°, thereby giving the latter the advantage of cheapness. We have long thought that the fire test of 105° would have been amply sufficient for safety had the law been strictly enforced. The trouble arose from too little attention being paid to the carrying out of the former regulation. The high prices which were paid for oil during the fall are to some extent attributed to the new law. A greater quantity of crude is required to produce a given quantity of refined. Another reason for the advance is the increased consumption, which is now about 450 000 barrels in Canada, while the total production is only about 375 000 barrels. Crude petroleum is now used to a large extent in the manufacture of gas, Toronto using some 800 000 gallons the past year.

There are some half dozen dealers in the city but no refineries. The largest dealers are Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co., who probably handle about half the oil that comes into the city. This firm, a comparatively new one, has shown considerable enterprise, and now stand high in the trade. They are the only house that bring refined oil to the city in bulk. Seeing the great waste that resulted from the transmission of oil in barrels, they constructed three underground tanks, as well as four oil cars, and experience has taught them that a great saving of oil is thereby effected. In addition to these own four cars, they have in constant use two others belonging to the Great Western Railway, and these six are kept on the move from Toronto to London and Petrolia and return throughout the whole season. The next largest dealers are John Fisken & Co., who have been established a number of years and are well known in the trade. They have an extensive warehouse on the Esplanade and have handled a large number of barrels during the season. Outside of these firms not much more than 5 000 barrels are sold by small dealers engaged in other lines of merchandise. The trade during the past year amounted to between 22 000 and 25 000 barrels, or about 1 000 000 gallons of refined oil. Sales were chiefly confined to towns along the Northern and Nipissing Railways and as far east as Kings-

tion. The importation of American refined into the city amounted to about 8,000 barrels. Prices the first part of the year, as will be seen from the following table, were low; but during the fall there were sharp advances, being somewhat stimulated by an active demand. The year's trade has been a profitable one. The total amount of business, together with gasoline, is estimated at $350,000.

In machine oils the Toronto Oil Company are manufacturing an oil called Castorine, which is taking the place of lard and seal oils. For lubricating purposes it is considered superior to others, and finds ready sale in all parts of the Dominion. It is made from petroleum product, and sells at a reasonable price. This trade has made a specialty of this oil the last eighteen months, and are now about opening up a trade with England. They also manufacture other kinds of machine oils and report an increased business the past year.

The following are the highest and lowest wholesale prices of refined oil at Toronto during each month of the year, and the average price of crude petroleum at Petrolia.

Months	Refined per gall.		Crude per barrel at Petrolia.
	High st.	Lowest.	
January	$0 18	$0 17	$1 50
February	0 18	0 17	1 50
March	0 17	0 16	1 35
April	0 16½	0 15	1 35
May	0 16½	0 15	1 16
June	0 18	0 15½	1 35
July	0 20	0 18½	1 50
August	0 23	0 20	1 75
September	0 28	0 22½	1 70
October	0 30	0 27	2 05
November	0 30	0 25	2 05
December	0 30	0 26	2 00

SOAP AND CANDLES.

The manufacture of soap has always occupied a prominent position among the many industries of Toronto. The two large establishments now engaged in this business are widely known throughout the Dominion and probably with the exception of a house in Montreal their trade is the largest. The business is confined to Canada, and of late years a large and increasing trade has been carried on with the Maritime Provinces. Manitoba now draws about two-thirds of her supply from Ontario the other port on being imported from Chicago in spite of the duty. This year's business has been found very profitable. There has never been any fear of competition from the United States, as our manufacturers can produce soaps at a much less cost than American factories. The chief reason for this is the consumption of large quantities of chemicals in its manufacture which are entered here free, and on which the United States pay duty. Of late years the number of factories here have not increased, although each factory has increased its capacity. The competition

between manufacturers has for this reason been fully as keen as in former years, and prices relatively as low. Many improvements of a labor-saving nature have been introduced, and the facilities for turning out soap are large. The candle trade is annually increasing from year by year, until now it is of very small dimensions as compared with twenty years ago.

The firm of Geo. D. Morse & Co. make fourteen varieties of laundry soaps and twenty three varieties of toilet soaps, including transparent, glycerine and Castile. An important feature of their business is fulling and scouring soaps for woollen mills. This branch of business has been developed materially the past year on account of the impetus given to the manufacture of woollens. The firm named are the largest manufacturers of toilet soaps in Ontario, and turn out 500 boxes a week. Besides soaps, an important addition to Geo. D. Morse & Co.'s business is that of lard oil pressing. They have the best facilities, and do the heaviest business in this line in Ontario, their capacity being 40 barrels per week. They employ 35 hands and pay $200 a week in wages, they have neither increased nor decreased for the past five years.

Our other large manufacturers of soap are Dalton Brothers, whose business has been established forty years, but the present firm have only been in existence ten years. They devote their attention exclusively to the manufacture of family soaps and candles and do a business entirely with wholesale dealers. They use 200 tons of chemicals annually, and report a good business for the year. The demand for candles is becoming less each year and this firm only turned out of out 1,000 boxes in 1880. They employ 25 hands on an average during the year. Their manufacture of laundry soaps amounted to 60,000 boxes during the year. Add to this 80,000 boxes made by the first mentioned firm and we get 110,000 boxes laundry soap. The production of toilet soap is 25,000 boxes annually. The sales for the year under review aggregated $500,000.

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.

The distillery of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts situated in this city is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The daily production of this concern is 8,000 proof gallons during the season of eight or nine months. The total production the past season was 2,000,000 gallons of spirits which represents a revenue of over $1,500,000 to the Dominion treasury during the year or $7,000 a day. The consumption of this establishment is 500,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of rye, 50,000 bushels of barley, 25,000 bushels of oats, and ten tons of hops. The corn comes chiefly from the Western States, and the other grains is the produce of Canada. This firm employs 160 men, eighty of whom are in the distillery, ten in the malt-house and ten outside. The coal consumed during the year is 8,000 tons of soft, which is imported from Ohio. During the distilling season 100,000 gallons of refuse is produced. This refuse is

fed to cattle, and is a district for about 5,000 head. The cattle-sheds belonging to this firm accommodate 3,123 head, representing in value $125,000. Taking $1.50 as the average price per gallon, the produce of this distillery during the past year was $3,000,000.

There are at present eleven brewers and maltsters in this city, and the capital invested is from $800,000 to $1,000,000. Together they employ from 300 to 400 men, together with indirect employment given carters and others in shipping, etc. There is over 600,000 bushels of barley used in malting; which would require 20,000 acres to produce it at an average of 30 bushels to the acre, which is a high average. Ten to fifteen thousand tons of coal are used during the season; and about 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ice, which would take nearly 100 teams and 200 men, working steadily for one month, to cut, deliver, and stow away. The brewing business has improved very much within the last two years, since the collapse of the Double Act and the introduction of lager beer. Nothing positive can be said as to the extent of the increase in this city but the amount of increase for the whole Dominion throughout the fiscal year ending June 30th 1880 was equal to nearly 400 000 gallons as compared with previous years. It may be safely said that the greater part of this increase would be repaired to Toronto as it is the main point for the manufacture of lager beer. The prospects for this year are very favorable, and the increase is expected to be still greater. One item reports that from the 1st of July last to the 1st of January 1881 their business has increased over 100 000 gallons, as compared with the same period of last year. The official returns for the United States for the past year show the enormous increase of 81 000 000 gallons and there is every indication of a still greater increase during this year. It is found that in Canada for the year end ng 30th June 1880 the quantity of spirits produced for consumption has decreased by 1 355 898 gallons. Within the past two years, and since the introduction of lager beer large sums have been expended by brewers in buildings, plants, etc. It is thought that altogether there has been nearly $200 000 invested in buildings, $75 000 for casks and kegs, and $25 000 for bottles besides office fixings, machinery, etc.

On account of the high prices of barley and hops the brewing business will not be very profitable this coming season except to those who were fortunate enough to purchase early when the prices were low. The total quantity of beer manufactured in this city during the past year was about 2 500 000 gallons, which may be valued at $625 000 and in producing which about 150 000 bushels of malt were used.

Brewers—Cosgrave & Sons, Thos Davies & Co. Robert Davies, O'Keefe & Co. Toronto Brewing and Malting Co. Wm Copeland, Spadina Avenue Brewery George Severn John Walz Thomas Allan & Co and John Lall

MANUFACTURES

REAPERS, MOWERS AND HORSE-RAKES.

Among the numerous manufactures of Toronto none have sprung into greater prominence within the past few years than those of the Massey Manufacturing Company and the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company. These are the only two firms in this city engaged in the manufacture of the above implements. The business of the past year has been larger than was anticipated which is attributed to the general prosperity of the country, owing to the good harvests and necessarily the better condition of the farming community to meet their bills. Profits have been small on account of the higher prices of iron which has for the most part been bought in Canada. The demand was so great during the past year that a number of orders had to be refused. In a business of this kind the capital required is large and much greater than the yearly sales.

The first-mentioned firm established themselves here in February 1880 and occupy a handsome building at the west end. It is the largest and best manufactory in the country, is three stories high, 300 feet long and 50 feet wide. Previous to February of last year this concern did business at Newcastle, Ont. They report an increase in business of fifty per cent. during the past year. Their principal trade is in Ontario but they also send machines as far as Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. With the latter Province their trade this year amounted to $30,000. They manufactured the past season some 1,500 reapers and mowers and 3,000 horse-rakes. This firm have taken sixty first prizes at fall fairs in Canada during the past year. They have in their factory one of Brown's steam engines made in Fitchburg, Mass., and the finest in the country. They employ from 150 to 200 men and wages run from $1.00 to $2.50 a day, the first-mentioned price for laborers. Their total sales the past year amounted to $200,000.

The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company commenced business in 1878 and is therefore a comparatively young firm. The members of the Company are Americans and it is to the judicious use of American capital that the business has assumed its present large proportions. The greater number of the workmen are Canadians, and those who are not intend making Ontario their future home. The business of the past season has been most satisfactory, the number of machines turned out being 1,000 more than during the previous season. They manufacture reapers and mowers exclusively. The first year they were in business they turned out 500 machines; the next season

1,500 : the next, 2,500 ; and during the last year, 3,500. It is their intention to make 4,000 the present season, of which they have now complete 3,000. The busy season is from January 1 August, and the average number turned out during that period is from 20 to 25 per day. The newest improvement in their machines is the cord-binder, and other features will eventually change the character of their reapers. About $47,000 worth of wrought iron was used during the year, of which $40,000 worth was bought in Hamilton, Montreal, and Londonderry, N. S. This company have the most equipped factory in the country, and make their own bolts, rivets, knives, sections, &c. The dimensions of their present factory are 600x70 feet, with but one floor, which is insufficient, and they have in contemplation the erection of a establishment more suited to the wants of growing trade. They employ 225 men at an average wage of $1 75 per day, paying every two weeks. The sales for the past season amounted to $350,000, to which we will add $250 000 for Massey Manufacturing Company, making a total of $600 000 for mowers, reapers and horse-rakes.

STOVES.

The manufacture of stoves is an old industry for Toronto, and numerous changes have occurred within the past twenty years. The experiences of the different manufacturers who have been engaged in the trade are varied and while not a few have succumbed to an adverse fate there were others who were ready to take their places. The present stove-makers, although few in number have, through diligence and strict attention to business attained a good standing in the commercial community. Their manufactures are the best in the country and are fast acquiring a national distinction. We have only two stove works of any extent viz. those of E. & O. Gurney & Co. and John Harte & Co. The first-named is a branch of the Hamilton house which turns out the largest number of stoves and grates in the Dominion. Their extension works in this city are on King Street West, and they have in their employ some 150 men. They do about two-thirds of the business here. John Harte & Co., whose works are on the Esplanade do nearly all the remaining portion of the business. They have been established two years, and report a very satisfactory business the past season. They make stoves grates, ranges castings base burners, etc. There is a good trade done by these houses in the Lower Provinces and a number of orders have been placed in Manitoba. A noticeable feature during the past year was the manufacture of a greater number of wood stoves the demand for which improved on account of the high price of coal. The busiest season for this branch of trade is from July to November. John Harte & Co. manufactured some 8 000 stoves and 1 000 grates the past year and have in their employ about 60 workmen. The total amount of sales of both houses during 1880 is estimated at $400 000.

SAFES

This trade during the year 1880 has been remarkably good There is only one firm in Toronto at present engaged in the production of this line of manufactures and they have for some years been doing a large and prosperous business. The style of the firm is J & J Taylor who are well known throughout the Dominion. They give employment to from 75 to 90 men whose wages average $700 per week. This firm makes a specialty of fire and burglar proof safes, and during the past year have filled numerous orders from British Columbia and Manitoba for this important class of goods. They also manufacture, to a large extent, articles in their line, such as vault doors, prison cell doors, prison locks, burglar combination magnetic and time locks, cast-iron, spiral, and straight staircases and ornamental gallery railings. They are now busy filling large orders for the Eastern Provinces, and preparing others for shipment in the spring.

SCALES

There is only one manufacturing and one repair shop in Toronto engaged in this business that of C Wilson & Son. They say that 1880 has been altogether the most prosperous year since they have been in the trade. Their busiest season is from July to February, and they turn out on an average from 400 to 500 scales per month. The principal market is in Canada, but in 1880 they commenced sending their scales to the West Indies. The markets and with one or two exceptions all the coal companies are using scales manufactured by this firm. They have also filled extensive orders from Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

The give steady employment throughout the year to about twenty five men. In safes and scales the amount of business during 1880 was $150 000

BOLTS AND NUTS

The Dominion Bolt Company have gained for themselves a high reputation in the manufacture of bolts and spikes including carriage, tire and stove bolts. This firm has been in business here about eighteen months as it are the successors of the Canada Bolt Company. In this particular branch of business they are the leading manufacturers in the Dominion. The business of 1880 has been highly satisfactory and they have been, and are now overrun with orders To meet the wants of growing trade they are adding new machines to their already large facilities. They supply railroads and machinists with their manufacture as well as the hardware trade. The business extends pretty well throughout the Provinces orders being received from Manitoba, Ontario Quebec and Nova Scotia. The Dominion Bolt Company eat up on an average nine tons of iron a day which they purchase principally in England the balance being bought in Hamilton They consume for manufacturing purposes some 1 000 tons of anthracite coal a year and very little bituminous. On their

pay roll at the end of the year there were the names of 100 persons, of whom about 85 were men and the balance boys. The men work by piece, and make from $1 to $2 50 a day.

SAW AND LEAD WORKS.

The Dominion Saw and Lead Works were established in Toronto ten years ago, by Messrs. James Robertson & Co. They manufacture shot, white lead, lead pipe, colors, and all kinds of mill, cross-cut and circular saws. The manufacture of shot is an important branch, and they compete successfully with the best English chilled. A large western trade is done in this line by the firm named, and numerous Manitoba houses are their customers. The greater part of their metal and lead supplies are bought in England. Business generally has been very good the past year. The revival of the lumber trade has created an increased demand for saws, and at times it has been difficult to supply the demand. Besides doing a large trade in their own manufactured goods, Messrs. James Robertson & Co. also import large quantities of heavy metal, copper, tin, bolier plate, tubes, etc. for which to supply the trade. They employ 40 hands and their sales the past year aggregated some $275 000

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

There are engaged in the manufacture of pianos in this city five firms and although some are small concerns, the business has assumed larger proportions than ever before. About fifteen instruments are turned out weekly, and they are of the square and upright patterns. One firm will shortly commence to make the Grand. The demand is increasing and Toronto is destined to become the headquarters of this branch of business. The best instruments are made at comparatively low prices. The workmen employed are chiefly from the leading established houses of New York. A full-sized square piano can be made from the best materials at from $300 to $400. Our largest manufacturers, R. S. Williams & Son turn out about ten a week and they are about extending their facilities. The others engaged in the manufacture of pianos are Mason & Risch Heintzman & Co and Octavius Newcombe, and G. Hutzman. About 150 men are employed and the business of 1880 is estimated at $300 000

The organ trade of the city has also increased with that of pianos there now being three manufacturers. Those turn out about 600 reed organs, and 18 pipe or church organs a year. The demand has been active and competition keen which has led to many improvements. The result is that our manufacturers are able to compete successfully with Americans. Daniel Bell & Co. are reed organ manufacturers, and their business has increased to such an extent that they are building a much larger factory. At times they have been unable to supply the demand. Messrs. S. R. Warren & Son, and Edward Lye are manufacturers of pipe organs, the former having removed here from Montreal about two years ago. The busy season

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

253 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD,

LEAD SHOT,

LEAD PIPE,

PUTTY, COLORS IN OIL

SAWS

CIRCULAR, MILL GANG, CROSS-CUT, &C

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE,

GALVANIZED IRON,

TINNED IRON,

CANADA PLATE,

WIRE,

IRON TUBES,

BOILER PLATE,

BOILER TUBES,

BOILER RIVETS,

COPPER, ETC., ETC.

are during the summer, and just before the Christmas holidays. Together these establishments employ about 75 hands, and the sales will amount to something like $60,000 a year.

TOBACCO.

It is some years since the manufacture of this article was first commenced in this city; but under adverse circumstances and want of appreciation, manufacturers here never gained that distinction that has been bestowed upon others in other parts of Canada. The company that is now engaged in manufacturing here commenced by furnishing the trade with a superior article, and during the few months that they have been in business they are greatly encouraged by the increased demand for their goods. The Virginia Tobacco Company is a joint stock corporation, chiefly composed of gentlemen from Virginia. They commenced business in September, 1889, and turn out some 2,000 pounds of plug a day. Their trade has grown to such an extent that they cannot keep up with their orders, and are about adding additional facilities. A better evidence of the superiority of their manufacture could not be desired. All their leaf with the exception of black is imported from Richmond Va., where members of the company reside. They are thus in a better position to get supplies than most manufacturers. At the Industrial Exhibition last fall they received two silver medals, two bronze medals, and two first prizes, although having numerous competitors. At present the business is local, the largest part of their goods being sold to the trade here and in London Ont. They employ from 90 to 100 hands. Some knowledge of the extent of the city trade may be had from the fact that there are some 240,000 pounds taken out of bond monthly by our merchants.

FURNITURE.

There are several manufacturers in this city who do a large business and several branch offices for the sale of goods manufactured elsewhere. The most extensive establishment here and in the Dominion is that of R. Hay & Co. As regards the trade of the past year this house reports a satisfactory one, but the number of men at present in their employ is less than formerly. They manufactured less furniture in 1880 than during the few previous years. This, however, is not due to the falling off of trade, but is accounted for as follows. Of late years, the sale of furniture was restricted on account of the general depression of trade throughout the country. Instead of shutting down, they worked on, they kept them working through the dull seasons, and filled up every conceivable space with manufactured goods. When this was done they let a large number of men go, and at the end of the year 1880 they had only some 350 men, whereas they had a year or two previously from 500 to 600. As considerable stock has been worked off they are beginning to increase their force and expect to have the full number again before 1881 closes. This business was established some forty years ago, and it

has grown to such dimensions that ten acres is hardly sufficient for their present works. All descriptions of furniture are made, from the cheapest up to the most expensive suits. They are constantly getting out new designs. A new branch is the manufacture of a superior mirror and mantel, which has been favorably recognized. Among other manufacturers are Jas. H. Sanor; Goyland & Callister; and Jolliffe & Co. The Oshawa Cabinet Co. do a large trade, but their factory is in Oshawa.

BILLIARD TABLES.

The manufacture of billiard tables has been carried on in this city for a number of years. The firm of Samuel May is favorably known as the only one manufacturing these goods here, and we believe it is the only one in Canada. During the past year a satisfactory business was transacted with a slight increase in the demand. The largest number are sold in Ontario while orders from other Provinces are frequent. The tables in most demand for public use cost from $230 to $350, but a much cheaper article is also manufactured. This house employs twelve men constantly, and turned out one hundred tables of three different styles during 1880. Mr. May has patented an improved cushion which is meeting with much favor. It is produced by an ingenious and scientific combination of pure elastic rubber and fine spring steel manufactured expressly for the purpose and combines strength with great elasticity and an improved shape.

BISCUITS.

The manufacture of biscuits has for many years been a large and well known business in Toronto. There are a number of small firms engaged in it along with other similar lines, but we have but one house that makes biscuits exclusively. This firm Messrs Christie, Brown & Co., have been known to the trade and almost to every household some thirteen years. They manufacture a great variety of biscuits—over three hundred and their establishment is the largest of the kind in Canada. They give steady employment to about 100 persons, and the summer season is the busiest part of the year. Some idea of the extent of the business may be gained from the fact that they keep six travellers on the road. Their city trade however forms about one-third of their entire business. During 1880 their manufacture was larger than for some years but profits were small. They have a branch house in Montreal for the sale of their goods.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

The following represents the exports from this town to the United States during the year 1880

	First six months.	Second six months.	Total
Animals	$ 100,466 50	$ 58,024 54	$ 158,100 04
Animals for breeding		63,774 70	63,774 70
Barley	245 910 97	1 365 821 88	1,816,737 95
Barks		2,658 10	2,658 10
Bones, etc	11 402 80	11 932 06	23,334 86
Bran	3,514 37	5,333 00	8 847 37
Beans	1 781 51	7 034 11	8 815 62
Wood for fuel	289 05	1 2 70	111 75
Furs in the raw	7 877 57	6,607 00	14 484 57
Hay	3,6[illegible] 80	4 613 49	8,254 29
Hides	11 084 60	10,381 28	54,115 88
Hops		350 00	350 00
Horses	39 458 00		39 458 00
Leather	2 250 00		2,250 00
Machinery	410 00	4,384 00	4,794 00
Malt	172,338 51	28,135 45	200,794 96
Peas for food	17 313 12	1 370 74	18,683 87
Peas, for seed	3,623 37	7 896 27	11 519 64
Leather	285,174 80	325 529 80	561 404 85
Timber	7 200 00		7,200 00
Saddlery		807 12	807 12
Scrap iron		3,838 45	3 838 45
Ship stores		1 674 12	1 674 12
Rags		1 469 90	1 469 90
Rye	2 510 81	15 170 20	17 681 01
Sprats	2 217 80	561 74	2,779 53
Telegraph poles	545 00	5,593 74	6,141 74
Tobacco		1,856 00	1 856 00
Tobacco cuttings		1 292 01	1 292 01
Wool	42,531 00	57,178 60	97 709 60
Sundries	46 117 95	10 286 43	56 388 68
Totals	$1 064 768 62	$1 994,076 0	$ 3 665 830 12
Totals for corresponding period of 1879	880 679 91	$1 256,645 92	$ 2 141 325 83
Increase 1880	$ 184 188 71	$ 737 430 58	$ 921 619 29

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of goods exported from Toronto, as per Custom House returns during the year 1880

Articles.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	Total.	
	Value $	Value $	Value $	Quantity	Value $
The Mine					
Oils, mineral refined, galls		276		851	276
Phosphates, tons		281		41	281
Silver ore tons		60		2	85
Fisheries.					
Herring pickled brls		49		37	49
Cod oil, haddock, &c. brls		30		10	30
Fish fresh all other		2,181			2,181
The Forest					
Basswood, butternut, hickory &c M. feet		3,250		700	3,250
Hop, Telegraph poles &c		11 654			11 654
Knees and futtocks pieces		2,200		1 001	2,200
Lumber laths, &c...M		941		705	941
Planks, boards, &c M. feet		384,717	9	33,606	384,726
Scantling, M feet		58		10	58
Shingles, M		14,394		7 078	14,394
Timber square, tons		8,809		4,853	8,809
Animals and their Produce					
Horses No		130 852		773	130,852
Horned cattle, No	6,530	821		100	7 351
Sheep, No		7 054		729	7,054
Poultry and other	824	621			1,445
Bones, cwt		23,344		91 172	23,344
Butter, lbs	130,963	152	33	940,299	130,253
Cheese, lbs	7 3o7	2	2	64,569	7,824
Eggs, doz		10,560	1	81 017	10,561
Furs, dressed and undressed	18,328	13,909			32,237
Grease and scrap, lbs		1,814		67 745	1 814
Hides, horns, and sk ns	255	31 079			31 334
Lard, lbs	5,310			115,133	5,310
Meats—Bacon, lbs	248,877	6		3,007,870	248,873
Beef lbs	225			3,360	225
Ham, lbs	42,444	11	5	765,905	42,460
Mutton, lbs	90			3,198	90
Pork, lbs	16,239			15,573	986
Tongues, lbs	866			385,441	16,736
Venison lbs		4		25	4
Sheeps pelts, No		92,780		38,478	22 740
Wool, lbs		123,178		490,333	123,178
Other articles	1,763	5 573			9,34

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Articles.	To Great Britain	To United States.	To other Countries.	Total.	
	Value. $	Value. $	Value $	Quantity	Value $
Bone cwt		1 250		2 540	1 250
Fruit, green lbs bels	6,536	377	9	3 922	1 719
Grain—Barley bush		1 021 364		12 1,577 185	1,021 376
Oats, bush	5,270	193		14,151	5,463
Peas, bush	67,161	53,885	4,990	152 811	125,036
Wheat, bush	334,198	2,521	8 188	363,022	344 915
Flour of wheat, bels	16,019	15	721	7 434	46 256
Oatmeal lbs.	5,511	22	23	1 072	5 555
Hay tons		5,306		634	5,306
Malt, bush		209 563		257 469	209 983
Potatoes, bush	23		10	99	33
Seeds other	83,548	5 711	10 197		99,456
Tobacco leaf lbs		2,743		11 563	2 743
Vegetables, other		2,926	9		2,935
Other articles	765	3,552			5,317
Manufactures.					
Agricultural implements.	15,835	228			16,110
Books, pamphlets, &c	3,628	5,749	189		9,567
Biscuits, cwt	41			4	51
Candles lbs		18		50	18
Carriages, wagons, &c	568	1 953	2,550	78	5,061
Clothing &	58	165			265
Cordage twine &c.		283			908
Cottons	849	19			868
Furs	40	177			217
Glass and Glassware		3,549			3,549
Hats and caps	976				976
India rubber		1 302			1 302
Iron stoves, No	36	100		11	100
Iron castings	101	90			191
Iron scrap		11 622			11 622
All other	577	826	206		1 309
Jean and jaken		17		2	17
Leather—Boots and shoes, pairs		281	2,324	3,402	2,605
Harness and saddlery	90	1 147	45		1 282
Sole and upper	2,810	12	9		2,831
Other manufactures	305	185	11		501
Liquors—Ale, beer &c. galls		53	592	1 840	645
Whisky galls.		804		1 047	804
Other spirits galls.		2,410		4,969	2,416
Machinery	4,076	12,158	24		16,258
Musical Instruments—					
Organs		420		6	426
Pianos		1 829		6	1 829
All others, No		202		2	202
Rags		1 761			761
Oil galls	3,992			3,884	296

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Articles	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To other Countries.	Total.	
Manufactures—Continued.	Value. $	Value $	Value $	Quantity	Value. $
Sewing machines, No.		265		11	295
Soap lbs			366	9,600	389
Steel, manufactures of	510	301			811
Stone wrought and marble		69			69
Tobacco, stems and cuttings, lbs		1,802	435	43,656	2,237
Wine, galls.	15	290		260	305
Wood, household furniture	233	1 572			1,805
do Other manufactures of	5,456	1 007	1 943		8,406
Woollens	1 146	983	1 971		5,000
Other articles	10,019	127 054	103		147 726
Miscellaneous Articles					
Drugs		63			63
Ice		3,057			3,057
Mineral Water	6				6
Paper printing		404			404
Paper, sizes		1 120			1 120
Trees for planting			4		4

EXPORTS FOR FOUR YEARS CLASSIFIED

	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877
Produce of the mine	$ 837	$ 1 800		25
Produce of the fisheries	1 330	921	1 330	7,010
Produce of the forest	438 646	178,220	69 486	92,611
Animals and their produce	858 987	1 270,965	1 105,332	735 908
Agricultural products	1 891 808	1 734,689	1 024 993	1 151 047
Manufactures	250,886	993,012	204 044	244,826
Miscellaneous articles	4,698	674	8,701	
Total	$3,443,782	$3,401 450	$3,066,885	$2,255,427

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS

As per Custom House Returns.

	Produce of Canada.	Not produce of Canada.	Grand Total.
Total exports, 1880	$3 378,734	$70,048	$3 443,782
1879	3 365,389	36,061	3 40 450
1878	3,000,220	66,385	3,066,585
1877			2,255,427
1876			1 272,568

AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION BY COUNTRIES

Countries.	1876	1877	1878.	1879.	1880
	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	85,474 220	81 126 703	83,732,719	97 286 845	89,337,286
United States	73,085 309	77 037 314	73 876,637	70,904 720	62 500,457
France	2,304,812	1 730 062	1 764 394	2,247,066	1 928,979
Germany	606,325	466 918	521,490	5 2 936	532,728
Spain	445,451	340,757	323,345	304 445	227 245
Portugal	189 196	1 5 425	145 941	161 268	201 159
Italy	153,179	242 942	206 171	181 934	923,295
Holland	297 695	296,860	266,766	310,258	275,835
Belgium	378 840	316,724	306,692	219 461	537,807
Newfoundland	3,079 477	2,753,748	2,727,547	2,586,953	3 092,940
British West Indies	3 017 537	2,833,955	2,925,549	2,605,671	3 114 875
Spanish West Indies	1 777 209	1 947 229	1 458,945	1 813,567	3,031 350
French West Indies	340,183	187,234	268,454	237 158	329,857
Other West India Islands	156,574	163 242	144,693	98,752	110,474
South America	873,782	856 886	969 934	745 830	1 073,421
China and Japan	971 314	455 753	486,244	508 513	831,457
Switzerland	96,168	69 066	61 178	94,781	84,935
Australia	70,693	186 819	370,123	292 310	149,782
South Africa	314,929	120,464	91 584	152,107	218,888
Other Countries	1 370,467	1 169 991	904,423	847 076	953,784
Totals	175,699,635	173,176,876	170,923,244	181 982 963	169 893,907

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA.

Value of total Exports, Imports and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion with the Duty collected thereon for thirteen years.

	Exports.	Imports.	Duty
	$	$	$ cts.
Fiscal year 1868	37 367 899	73 438 044	8 819 451 63
1869	39 474 791	77 415 165	9 098 893 71
1870	73 572 490	74 814 339	8 662 940 44
1871	74 178 418	90 092 971	11 843 855 76
1872	82 628 000	111 430 027	13 045 452 50
1873	89 780 999	128 111 281	15 017 750 17
1874	83 351 928	128 213 588	14 421 882 67
1875	77 886 979	123 070 283	15 591 382 12
1876	80 906 155	93 220 348	12 853 114 48
1877	78 676 393	99 327 962	12 548 451 09
1878	79 323 661	89 084 787	12 705 892 17
1879	71 491 255	91 969 427	12 939 540 62
1880	87 911 468	80 488 747	14 138 940 25
Aggregate for thirteen years	1 001 026 477	1 259 592 061	156 827 074 61

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION

1867	$ 93,046,051
1868	95,800,998
1869	102,261,998
1870	110,958,706
1871	113,492 632
1872	122,409 179
1873	129 743,432
1874	141 183,551
1875	151 903,401
1876	164,204,887
1877	174 070,834
1878	174,857 268
1879	186,974,759
1880	199 165,323

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following statement shews the total losses by fire in Canada and the United States during the past five years

	Canada	United States.
1880	$ 8,194,800	$74,043,600
1879	7 199 000	77,048,700
1878	5,960,500	64,316 900
1877	28,201,000	83,264 900
1876	8,145,300	84,660 000

WHEAT STATISTICS

The following table, showing the estimates of area, quantity and value of the United States wheat crop for ten years, may be found of interest:

Years	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Total products.	Price per Bush.	Total value of product.
		Bush	Bush.		
1871	19,948,893	11 5	230,722,400	$1 25 8	$290,411 820
1872	26,368,349	11 0	249,997,100	1 24	310,180,575
1873	28,171,676	12.7	264 254,720	1 15	273,594,895
1874	24,907 927	12.3	300 102,700	0 94.1	291 107 866
1875	26,381,312	11 0	292 146,000	1 00	294,580,990
1876	27 627 021	10.4	288 308,500	1 06.7	306,259,200
1877	26,277 548	13.9	364,194,149	1 08.2	394 695,779
1878	32,108,500	13 1	420 122,400	0 77.7	326 546,424
1879	32,545,899	12.7	445,706,118	1 10.5	487 005,500
1880	36,037 960	13 3	480,848,710	0 90.8	460,297 000

MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF TORONTO 1881

MAYOR.

W. B. McMURRICH.

St Andrew's Ward.—Aldermen H E Clarke Mitchell and Farley
St David's Ward.—Aldermen Blevins, Adamson and Lobb
St George's Ward.—Aldermen A. R. Boswell, Ryan and Walker
St James Ward.—Aldermen Love, Stoner and Jas. B. Boustead.
St John's Ward.—Aldermen John Kent, Irwin and Fleming.
St Lawrence Ward.—Aldermen Thomas Davies, Hallam, and Taylor
St Patrick's Ward.—Aldermen John Ball, Evans and Baxter
St Stephen's Ward.—Aldermen Crooker Dunison and W Bell
St Thomas' Ward.—Aldermen Carlyle, Trees and John N Lake

TORONTO HARBOR.

	1880.	1879.
No of vessels frequenting the harbor	2,221	2,221
Steamboats loaded	545	554
Steamboats light	126	140
Propellers loaded	226	245
Propellers light	47	43
Schooners loaded	866	1 106
Schooners light	310	166
No of vessels wintering here	54	39
Tolls received	$6,451 27	$ 8,869 26
Total receipts	8,482 19	11,422 56
Total expenditure	8,681 96	6,774 83

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Toronto Post Office for the past two years, ending December 31st in each case

REVENUE.

	1879.	1880.
Postage stamps, post cards, etc.	$140,339 00	$151,904 53
Unpaid postage	1 216 91	1 185 99
Newspapers and periodicals from office of publication	13,092 00	14,372 81
Box rent and keys	2,626 57	2,545 42
Commission on money orders	2,528 13	2,280 27
	$157,952 72	$170,899 74

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	$58,559 24	$60,258 71
Commission to stamp vendors	4,119 22	4,551 59
Miscellaneous	6,201 08	8,064 19
	$68,879 53	$72,904 49

MONEY ORDERS.

Total number issued	10,984	12,002
Value of same	$183,267 15	$208,734 75
Number paid	44,082	50,157
Value of same	$1 036,674 29	$1 166,701 74

P. O. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Deposits	$295 648 00	$230,257 00
Withdrawals	133,675 13	195 122 30
	$429,323 13	$425,379 30

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Total number passing through P. O.	520 365	586,175

DELIVERED.

Number of letters delivered	2 909,456	2 190 552
Number of post cards delivered	301 400	465,400
Number of circulars delivered		124 192
Number of parcels delivered		31 720
Number of books delivered		15 184
Number of samples delivered		18,920
Number of newspapers delivered	700 292	822,104
Number of dead letters, etc.	67 679	82,982

FORWARDED

Number of letters forwarded	6,307 408	6,949 448
Number of post cards forwarded		1 068 344
Number of circulars forwarded	1 117 272	1 370 720
Number of parcels forwarded	25,988	32,448
Number of newspapers forwarded	8,709,347	10,488,708

The number of letter-carriers was 23 in 1879 and 43 in 1880, the number of carriers-in-charge offices, 261 and 274, and the weight of books in pounds, 370,592, and 366 666

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different kinds of Coal imported into Toronto by water

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Hard coal tons	85,071	89,827	70,064
Soft coal tons	72,736	38,081	15,491
	158,287	125,908	85,555

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

The number of persons as near as possible that are engaged in the different trades and professions in this city during 1880 was as follows

Architects	29	Manufacturers	193
Auctioneers	14	Medical Men	124
Bakers and Confectioners	101	Painters	63
Bankers and Money brokers	9	Photographers	22
Barbers	70	Plumbers and Gas-fitters	42
Blacksmiths	57	Printers and Publishers	50
Boat builders	1	Wholesale Merchants	194
Builders and Contractors	102	Retail Merchants	1 491
Cab Owners	24	Banks	15
Clergymen	9	Building and Loan Companies	17
Commission Merchants	84	Insurance Companies	63
Hotel and Saloon Keepers	291	Telegraph Companies	2
Insurance Agents and Accountants	135	Consumers Gas Company	1
Judges	16	Toronto Street Railway	1
Lawyers and Solicitors	148	Theatres	2
Lumber Merchants	49		
		Total Trades and Professions	3,456

TORONTO WORKMEN

The following statement gives the number of Workmen employed in this city and the times at which they are paid

At noon every Saturday	663
At 2 o'clock every Saturday	70
At 3 o'clock every Saturday	99
At 4 o'clock every Saturday	1 661
At 5 o'clock every Saturday	402
At 6 o'clock every Saturday	932
Every other Saturday	1 780
Weekly—other days than Saturday	3,979
Monthly	1 913
Total number employed	10 312

PUBLICATIONS

Daily	4
Weekly	31
Monthly	14

W D MATTHEWS & CO

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No 26 FRONT ST EAST

COR OF SCOTT ST

TORONTO, ONT

ORDERS SOLICITED AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT BARLEY ETC

ESTABLISHED 1845.

L. COFFEE & Co.

FLOUR GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

30 CHURCH STREET TORONTO

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c.

THOS. A. CRANE. HUGH N BAIRD JAS. CARRUTHERS.

CRANE & BAIRD,

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Commission Merchants

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Corn Exchange Buildings, MONTREAL.

Cor Scott & Wellington Sts. TORONTO

JAMES GOODALL,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GRAIN GRASS SEEDS &c

83 Front Street - TORONTO, ONT

CHAPMAN & SON,

PRODUCE FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Liberal Advances made on Consignments

91 Front St East, - **TORONTO**

A. & S. NAIRN,

Wholesale Shippers of Coal

Direct Shipments from Mines to all Points at Lowest Rates

LOCAL ORDERS FILLED FROM OUR YARDS in TORONTO

Offices—4 King St East cor. Yonge St. Nairn's Docks, foot of Church St.

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

ALL KINDS OF

Machine and Burning Oils

AT

LOW TRADE PRICES.

Price Lists sent on Application

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

OFFICE

33 ADELAIDE STREET EAST

WORKS. 21 and 23 Princess Street,

P. O. BOX, 1075. TORONTO, ONT

V.T.C

VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY OF TOBONTO
(LIMITED)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY STYLE OF

FINE TOBACCOS.

Office and Factory --122 and 124 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO

BUTLER COAL.

BEST QUALITIES OF
COAL AND WOOD
AT LOWEST PRICES

OFFICES Permanent Bank Buildings, cor. King and Yonge Sts. Cor. Yonge and McGill Sts. Cor. Niagara and Dufferin Sts. 39 Adelaide St East. Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.
All Offices connected with Central Telephone Exchange.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS. WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS.

STOKEY'S EUREKA
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PAT.

W. H. STOREY & SON,
ACTON, ONT.

Glove Manufacturers.

The best description of GLOVES & MITTS, in every variety of material and style, are manufactured by us.

We are also Patentees and Inventors of Storey's Eureka Spring Glove Fastener, justly acknowledged the most perfect Fastener in use. Patented in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

EUREKA OFFICES 97 Grey Street New York, U.S.A. 12 Lime Grove Birmingham, Eng.

CASTORINE
MACHINE OILS
NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
[TRADE MARK]
CASTORINE.
[REG'D STREET]
MANUF'D BY
TORONTO OIL Co'
25 SHERBORNE ST
TORONTO

D. GUNN & Co.,

Packers and General Provision

MERCHANTS,

78 and 78 Front Street East Toronto.

ELGIN PORK PACKING HOUSE,
AYLMER, ELGIN CO., ONT

JEHIEL YORKE, PROPRIETOR.

Packer and curer of Heavy and Thin Mess and Navy Pork, C. C. Breakfast and Roll Spice Bacon Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Lard Pork Sausage etc made wholly from

CANADIAN CORN FED HOGS.

The "YORKE BRAND" of Sweet Pickled Short Cut Hams acknowledged superior to any other Canadian Brand.

Aylmer is situate on the Air Line Division of the G. W. Ry in the best hog producing section of Canada, and in direct communication with Toronto and all points north and east.

Thos. Johnston & Co.,

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

74 Colborne Street, TORONTO.

ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Liberal Advances made to Consignors of Butter, Cheese, Grain, Flour, &c

WM. RYAN,

NO. 5 MANNING'S BLOCK,

OFFICE 23 CHURCH STREET

TO MILLERS, BAKERS AND MERCHANTS:

WHEAT, CORN,
FLOUR IN BARRELS AND BAGS,
MESS PORK, BEEF,
HAMS, BACON
LARD, BEANS,
DRIED APPLES, ETC., CHEAP,
Delivered at all ports.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Wheat, Flour, Barley, Butter, etc.

JAMES & FURNESS,

72 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN FLOUR, BACON HAMS, DRIED FRUIT CHEESE, POULTRY &c.

HOPS A SPECIALTY.

☞ Consignments Solicited Advances made against Consignments ☜

JAMES PARK,

41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market Toronto

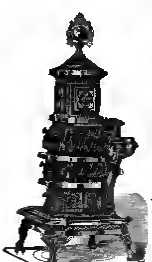
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PROVISION DEALER AND CURER OF BEEF HAMS,

Importer of Rennets and Sausage Cases for the Trade.

Cheese, Pork Beans, Hams, Lard, Dairy Packed Butter &c., constantly on hand.

Also, Importer of Finnan Haddies, Bloaters and other Smoked Fish. ☞ HIGHEST CASH



JNO. HARTE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES

PARLOR GRATES,

HOLLOW WARE, &c.

MACHINERY and SMALL CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER

14 to 26 ESPLANADE STREET EAST

LYMAN BROTHERS & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Office and Warehouse Chemical Laboratory and Mills

71 and 73 Front St East, 147 and 149 Front St. East,

TORONTO, ONT.

— DEALERS IN —

WHITE LEAD,

COLORS (Dry and in Oil)

OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE STUFFS and

WOOLLEN SUPPLIES,

And every requisite for the Retail Drug Trade

ELLIOT & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS

AND

Manufacturing Chemists.

OFFICE: No. 3 FRONT STREET.

Mills and Laboratory: Beverley Street,

TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil, Oil Cake, White Lead and Colors in Oil, Putty, Spirits Nitre, Nitrate Silver, &c , &c

ALL GROUND AND POWDERED DRUGS AND SPICES ARE WARRANTED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

CRUDE DRUGS,

SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS

Every Requirement of the Retail Drug Trade

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION BY THE TRADE.

COOPER AND SMITH

MANUFACTURERS IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

Boots & Shoes,

36, 38 AND 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO, ONT.

THIS HOUSE was established in 1850 by Mr J D Sessions and Mr V E. Carpenter under the style of Sessions, Carpenter & Co., in a modest way It has from the first made steady and satisfactory progress and is now doing the largest business in the line in the Dominion.

Though Mr Sessions died in 1868, and his interest in the business ceased from that date yet his name continued at the head of the firm until last year when the style was changed to that of Cooper & Smith, Mr Carpenter having previously retired.

Messrs. Cooper & Smith's Factory and Warerooms, on Front Street are large and commodious, and some idea of the extent of the firm's operations may be gathered from the fact that it employs upwards of 500 hands in manufacturing, besides purchasing very largely of ready made goods rubbers etc.

All the goods manufactured by Messrs. Cooper & Smith are stamped with their own name and have acquired the highest reputation with the consumer None but the best material is used, and only the best workmen are employed

Remember the Address

COOPER & SMITH,

36, 38 and 40 Front Street West

SMITH AND KEIGHLEY

TEAS,

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

9 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR NEW AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

General Groceries.

A FINE STOCK OF

REFINED SUGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

ALSO

Green and Black Teas

IN GELATINE FOILS

TO SUIT CLOSE BUYERS.

A. M. SMITH W. W. KEIGHLEY

Pamph.
Econ.
T...
G

GENERAL

FINANCIAL AND TRADE

REVIEW

—OF THE—

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR 1880,

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH, JR.,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE

Above all let the promoters of new enterprises study political economy, and learn the meaning of the word savings, they will then know that savings are the excess of goods made above goods consumed, and that it is this excess alone which can, without impoverishment and consequent trouble to the money market, be applied to new undertakings. On the perception of this law and obedience to what it prescribes depends the prevention of panics and crises."—BONAMY PRICE.

TORONTO, 1881.

GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS, TORONTO

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.,

54 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

AND DEALERS IN

CANADIAN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FABRICS, AND KNITTED GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SPECIALTIES.

IN THE DRESS DEPARTMENT. All the newest Fabrics and latest designs and shades in Plain and Fancy Dress Materials

BLACK GOODS Cashmeres, Union and All Wool, dyed to our own shades Lustres and Brilliantines.

PRINTS. Printed Calicos and Muslins in variety and novelty unsurpassed Linings of all descriptions, Permanents and Twills

IN THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT. Irish, Scotch and West of England Tweeds, Suitings and Trouserings: Cheviots, Worsteds and Serges: Tailors Trimmings.

IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES. A most complete assortment of every desirable make and material

IN LACES AND SEWED GOODS Great variety, choice designs

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS.

General Haberdashery Very Complete.

Canadian Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, and Staple Cotton Goods; Denims, Ticks, Bags, Yarns, Shirtings and Sheetings.

AMERICAN DUCKS, DENIMS AND SHEETINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

OUR LEAF

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

OUR BUYERS HAVE RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

OUR purchases are coming to hand daily, and shortly our Warehouse will be literally crowded with goods purchased at the Fountain-head of Supply

---

This Season we will offer one of the **LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS** of

AMERICAN, GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRODUCTS

OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN CANADA

The Spring business is fairly commenced, and already February, 1881 promises to greatly exceed in volume of sales that of February, 1880

Travellers orders are coming in freely, and almost every English mail takes home repeat-orders, in addition to the use of the Cable.

[PLEASE TURN OVER].

OUR LEAF.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

STAPLES

Embracing Prints, Cottons, Denims, Ducks, Linens, Linings, Towels, &c

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

One of our Largest Departments, and receives our unremitting attention.

RIBBONS and LACES.

Our Stock is REPLETE and FRESH.

GENTS' FURNISHING

Includes Shirts, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs &c

HABERDASHERY

This Department continues to expand, and each season adds the most recent novelties

STUFFS and FANCY DRESS GOODS

The Bradford market has been thoroughly gone through, and selections made from the stocks of leading producers

MUSLIN DEPARTMENT

Embraces Quilts, Toilet Covers, all kinds of Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c

TWEED DEPARTMENT

Buyers visiting Toronto will do themselves great injustice if they leave the City without seeing our Stock.

GENERAL

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW

OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO

FOR 1880

BY

THOMAS GALBRAITH, JR.,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

132146
25/3/14

TORONTO:
GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY PRINTERS.
1881

PREFACE.

We present to the public in this convenient shape a review of the several departments of trade carried on in this city during 1880 It is now some years since the last review was published, and as our commercial interests are growing rapidly, we think it necessary to keep pace with them We have labored under a disadvantage in making comparisons with the past two or three years in the absence of any accurate information regarding the trade of those years. In a work of this kind inaccuracies are apt to creep in; but in arriving at the conclusions given it has been the earnest purpose of the publisher to get as near to the truth as possible To accomplish this we have visited the majority of houses engaged in each branch of trade, and taken special pains to have erroneous impressions rectified so as to make our work reliable.

Our report embodies many details that were never attempted to be given before We give in as concise a form as possible the prominent features in the year's business and the extent to which it has grown. There are some who consider retrospects of this kind of little value, but we are glad to find many who think the contrary Every city of importance has its trade review, published in most instances by its Board of Trade, which shows at a glance the city's progress or retrogression As with individuals, so with cities, a systematic review of past business must materially aid in pointing out the channels into which future development may most profitably be directed. How we have succeeded in carrying out our intentions we must leave to the decision of an indulgent public.

The aggregate Wholesale Trade of the City of Toronto during 1880 is estimated at $31,250,000; Produce, $28,604,000; Manufactures $10,000 000 Total trade of city in first hands, $69,854,000

CONTENTS

FINANCIAL	PAGE
Money Market	5
Stock Market	7
Loan Companies	8
Insurance Companies	8
Telegraph Companies	9
Gas Company	9
Bank Stocks	11 14
Loan Stocks	12
Tel and Telegraph Stocks	13
Fire Insurance	15
Statements Loan	16 17
WHOLESALE TRADE	
Boots and Shoes	37
Clothing	25
Crockery	32
Drugs	33
Dry Goods	22
Fancy Goods	26
Groceries	27
Hardware	30
Hats and Caps	27
Jewelry	36
Leather	38
Millinery	25
Stationery	39
BREADSTUFFS.	
Flour	46
Wheat	47
Barley	50
Peas	53
Oats	54
Rye	55
Street Market	57
Receipts, Shipm'ts and Stocks	58-59
PROVISIONS.	
Hogs	61
Butter	62
Cheese	62
Dried Apples	62
Beans	62
OTHER PRODUCE—	
Coal	71
Hay and Straw	70

OTHER PRODUCE—*Continued*	PAGE
Hides	68
Live Stock	66
Lumber	83
Oil	73
Seeds	69
Wool	68
MANUFACTURES.	
Billiard Tables	83
Biscuits	83
Bolts and Nuts	79
Furniture	82
Pianos and Organs	80
Reapers etc	77
Safes and Scales	79
Saws	80
Soap and Candles	74
Spirits and Ale	75
Stoves	78
Tobacco	82
EXCHANGES	
Stock Exchange	18
Corn Exchange	60
Board of Trade	44
Packers Association	63
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Council of Toronto	90
Debt of Canada	89
Exports	85
Exports to U S	84
Failures	20
Free Goods	43
Imports and Duties	42
Imports and Exports of Canada	89
Losses by Fire	89
Miscellaneous Imports	40
Post Office	91
Publications	92
Railway Earnings	18
Toronto Harbor	90
Toronto Workmen	92
Trade of the Dominion	88
Trades and Professions	92
Wheat Statistics	90

ADVERTISERS

	PAGE
Barber & Ellis	opp 33
Bell & Co	101
Briggs & Dunnet	opp. 27
Burns P	101
Chapman & Son	96
Christie Brown & Co	102
Coffee & Co	94
Cooper & Smith Inside back cover	
Crane & Baird	94
Donogh McCool & Oliver	101
Dun, Wiman & Co	opp 33
Elliot & Co	104
Gillespie, Mead & Co	opp 14
Goodall James	95
Gunn D & Co	98
Harte, J & Co	100
Hope & Temple	opp 18
James & Furness	100
Johnston, T & Co	99
Lailey T & Co	opp. 18
Livingston, Johnston & Co	opp 18
Lyman Bros & Co	103
Matthews W D & Co	93
McMaster, McClung & Co Inside front cover	
McCall D & Co	opp 25
Morison John	opp 33
Nairn, A & S.	96
Park James	100
Paterson Bros	opp. 24
Robertson, James & Co	81
Rogers, Finne & Co	97
Rogers Samuel & Co	96
Ryan W	99
Samson-Kennedy & Gemmel	1
Samuel, Benjamin & Co.	opp 33
Smith & Keighley Inside cover	
Storey & Son	98
Thomson William & Co	opp 32
Thorne C F & Co	opp. 22
Toronto Oil Co	98
Virginia Tobacco Co	97
White & Company	opp. 26
Wyld Brock & Darling	opp 19
Yorke J	98

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET

Banks during the year were singularly free from the disasters that culminated in the closing of many doors in the preceding years The severe lessons taught by injudicious discounting loaning on insufficient security, and sometimes on no security at all, have been remembered, and a different course has been pursued. Business has been transacted on a sounder basis many institutions preferring to keep their money locked up or employed at a low rate of interest on undeniable security rather than to incur risks

The year 1880 has been marked by numerous changes in the monetary world The renewal of bank charters for ten years from July, 1881, has occupied the attention of bankers This measure, which deprives banks of the right to issue any notes of a smaller denomination than $5, and makes all their issue a first charge upon the assets of the banks in case of insolvency, is on the whole satisfactory, although not meeting with general approval. The legislation authorizing an increase of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions on a slender coin basis is of considerable importance, and has caused much criticism The revival of the lumber trade has been favorable to a number of our banks that became deeply interested through advances made during the depression Realizations on this class of security were greater than even the most sanguine anticipated The good harvest of 1879, coupled with the bountiful one of 1880, has produced beneficial results. Farmers have met their store-bills promptly, and the storekeeper in turn has been able to take up his note Under these favorable circumstances renewals have been the exception rather than the rule

The business of the banks is steadily increasing and their present condition is highly satisfactory to stockholders The expansion of circulation during the year has been the largest ever known, and is now $27 328,358 The increase in discounts is indicative of more extensive commercial transactions. They, however show a decrease as compared with 1878, owing probably to business being done on a closer cash basis. Deposits show a very large increase during the year, being $92,237,727 against $79,392.957, and this, too, when interest is lower While this may be accepted as an improved condition of the people it also shows a want of confidence. It is impossible to find profitable employment for the large sums of capital

offering for investment If capitalists were assured of the continuance of low rates of interest, it would undoubtedly result in stimulating new industries A large amount of money has found its way to New York, where remunerative employment has been had. In December bank returns the amount under the head of "Due from other banks in foreign countries" is placed at $27,041,608 against $19,313,000 in December, 1879, and $5,800,000 in December, 1878 The bill introduced into the Albany Legislature last April, taxing foreign bank capital, caused a temporary scare The agents of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Merchants Bank, and Canadian Bank of Commerce called in loans amounting to several millions of dollars The Bill, however, having passed in a modified form, operations were soon in order again, and as a result $5,000,000 more have gone there since April The last two months of 1880, money in New York was stiff and as much as ¼ to ⅜ of one per cent. per diem was paid in addition to the regular rate of 6 per cent. Canadian banks cannot, according to the State laws, accept more than the regular rate, but that was better than they could get at home This, however, induced a safer business being done, and brought a desirable class of customers The following is a comparative statement of the position of Canadian banks for the past three years —

	Dec 1880	Dec. 1879	Dec 1878.
Capital authorized	$ 66,766 666	$ 67,266 666	$ 72 766,666
Capital paid up	59,819 603	60 351 505	64 257 010
Circulation	27,328 398	22,252 761	21,455 641
Deposits	92 237 727	79 392,957	72,018 817
Loans and Discounts	122,540 375	112 730-351	134-297 485
Specie	5,965 270	6,803 029	5 5 23 000
Dominion Notes	10 520-302	9,134 439	8,038 205

RATE OF INTEREST

The chief feature of the year was the decline in the rate of interest on secured investments The depression in business during previous years had been great and the process of liquidation going on caused a large accumulation of money, which has been seeking investment at unprecedentedly low rates. The current rate allowed on deposits by banks is now 3 per cent, subject to notice, while 5 per cent used to be the common rate Call loans, which have largely superseded time loans, are now to be had at 4 to 4½ per cent, and time loans at 4½ to 5 per cent. These are from 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than the general run of rates in previous years Low rates have not been confined to Canada, but they appear to be general. United States bonds are selling higher than ever before, and at prices which yield the investor only 3½ per cent. English consols rose above par for the first time in thirty years Investors seem to have learned the lesson that high interest rates mean bad security, and have determined to make none but the most reliable investments.

THE STOCK MARKET

BANKS

The past year has been an eventful one as reflected by the course of stocks. The advance in prices has been attended with a corresponding increase in transactions. The lowest sales of the year were, as a rule, made the first few months, and the highest prices were reached in November and December. The profits arising from the purchase of any stock on the list were large, and realizations of "bulls" have even exceeded expectations. The movement was greatest the latter part of the year, and the excitement in August and November was at times intense. During the first six months the market showed a slow but steady improvement, the only check being in April, caused by the introduction into the Albany Legislature of the Bill for the taxation of foreign bank capital. This measure affected the larger banks that were doing business in New York, and holders offered their stock freely, the result being a sharp decline in values. Confidence was soon restored, however, and the advance continued.

The abundance of money and low rates of interest are the chief reasons for the high prices ruling at the end of the year. The current rates of interest allowed by banks have a tendency to force investors into securities yielding 5 to 6 per cent., and the securities offered on the Stock Exchange are considered the safest. Notwithstanding the great advance made in bank stocks, the closing prices of the year yielded from 5 to 5½ per cent. in these securities, and as indications point to a continuance of an easy money market, it would not be surprising if higher prices should follow. As compared with the lowest prices of the year, the highest prices show a gain of 58 per cent. for Bank of Montreal, 36½ for Federal, 36 for Merchants, 33½ for Ontario, 32½ for Standard, 32 for Molsons, 31 for Commerce, 27 for Dominion, 26 for Imperial, and 23¼ for Toronto.

The following table shows the market value of the stocks dealt in on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the opening and close of the year:

	January	December
Montreal	$16 390,000	$20 160 000
Toronto	2 410 000	2 840 000
Ontario	2,100 000	3 000 000
Merchants	4 652 000	6 528,000
Commerce	0,870 000	8 850 000
Dominion	1,123 000	1,887 000
Hamilton	1 000 000	1 170 000
Standard	375 000	535 000
Federal	1,100 000	1,370 000
Imperial	960,000	1,200,000
Molsons	1,520 000	2,140,000
Totals	$38,430 000	$49 380 000

	January	December
Canada Permanent	$ 5 540 000	$ 4 000 000
Freehold	1 530 000	1 950 000
Western Canada	1 530 000	1 675 000
Union	640 000	710 000
Canada Landed	1 940 000	2,115 000
Building and Loan	600 000	712 000
Imperial Savings	640 000	714 000
Farmers' Loan	1,150 000	1,270 000
London and Canadian	5 240 000	6 000 000
Dominion Savings	968 000	992 000
Ontario Savings	1 280 000	1 330 000
Hamilton Provident	1 120 000	1 250 000
British America	585 000	785 000
Western Assurance	1 224 000	1 800 000
Dominion Telegraph	630 000	920 000
Montreal Telegraph	1 800 000	2 740 000
Totals	$24 427 000	$38 962 000
Totals banks	38 430 000	46 380 000
	$62 857 000	$78,343 000
Increase in value during year		$15 486 000

LOAN COMPANIES

Loan companies have been at a disadvantage on account of the ease in the money market during the year A larger amount of foreign capital than usual has been brought into the country by mortgage companies With an increased accumulation of capital offering for investment from all quarters, rates could not be maintained, and the farmer came in for his share of benefit The majority of the companies, however, by observing a cautious policy, have come out unscathed, and show good statements The stocks of the different companies have risen in the general advance With the exception of Building and Loan, prices were at their lowest at the beginning of the year, and at their highest in December The stock mentioned has been remarkably firm the past four months, and touched 99½ the highest figure, in November Canada Permanent advanced 23 per cent during the year | Freehold, 10½ | Western Canada 14, Union, 14½, Canada Landed Credit Co., 11½ Imperial Savings, 14½ Farmers' Loan, 14¼, London and Canadian 22½, Dominion Savings and Ontario Savings, 5, Hamilton Provident, 12½, National Investment, 3, and Peoples, 8 Peoples was added to the list in September, and Manitoba and North West Investment Co in December

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The companies doing business here all report an increased business. Of fire and marine risks the greatest profit has been on the former The disasters at sea have been unusually large, and income from that source is small. The British America is the oldest company it being incorporated in 1833, and ever since the new management in 1873, there has been a steady increase in the net surplus. This company

pays a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., and has a capital of $500,000, which is still paid up. The stock of this company has steadily advanced since January, when it was at 116½, until the end of the year when it sold at 157½, a gain of 40¾ per cent. The Western Assurance, with a capital of $800,000, pays a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent. It was established in 1851 and transacted a large business during the year. The advance in the stock has been extraordinary, and shows the greatest gain of any stock on the list. It opened at 153 in January, and sold up to 228 in November, an increase of 75 per cent. The closing price of the year was a little off, at 210 ex-dividend. Confederation Life still retains its popularity, and after selling at 142 in March, changed hands at 200 in December. Canada Life continues to experience an increased prosperity, having transacted a larger business last year than in any former year. It opened at 208 bid on January 5th, 1880, and closed at 316 bid on December 31st, 1880, with no sales reported.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

There is probably nothing that is a better index to the state of trade than the telegraph. When business is good the wire is used freely; commercial men considering the extra expense trifling as compared to despatch and convenience. The past year has been a most favorable one for both companies. The Montreal Company, the oldest and best patronized, has been taxed to its utmost, and in fact has suffered some for want of facilities. The company is engaged in making extensions and increasing their facilities to comply with increased requirement. They have now a total of 1 619 offices in the Dominion, 853 of which are in Ontario. The business during November was the largest ever done at the Toronto branch. The total number of messages sent by this line during 1880 was 2,122,101, against 1,724,030 in 1879, an increase of 398,071. Their last dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The stock of this company has rapidly risen during the year, it being quoted in January at 87½, and in December at 139, an advance of 51½ per cent. During the last two weeks of the year, however, it declined several points, and closed the year at 143. The Dominion Telegraph Company has also benefited by the improved state of trade. Their business is in a highly satisfactory condition, and the management are extending to meet the wants of growing trade. The line is leased to the American Union Telegraph Company, who are about laying two transatlantic cables. The Dominion has 500 offices, a paid up capital of $1,000,000, and a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent annually. There were few sales of the stock the first part of the year, but in November it was active and advanced 19 per cent. The lowest price was in March, when it sold at 62, and the highest in November, 95—a gain of 33.

CONSUMERS GAS.

In a financial point of view, with which we have only to deal, the above-named company has been successful the past year. The num-

ber of consumers on their books is 4,100, an increase of 400 since the beginning of the year. The company light some 2,144 street lamps including those of Yorkville. As all citizens should know by this time, they use a large quantity of petroleum. This they get from Petrolia, Ont., the annual cost of which is $30,000. In addition to this they use 4 000 tons of hard coal, 1,000 tons of steam, and 1,000 tons of bituminous. Formerly their consumption of coal was 16 000 tons. Considering the present high price of coal, there is a great saving by the use of petroleum. By its use, also, a large amount of capital is spent in Ontario instead of going to the States in payment for coal. The capital of the company is $800,000, and they pay a limited dividend of 10 per cent in quarterly instalments. At the beginning of the year the stock was much depressed on account of the electric light scare, and it sold down to 128 in April. Since then there was a gradual advance up till November, when 155½ was reached. During December there was a reaction, and the stock closed at 145.

DEBENTURES.

The better condition of trade, and the restoration of confidence, has also had a marked effect on debentures. There were a few sales at the Board in the beginning of the year, but none for some months. City 6's sold at 103 and 104½ in January, and 103¾ in February; and Dominion 5's at 101 in February. The demand was steady, but few sellers appeared. The following are the bids at the opening of the years 1880 and 1881:

	Jan. 1880	Jan. 1881
Dominion, 5 per cent	100½	104
County Ontario, 6 per cent	102	108
Township Ontario, 6 per cent	99	106
City of Toronto, 6 per cent	103	110

BANK STOCKS.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Bank Stock were made during each month of the past two years. The figures include sales made in Montreal of Bank of Montreal, Toronto Ontario, Merchants, and Commerce.

	Montreal		Toronto		Ontario		Merchants		Commerce		Dominion		Hamilton		Standard		Federal		Imperial	
1879	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st	H st	L st
January	130½	125	116½	110	67½	56	80¾	73½	102	95½									98	97
February	137½	125½	119½	111½	64	55½	81	76½	102½	100	110½	110			73	73	99½	99	98	98
March	140½	122	118	114	63	58	82½	76½	104	99½										
April	142½	130½	118	110	68	62	88½	81	104½	104	111	110					99	99		
May	142	*134	119½	107½	67½	*59½	82½	*77	106½	103	109	108½			70	70	99	99	97	97
June	136½	131½	107½	106½	62	61½	76½	75½	107	*102½							97	96	96½	94½
July	137½	133½	111	110	63½	61	76½	72½	108½	102½	109½						97½	97½		
August	136½	125½	112½	109½	63	55½	76½	71	110½	105½	110	109½			68	68			92½	92½
September	133½	128	114	112½	58	55½	81	77½	113	110½	114½	110½			67½	67½	97½	97		
October	144½	131½	120	112½	75	58	89½	81½	119	112½	115	115	100	100	67	67	102½	102½	96½	93½
November	150	141½	123½	*116½	75½	69	96	86	120½	117	117	116½	101	101	74	71	105	102	100	98
December	154½	132	122	116	73	69½	91½	82	120	*112	118	114			73½	71	101½	100½	99½	99½
1880																				
January	138½	136½	122½	121¼	71½	70	88½	84	115	113½	116½	114			74	73	101½	100½	96	95½
February	139	136½	126	122	71½	70½	93½	88	118	114½	120	116½			75	74	102½	102	98	95½
March	142½	136½	126	124	78	71½	95½	92½	119½	117½	125	123	101½	101½	85	83½	105½	103	97½	96½
April	144½	134½	130	125	81	78	98	93½	121	118½			103	102½	83	81½	107	105½	99	98
May	138½	*130	129	126	80½	77½	96½	93½	123	120½	122	122	101½	101½	84	82	108	107	99½	99½
June	138	133½	128	124½	78½	73½	94½	92½	121*	122½	127	125½	102	100			112½	107	101½	100½
July	143½	136½	150	128	84½	78½	98½	95	123½	120½	129	127			84½	84	114½	114	104½	*99
August	155	143½	137	132	89	84	106½	100	132	124	134½	129½	103	104	94½	90	121½	115	108½	105
September	155	151½	136	134½	87½	86	103½	103½	130	127	134	133	104½	104	94½	92	122½	121½	107½	107
October	155½	150½	136	134	96	85	111	105	134	127½	131*	*131	105	105	95	93½	125	121½	107½	106
November	164½	155½	144	136	103½	96½	120	111	144½	134	140	131½	107	107	105½	95	132	*127	123½	107½
December	168½	162	144½	136	100½	95½	118	114	142	*136	143	141	116†	107	105	102	137	133	121	116

* Ex-dividend. † Fully paid up stock.

LOAN COMPANIES.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of Loan Companies Stock were made during each month of the past two years —

	Canada Permanent.		Freehold		Western Canada.		Union		Canada Landed		Building and Loan		Imperial Savings		Farmers' Loan		London and Can.		Dominion Savings	
1879	H st	L st.	H st	L st.	H st.	L'st	H st.	L st	H st.	L st.	H st.	L'st	H st.	L st.	H st	L st	H st	L st.	H st.	L'st.
January	174	173½			145½	145			120	120	111½	107	111	108	113½	113½	131½	127½		
February	173	173			146½	145	142½	142½	130	124½	109	104	108	105	113½	113½	136	135½	120	120
March	172½	172½					138½	138½	130	129	104	101½			111	111	124	123		
April	173½	173½	145	146	145½	144½	135½	135½	129½	129½	101½	101	106½	106			126	126		
May	174	174			145½	144½					103½	103½	106							
June	171	171			144½	144½					104½	100	109	103½	108	106				
July	172	171	141	141			130½	130½	124½	124½	101	100½	104	103½	106½	106½	125½	123	120	120
August					141	141			125	125	100½	100½	103½	103½	109	107½	130	127		
September	175	175	142½	142½					133	132½	100	99			111	110				
October			144	144	148½	148½	128	125	138½	134	104½	99	109	108	113	111	129	127½		
November					152½	152	130½	128½			108	104½	110	110	109	108	128½	128½	123	123
December	182½	182½					129½	127			95½	85	110	110					125½	125½
1880.																				
January	177	177					128½	128½	134	129½	89½	77	108	106	112½	109	131½	131		
February	180	180					132½	130	135½	134	83	78½	108	108	114½	112½	133½	133	121	120½
March	185½	185	153½	152	153	153	131	130½	136½	136½	79	78½	112	110	117½	116½	134	127½	121½	121½
April	187½	187½	154½	154½	153½	153½	132½	132	136	136	75½	74½	112	112	118½	117½	134	132		
May	186	186			156	155	132½	132½	134	133	72	72	111½	111½	114	113½	133½	133½	121½	121
June	184	184	155½	152			132½	132½	133	133	75	73	112½	112½	116½	114½	133½	133½		
July	185½	185					132½	132½	135	134	80	88	114	114	117½	117½	133½	132		
August	188	185½	156½	156			*130	*130	136½	136½	85½	83½	120	116½	123½	119	145½	134	119	119
September							135	133	137½	136½	92½	89½	119½	118½	123	123	149	142		
October	199	192½	162½	162½	163	162	136½	134½			96	93½	120½	117	123½	122½	150	145	121½	121
November	196	193	*158	*158			140	137½	138	138	98½	96	118½	113½	121½	121	150	147½	128	122½
December	200	197			167	165	143	143	141	135	99	94	119½	119	121½	121½	150	148	124	124

LOAN COMPANIES, INSURANCE, TELEGRAPH, and CONSUMERS' GAS.

The following are the Highest and Lowest Prices at which sales of the undermentioned Stocks were made each month of the past two years

	Ontario Savings.		Hamilton Prov		National Invest		British Americn.		Western Assurance		Consumers Gas.		Montreal Telegraph		Dominion Telegraph	
1879	Hst	Lst	Hst	Lst	Hst	L'st	Hst	Lst	Hst	Lst	Hst	Lst	Hst	Lst	Hst	Lst
January			111	111					149½	149			167½	96		
February							110½	110½	151	149½	111	111	166½	88	68	58
March					102	101½			150	148			166½	100	85	64¾
April					101½	101½	111	111	150½	149	126	126	108	103		
May							111	111					105	102		
June					103	103	112	111½	154	154			102½	*85½	75¼	60
July									148½	148			93½	86		
August			112½	112½			108	108	149	147			90	87		
September					103½	103½	109	108					94	90		
October					103½	103	114	114	155	155			92	81	63½	62½
November							122½	120	160	160	136	136	94½	88	68	65½
December	132	131			104	101½			160½	159	125	125	100	93½	65	65
1880																
January			112¼	112½			120	116½	153	153			95½	87½	63	63
February	128½	128							163	160½			89½	90½		
March	129	129	117	116½			123	123	163½	163½	131	131	94½	90½	67	62
April	129	129	117	117			130	128½	158	166	123	128	97	93½		
May			117	117	105½	105½	129½	129½	166½	165	120½	120½	96½	93½		
June							134	130			132½	130	100½	85½	68	64
July	126	126			105	105			191	189	135	132	111½	101½	67	63½
August	129½	129½	120½	120½					189½	188	141½	141½	130	111½	75	70
September	129½	129½	122½	122½			152	144	195	190½	146½	146½	135½	131½	73½	73
October	130	130	124	123			150	145	201	196½	*145	*140	134	127½	76	71
November	133	131½	126	124	107	107	156	152	228	208	155½	146	139	132	85	76
December			129	125	108	108	157½	150½	227	*210	153	145	157½	132	92	87

Ontario Sales in 1880.—Hamilton Prov. sold at 148 in November. Anglo-Canadian Mortgage at 112½ to September. People's at 102 in September, 101 in October, 106 in November, and 107 and 110 in December. Confederation Life at 145 in March, 170 in November, and 200 in December. London Loan at 112 in December. No sales reported in Canadian Savings. * Ex dividend.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BANK AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS DURING THE PAST TWELVE YEARS.

(Including Sales made in Montreal.)

	1880		1879		1878		1877.		1876.		1875	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st.	L'st
Montreal	165½	130½	150	125	173	135½	183½	153½	196½	181½	195½	179½
Toronto	144½	121½	134	106½	140½	117½	176½	140	199	175	199½	177½
Ontario	103½	70	75½	55½	57½	66	105½	96½	108½	101	113½	101
Merchants'	120	84	96	71	88	77	90	65	99½	85½	118½	90½
Commerce	144½	113½	120½	95½	119	100½	122½	113	127½	118	137½	118
Dominion	143	116	117	108½		121	126	113	130	116	120	111
Hamilton	†116	100	101	100	98		100	97	97½		95	90
Standard	103½	73	74	67								
Federal	137	100½	105	96	104½	100½	102½	100	101½	98	95	92
Imperial	121½	95½	109	92½								
Molsons	138	76	84	78½	101	80	119	102	111½	106½	117½	101
*Consolidated			57½	2½	91	57	95½	77	103	98	108½	98
Montreal Telegraph	139	87½	107½	81	124	106½	123½	104	173	125	194	132½
Dominion Telegraph	95	62	75½	58	85	74½	91	80	98	89	103½	30½

	1874.		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869	
	H'st	L'st.	H'st.	L'st	H'st	L'st	H'st.	L'st	H'st	L'st.	H'st	L'st
Montreal	199½	181	194	174½	269	177	232	232	231	154	158	139
Toronto	205½	185	212½	182	220	133	205	156	155	125	128	117
Ontario	113½	105	107	100	115	96	124	108	109	98	102	95
Merchants	124	106½	119½	107½	137	106	149	116	128	105	111	104
Commerce	139	120	128½	116½	139	114	150	117	122	108	111	101
Dominion	116	103	107	104	112	105	111	102				
Hamilton	97½		95		100	99						
Molsons	117½	108	114½	105½	116	109	129	109	119	95	113	101
*City Bank	108½	91½	95	82½	90	72	103	80	92	86	104	89
Montreal Telegraph	205½	174½	222	182½	224	180	230	170	240	140	140	124
Dominion Telegraph	107½	100										

* City Bank, and Consolidated Bank from 1876 † Fully paid up Stock

* City Bank, and Consolidated Bank from 1875 † Fully paid up Stock.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1875

Name of Company	Total Cash Income.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Gross Amount of said Policies.	Net Amount at Risk at Date	Net Amount of Losses incurred during the Year	Net Amount paid for Losses.	General Expenses	Reserve of Unearned Premiums (if by Cash Basis, as in other Branches.	a Excess of Assets over Liabilities, including Reserve.	a Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Surplus (if any) of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
*British America	885 00 49	166,491	21 094 527	11 845 942	106,922 101	854	244 443 82	140 700 96	689,897 61	135 579 17	186,897 61
Canada Fire	150 993 89	141 3 8	12 443 699	10 502 598	101 684 102	583	42,816 28	74,288 10	6 339 95	84 958 56	
Citizens	36 492 99	36 816	3 [illegible] 000	2 [illegible] 000	20 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	8 302 37	8 [illegible]	67 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	
Dominion	76 [illegible] 38	36 357	7 628 593	4 801 699	40 341	34 024	21 492 90	53 691 77	245,608 70	15 660 68	
London Mutual Fire	97 15 36	86 031	13 308 495	37 445 941	86,860	61 081	20 109 15	21 6 41 25	488,300 09	418 515 49	89,300 09
National Fire											
Ottawa Agricultural											
Quebec	80 012 47	69 600	8 525 242	7 340 412	37 111	23 611	11 881 58	39 253 17	338,622 31	18 961 16	3 925 31
Royal Canadian	146 [illegible] 85	116,754	15,301 [illegible]	14 [illegible] 0	69 [illegible]	54 [illegible]	399,199 86	96 [illegible] 08	816 [illegible]	204,196 61	86,377 93
Sovereign	92 [illegible] 92	91 [illegible]	6 [illegible] 20	21 579 [illegible]	68 [illegible]	58 [illegible]	21 [illegible] 92	94,342 00	229 [illegible] 15	421 309 44	
*Western	921 867 39	268,935	25 571 [illegible]	23 [illegible] 0	141,196	131 [illegible]	211 819 61	464 707 43	1 [illegible] 84	110 879 61	961 675 44
Commercial Union	190,264 14	190 264	21 888 500	17 445 [illegible]	141 [illegible]	127 [illegible]	58 458 47	91 [illegible] 10	410 6 4 79	272 [illegible] 44	410 974 76
Guardian	50,258 45	50 [illegible]	6 451 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	41 [illegible]	40 [illegible]	8 [illegible] 71	19 [illegible] 11	4 [illegible] 47	[illegible] 85	650 417 07
Imperial	149,445 15	149 449	15,440 191	14 [illegible]	89 [illegible]	82 [illegible]	28 809 73	81 801 34	228 [illegible] 23	44,375 10	454 523 23
Lancashire	161 964 13	161 964	15,734 561	14 [illegible]	106 [illegible]	96 [illegible]	28 [illegible] 3	80 [illegible] 88	4 [illegible] 02	646,832 [illegible]	674 [illegible] 02
Liverpool and London and Globe	158 157 37	158 157	16,276 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	94 [illegible]	85 [illegible]	34 [illegible]	02 [illegible]	2 [illegible] 3	[illegible] 26	676,456 26
London Assurance	91 004 56	51 093	6,902 556	6 441 [illegible]	43 [illegible]	44 [illegible]	8 [illegible] 88	33 [illegible] 70	100 273 86	27 [illegible] 32	109 273 86
North British	202 508 10	62 [illegible]	32 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	152 [illegible]	109 [illegible]	60 414 [illegible]	146 [illegible]			
Northern	48 528 37	48 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	44 [illegible]	40 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	43 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 14	60,306 [illegible]
Phœnix of London	150,892 77	150 [illegible]	16,066 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	120,333	147 [illegible]	32 [illegible]	79 [illegible]	211 [illegible]	232 [illegible]	211 273 37
Queen	188 043 56	183 042	17 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	118 [illegible]	115 [illegible]	40 [illegible]	90 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 26	250 [illegible]
Royal	343,317 44	343 317	26 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	207 [illegible]	204 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	58 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 07	641 770
Scottish Commercial	89,516 15	89 516	9 486 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	55 [illegible]	40 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	40 [illegible]	88 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	88 421 87
Scottish Imperial	51 [illegible] 20	51 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	52 [illegible]	47 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	33 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible] 7	3,906 52
Ætna	116 [illegible] 28	110 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	88 [illegible]	87 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	49 [illegible]	675 [illegible]	210 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
†Agricultural of Watertown	86 [illegible] 78	86 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	24 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	61 [illegible]	67 [illegible]	43 [illegible]	67 [illegible]
Hartford	80 183 3	80 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	43 [illegible]	35 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	48 [illegible]	22 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	645,604 [illegible]
Phœnix of Brooklyn	68 [illegible] 62	7 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	678,252 [illegible]	[illegible]	676,685 [illegible]

* Fire business in Canada only

† Re-insured Ottawa Agricultural business $26,262 due on the 1st April.

‡ Of this sum 1"6 640 is for re-insurance of all risks in the U S.

§ Including reserve for guarantee $4,077, and accident $1 120.

Résumé of the Affairs of the principal Loan and Savings Societies of

		Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company Toronto. — 31st December 1879	Western Canada Loan and Savings Society Toronto 31st December, 1879	Freehold Loan and Savings Society Toronto 30th April 1879.
	LIABILITIES.			
1	Capital Stock	$2 000 000	$1 000 000	$600 0
2	Reserve Fund	900,000	300 000	234 024
3	Contingent Fund and unappropriated profits	98 93	11 800	13 209
4	LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.	3,098 402	1 497 749	988,803
5	Deposits	1 040 354	983 023	560,321
6	Debentures payable in Canada	52 200		
7	do. do. Britain or elsewhere	2 259 460	759 143	411 236
8	Interest on Deposits and Debentures	114 380	48,946	19 958
9	LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	3 581 405	1 790,264	1 021 515
10	Total Liabilities—1810	6 679 809	3 288 110	1 990 953
11	do —1877	5,909 930	2,705 115	1 594 955
12	do —1875	3,790 120	1,906 997	1 236 380
	ASSETS.			
13	Mortgages or Loans secured on real estate	6,346 500	2 950,655	1,894 581
14	do do do do country or city securities			
15	do do do do Town or village do			
16	do do to shareholders on the stock	59 888	17 940	9 188
17	do od owries secured			188
18	LOANS	6 406 418	968,596	1 904 204
19	Property owned—Real estate	99,870	16 500	11 797
20	do —Cash in Banks	176,875	212 460	46,716
21	PROPERTY OWNED	964,3.4	290,.74	86 119
22	Total Assets—1879.	5,600 80	3 248,110	1 990 38
	MISCELLANEOUS			
23	Date of Company's or Society's establishment	March 1855	March 1863	May 18.0
24	Amount of stock subscribed	2,000,000	1 000 000	1 050 400
25	do paid in upon such stock	2 000 000	1 000 000	600 000
26	do borrowed for the purpose of investment	1,402 715	1,454 9 3	1 003 556
27	do invested and secured by mortgage deeds	6 345 590	2 939,655	1 394 887
28	Dividends declared during the year—per cent	12 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
29	do do do —amount	240 000	100 000	60 324
30	Amount loaned during the year	1,822,.80	488 943	533,912
31	Amount received from borrowers during the year	1 "08.87"	"06,800	489,388
32	do do depositors do	402 230	426,131	300 000
33	do repaid to do do	511 528	470 044	231 251
34	Average rate of interest allowed to Depositors—per cent.	6 20 per cent.	5 00 p. cent.	5 to 6 p cent.
35	do do money borrowed Deposits—per cent.	5 85 per cent	5½ per cent.	5 to 6 p cent.
36	Mortgages upon which payment is being enforced No.	200	68	43
37	Amount	370 000	131 652	115,878
38	Amount of mortgages payable by instalments	5,851 721	2,696 875	534 260
39	do do do at the stated period	494 740	253 780	1,360 321
40	Present cash value of mortgages and other securities	6 406 413	3 085 496	1,990 388
41	Rate per cent. at which the future repayments are discounted to ascertain such present cash value	Same rate as loan is made at.	Same rate as loan is made to pay	Same rate as they bear

Ontario, condensed from statements made to the Prov Treasurer

	Union Loan and Savings Company — Toronto 25th February 1876.	Building and Loan Association Toronto. 31st December 1879	Farmers Loan and Savings Company, Toronto 31st October 1879	The People's Loan and Deposit Company, Toronto. 31st December 1879	The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co — London 31st December. 1879.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co — London 31st December, 1879	Dominion Savings and Investment Soc — London 31st December 1879.
1	$485,312	673,779	$611,350	462,200	$981,500	$902,800	$650,833
2	105 000		66,500	12 000	189,000	200 000	80 000
3	1 000		8,824	2 121	7,400	3 140	3 061
4	616,193	656,938	886,850	431,800	1 200 528	1 305 338	781 000
5	388,353	272 860	246,748	106,257	806 537	989,899	545 497
6		26,200			12 500		
7	69,108	182 000			1 152 716	43 125	108,283
8			5 349		16 387		10,741
9	457,440	467,054	262 094	199 257	1 466,642	1 023,874	636,903
10	1 072 501	1 165 993	848 955	540 058	2,073,165	2 320 208	1 448,792
11	745 490	1 104 927	628 630	385 960	1 893 595	2,149 473	1 068,061
12	564 767	884 456	473 600	92,341	1 104 782	1,745 211	693 905
13	874,033	924 695	801,546	509 97	2 489 769	2 147 327	1 503 903
14		10,425					
15		710			10,048		
16	37,306	9,758	17,977			1 118	1 036
17				19 247			
18	612,760	945 006	819,023	522 254	2 471 41"	2 148,445	1,270 904
19	83 630	133,394		3,400	41 446	46 354	1,813
20	103,377	27,495	27,744	7 463	153 683	151 201	78 736
21	150 794	220 988	29 331	17 804	201 747	180,502	78 540
22	1 072 563	1 165 993	848 955	540 058	2 673 158	2,320 308	1,448 792
23							
24	March 1865	March 1870	Oct. 1871	March 1876	Oct. 1876	1864	April 1872
25	500,000	750 000	650,750	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	800 000
26		733,214	511,250	422,000	941 500	995,800	858 333
27	457 450	480 830		198 257	1 438,284	1 013,974	866 780
28	874,930	1,028 845		500 007	2 460 769	2 176 681	1,725 025
29	10 per cent.	7½ per cent.	8 per cent.	7 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
30	458,72	54 665	49 982	29 713	98 021	93 141	85,160
31	212 584	98 000	140 406	135,245	443,510	330 709	268 963
32	215,168	264 904	140,856	112 196	704,793	804,822	347 396
33	417 071	526,731	336 642	197 914	477 168	942,112	892 501
34	422 056	372 605	259 327	176 186	598,319	966 880	891 694
35	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.			5 to 7 p cent	5½ per cent.	5 to 6 p cent.
36	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.	8 per cent	7 & 8 p cent	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.
37	12	51	10	12	143	78	94
38	20 000	98,986	9,159	23 192	333 711	181,127	204 078
39	300 000	943,765	713 465	272 221	2 999 247	980 235	1 000 933
40	275 000	85 080	88 181	138 685	958 526	1,245 309	911 135
41	1 350 000	1 869 146	819 328	540 058	2 471 417	2 175 799	1 372,068
42	Same rate as they bear	Same rate as they yield	Same rate as they bear	8 to 10 p. ct.	8 to 10 p. c	8 to 10 p. c.	Same rate as loan is made at.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

1881

HENRY PELLATT, *President*

WILLIAM HOPE, *Secretary*

COMMITTEE

H. R. Forbes W. J. Baines, C. S. Gzowski, Jr.

MEMBERS

William Alexander,	W. G. Cassels,	William Hope,
Robert Beaty,	W. Gibson Cassels,	W. Kersteman, Jr.
James Browne,	Robert Cochran	Herbert Mortimer
Philip Browne,	H. R. Forbes,	Edmund B. Osler.
Ewing Buchan,	C. S. Gzowski, Jr.,	Henry Pellatt,
W. J. Baines,	H. L. Hime	R. H. Temple.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following represents the gross earnings of a number of Canadian railway companies during the calendar years 1880 and 1879, and the increase of traffic —

	1880	1879	Increase.
Grand Trunk	$10 462,187	$8,772,214	$1,689 973
Great Western	5 204 298	4,510 867	693 421
Canada Southern	3,750 000	3,010,000	740 000
Northern and North Western	1,220 837	1,021 327	199 510
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	312 220	302,218	10 002
Toronto and Nipissing	199 898	181 668	18,230
*Credit Valley	134 910		
Midland Railway	336 154	258,399	77 758
Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay	90,298	72,398	17,900

* In operation part of the year only

HOPE & TEMPLE,

MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE

STOCK BROKERS,

18 KING ST EAST, TORONTO.

W. HOPE.
E. H. TEMPLE.

Stocks Bought and Sold for Cash, or on Margin.

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing

And solicit a visit from buyers visiting this market, or letter orders, which will always receive prompt attention.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

ALL THE LEADING COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS OF THE DOMINION ARE REPRESENTED IN OUR STOCK.

IMPORTED WOOLLENS

AND

CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS

A SPECIALTY.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Quebec and Lower Provinces.
JAMES McGILLIVRAY.
Office, 256 St James St., Montreal.

Great Western Railway,
A R. AULD

Niagara District and Lake Shore,
S M STERLING

Grand Trunk Railway West and Northern Counties
R. W PENTECOST

Grand Trunk East,
J E SNIDER

Northern Railway.
GEORGE McLEAN

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,

TORONTO.

THOMAS LAILEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Clothing Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH,

AND BEST QUALITY

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

NO. 14 FRONT ST. WEST,

Opposite Custom House. **TORONTO.**

DRY GOODS.

Intending purchasers would do well to Examine our Stock before placing their orders.

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT ON INSIDE OF FRONT COVER

WM. J. McMASTER, McCLUNG & CO.

GILLESPIE, MEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Straw Goods, &c.

28 and 30
Wellington Street, TORONTO.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The year just closed shows a marked improvement in the commerce of Toronto In all branches of business there has been a steady growth, and our citizens have before them what would seem a prosperous career The trade of the latter part of the year especially has been wonderfully free from speculation booms, and the condition of trade is apparently healthier than for a number of years past. The large number of business houses that were forced to the wall by their creditors, and those who took advantage of the bankruptcy law before its repeal in April, left the field comparatively clear of weak houses. We are pleased to note the attempts made by our manufacturers and wholesale merchants in shortening credits Although they have but partly succeeded, this step in the right direction will eventually have its beneficial effect. The "cash" system, or thirty days, wherever adopted, has proved the most satisfactory, and we look forward to the time when it will be generally enforced by our merchants

Competition has been very keen in many of the leading departments of trade, and profits have, in consequence, suffered. During previous years a strong rivalry existed in certain lines between the merchants of Montreal and those of the "Queen City," but it is apparent to all that we have held our own and added somewhat to our trade. In dry goods especially during 1880, Montrealers confined their efforts to their own and the Lower Provinces, and where three or four of their travellers used to be seen in Ontario, there is but one now Our numerous dry goods, millinery, hardware, grocery- crockery and drug houses, are sufficient evidences of our increasing prosperity The erection of new warehouses and improvements and additions to old ones, within the past year, have been many, and our leading retail thoroughfare King Street will vie with any other in a city of the same size The natural advantages of Toronto should not be overlooked—for it is to these that her citizens are greatly indebted. She is situated in the midst of the most fertile and wealthy Province of the Dominion, and accessible by seven railway lines. These roads, running to the north, east and west give country merchants doing business within a radius of one to two hundred miles, an opportunity of visiting our wholesale houses and returning home within twenty four hours The more general spreading of small orders over a longer period, without being confined to certain seasons, and their increased number, are partly due to rail facilities

The progress of the city during the past year is gratifying. The assessment of real and personal property and income for 1881 and 1880, was as follows

	1881	1880	Increase.
Real	$44,648,130	$42,300,933	$2,347,217
Income	3,329,725	2,020,199	1,309,526
Personal	6,207,500	6,212,138	* 4,638
Total	$54,185,375	$50,533,270	$3,652,105

The growth of population is a surer test of the city's progress, and the following figures show what this has been during the past twelve years

1869	50,506	1875	71,893
1870	54,736	1876	67,386
1871	57,920	1877	70,867
1872	62,647	1878	73,819
1873	67,995	1879	75,110
1874	66,276	1880	76,934

In those twelve years the population of the city has increased 26,428, or 52 per cent. During the same period suburban villages have sprung up in every direction, largely peopled by business men and laboring men of the city, whose total population is at a moderate estimate, 10,000 more. Such progress during a period of adverse circumstances is an evidence of healthy and favoring conditions, which are a good omen of future greatness and prosperity

*Decrease

FAILURES IN THE CITY DURING 1880

The following is a detailed statement of the number of failures that occurred in this city during the year with liabilities and assets

FIRST QUARTER.

	Liabilities	Assets
1 Auctioneer	$ 18,750	$ 1,250
4 Builders	173,889	100,570
4 Dry Goods dealers	81,379	27,277
1 Furniture dealer	1,237	173
5 Grocers	13,312	7,672
1 Hardware dealer	4,347	2,000
2 Hat dealers	5,405	2,200
4 Hotels and Liquor dealers	37,244	10,750
1 Lumber dealer	7,000	700
1 Photographer	9,500	2,500
1 Printer and Publisher	15,000	7,500
2 Shoe dealers	5,038	3,635
3 Miscellaneous	21,133	7,300
30	$394,267	$180,143

SECOND QUARTER.

2	Bakers	$ 5,144	$2,613
1	Dry Goods dealer	10,720	3,200
1	Grocer	2,500	650
1	Hat dealer	1 500	500
1	Hardware dealer	12 000	8,000
2	Shoe dealers	4 500	1 500
1	Tobacco dealer	6 000	
9		$42 364	$16 463

THIRD QUARTER

1	Auctioneer	$ 500	$
1	Builder	2,900	3,500
1	Cigar and Tobacco dealer	1,500	420
1	Confectioner	350	100
1	Crockery dealer	1,500	500
1	Grocer	3 200	1,200
1	Hat dealer	1 420	400
2	Shoe dealers	1,270	400
1	Tailor	100	50
1	Tavern	3,150	
1	Undertaker	1 000	250
12		$16,590	$6,820

FOURTH QUARTER.

2	Builders	$33 000	$43 000
4	Dry Goods dealers	54 000	31 200
2	Grocers	21,500	18,500
1	Miscellaneous	8,000	4,000
9		$116,500	$96,700

RECAPITULATION

2	Auctioneers	$ 1,250	$ 1,270
2	Bakers	5,144	2,613
7	Builders	209,788	146,870
1	Confectioner	350	100
1	Crockery dealer	1,500	500
9	Dry Goods dealers	146 099	61 077
1	Furniture dealer	1,237	113
9	Grocers	40,542	28,022
2	Hardware dealers	16 347	10,000
4	Hat dealers	9,028	3,158
5	Hotels and Liquor dealers	40 334	10,750
1	Lumber dealer	7 000	700
1	Photographer	3 00	2 300
1	Printer and Publisher	15,000	7,500
6	Shoe dealers	19 808	5 535
1	Tailor	100	50
2	Tobacco dealers	7 600	420
1	Undertaker	1 000	250
4	Miscellaneous	29,133	11 300
60	Total	$569 721	$300,126

Total Failures in city—1880 ... 60
1879 ... 131
1878 ... 110

2

The total number and amount of failures among Canadian traders in recent years are as follows:

Year	Number	Amount.
1880	907	$7 947,063
1879	1902	29 347,937
1878	1615	23,152,282
1877	1850	25 510,167
1876	1728	25,517,991
1875	1963	28 843,867
1874	966	7 696,765
1873	994	12,334,191

DRY GOODS.

This branch of trade continues to grow steadily, and was fairly profitable to dealers during the year. Prices did not fluctuate so rapidly as in the previous year, and cotton goods were well sustained throughout. Towards the end of the season there was a slight reduction in some lines, which was caused by readjusting lists, and the production of a lighter article. The quantity of Canadian goods manufactured was much greater than during former years, and sales also increased in like proportion. These goods are sold at an average credit of three months from dating, and foreign goods will average four months. The year has been characterized by an unusually small number of bad debts, and the profitable business is mainly attributed to this fact. On account of considerable competition and shorter credits, profits have been small. The field in Ontario is chiefly operated by Toronto houses. A few years ago Montreal travellers were very numerous, but in many sections they are now seldom seen. The growth of the staple dry goods business of this city has been steady, and the turnover is now large. Some twelve years ago the business was of small proportions, but to-day there are no less than 25 regular wholesale dealers, of which 18 deal in staple goods. The amount of sales during the past year aggregated some $9,000,000, being an increase of about fifteen per cent. on the previous year. Notes have been met more promptly than for a number of years, and prospects are considered very encouraging. There were only nine failures in the retail trade during the year, with liabilities at $146,099, and assets at $61,677. The largest was of an old established house, with $50,000 liabilities and $30,000 assets.

The movement of goods was fair at the commencement of the season, the advancing prices of both cotton and woollen goods tending to produce this result. Manufacturers, who had been in receipt of large orders, became more independent than in previous years, and adopted measures for a strict adherence to prices. Stocks, as a rule, were comparatively small to begin with, and for a time manufacturers were unable to supply the demand. Up till about the 1st of March business had been somewhat slow, on account of the mild weather and bad condition of roads. During this month, however, there was considerable activity, and a large number of country merchants

arrived to give their personal attention to orders On account of strikes in Great Britain dealers experienced some difficulty in getting their supplies The prints from there were of beautiful patterns, and much superior to those from the United States. The chief trade with the latter country was in sheetings, ducks and denims, which goods are apparently better adapted to the wants of the Canadian trade The demand in May was not as active as was expected, which may be attributed to the small movement of goods in the country, the open weather and high prices being the chief drawbacks. Strenuous efforts were made by American manufacturers to rid themselves of their large stocks of prints, which had a depressing effect on this market for a few weeks However, it was of short duration, and prices became firmer The decline in the price of wool during the summer caused some uneasiness among the trade and a number of houses began to cut prices to rid themselves of stocks of tweeds bought at the highest figures. The decline in woollens was about fifteen per cent. during the fall, but prices continued steady thereafter Prices would probably have declined more had not some of the large manufacturers come to the aid of the weaker firms and taken their stocks. The movement of tweeds was inactive during the early part of the season, buyers no doubt holding back in anticipation of a decline as the result of lower prices for the raw material Towards the close of the season manufacturers disposed of surplus stocks at a reduction.

Trade assumed a much more active appearance in the fall based more or less on the good condition of the crops The demand for all descriptions of staple goods tended to run up sales to a large amount Factories were unable to supply the demand for flannels, and merchants much preferred to sell small quantities than large ones to their customers In many instances they were oversold The demand for Ulster cloakings and velveteens was also very great during the fall, and prices were unusually firm At the close of the year the stocks of Canadian goods remaining on hand were small, especially such lines as shirts, drawers &c. The tone of the market has been generally healthy there being little or no speculative movements observed There has been a more general sorting up trade and the seasons of activity and dulness have been less marked This feature no doubt is owing to the easy access to the city by rail from different quarters, and to the more cautious policy of country purchasers Our importers too, we are glad to learn, are making their purchases in Europe with more discretion than formerly Taken altogether, this branch of business is on a better basis, and has a more cheering outlook than for a number of years

Leading wholesale dealers John Macdonald & Co Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel Hughes Bros. Wyld Brock & Darling A R McMaster & Bro W J McMaster McClung & Co Ogilvy & Co, Gordon, Mackay & Co G B Smith & Henderson John Robertson, Son & Co Peter Ryan Dobbie & Carrie D Arnott & Co, Bryce, McMurrich & Co Hodgson & Boyd Caldecott Burton & Co, Darling, Cockshutt & Co

Leading retail dealers R Walker & Sons W A Murray & Co Thos Thompson & Son Thos Woodhouse, A B Flint James W Gale, James M Hamilton, J C Hurst John Kay Keown & McAllister C Page & Sons, Petley & Co Robert Simpson, T Eaton & Co John Catto & Co

IMPORTS

The following represents the quantity and value of goods entered for home consumption at this port for the calendar years 1879 and 1880, and the goods remaining in bond at the end of the year 1880

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec. 31, 80
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Carpets, yds	229,787	$ 30 408	$ 23,734	$171
COTTONS				
Bleached, unbleached sheetings, yds	1 770 306	137 065	138,459	6 554
Ginghams plaids etc yds	6 220	707	536	
Jeans, denims and drillings yds	2 398 188	200 887	90 055	16,456
Wadding batts, unbleached, lbs	94 436	15 227	7 325	576
Wadding batts dyed lbs	5 833	1 372	1,172	
Knitting yarns, etc dyed lbs	48,811½	13,507	12 159	
Knitting yarns not dyed, lbs	8 101	1,733	1 632	238
Seamless bags lbs	9 518	1 896	1,550	543
Hosiery shirts etc		98,284	85 637	542
Sewing threads		27 334	12 965	2 084
Clothing and corsets		54 482	68 708	875
Duck for ship sails		41 434	2 220	
Other cotton goods		1 591 171	1 358 363	32 258
Crapes		16,996		
Linens brown, duck clothing etc		288 855	242 024	3,250
SILKS.				
Braids laces		57,222	8 418	
Dress goods		253 286	159,661	
Parasols and umbrellas		28,444	134	
Hosiery		1 480	178	
Ready made clothing		7 146	4 707	
Ribbons		141 848	65 305	
Sewing lbs	3,763½	20 496	22,858	
Shawls	1	9	1 687	
Manufactures of silks		245 592	236 371	218
Velvets		33,216	28,748	
WOOL				
Blankets lbs	90,455	23 687	5,708	1 045
Cassimeres, cloths etc., lbs	1 012 877	760 690	316 795	7 024
Flannels lbs	55,553	47,286	32 767	809
Hosiery shirts, drawers, etc , lbs	43,024	73 858	57 360	285
Shawls lbs	24 722	29 412	28 298	231
Yarn knitting etc lbs	40 958	47 721	30 568	1 421
Dress goods yds	4,283 905	644 937	252 492	16 214
Clothing ready made, lbs	103 760	99 376	108,750	189
Carpets, yds	459 613	248 167	114 458	10 103
Felt, for gloves lbs	2 023	1 792	471	
Other wools		110 728	321 344	2,870

PATERSON BROS.,

IMPORTERS

Straw Goods, Millinery

AND

Fancy Dry Goods.

PROMINENT DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES' STRAW HATS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS,
MILLINERY, SILKS,
MANTLE TRIMMINGS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
RIBBONS AND LACES,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS,
FRINGES, CRAPES AND
MILLINERS' REQUISITES, &c.

ALSO

Berlin Wools, &c., &c.

---

58 AND 60 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
TORONTO.
22 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

D. McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Millinery

and

Fancy Dry Goods.

---

51 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

MILLINERY

Among the numerous wholesale branches of trade in this city none have a better standing than the millinery houses. The trade dates back many years and Toronto has been considered the headquarters of the Dominion in this line for a dozen years. Our importations have always been selected with the greatest of care, and they have found ready sale among the best classes of society. The field of operations is a large one, extending from the Ottawa Valley to the far North West. Prices show considerable fluctuation from year to year, many lines having to be marked down, as the demand varies with the fashions. During the season there is a large business transaction in straw goods.

The movement in this branch of business is generally in advance of others in the spring and fall, but trade was fairly distributed over a longer period during the past year. Taken altogether, there is quite an increase in the cash sales, and merchants experienced a profitable trade. The demand set in early at the beginning of the year, and kept right along up to midsummer. The fall openings were on a grand scale, and during September and October sales were heavy. Collections, as in other branches of trade, were unusually good, and the number of bad debts remarkably small. The stocks to choose from were large and well assorted, and gave general satisfaction. The aggregate business is large for a city of the population of Toronto, it having amounted to $1,500,000 last year. The trade in this line in Chicago, with its large population and thickly settled country round about, aggregates only a little over $6,000,000.

Wholesale dealers: Paterson Bros., McKinnon, Proctor & Co., McCall & Co., G. Goulding & Son, James Brayley & Co., Alexander & Reid, Thomas May & Co.

CLOTHING

The demand for ready made clothing is increasing year by year. There are some large houses in the Dominion, and the merchant tailors trade has been injured to a great extent by them. There are but two regular wholesale dealers in this city, but several dealers make specialties in certain lines of clothing, such as overalls, shirts, &c. The trade of Toronto houses is largely confined to the Province of Ontario, although there have been numerous orders received from Manitoba. One of our retail firms is supplied for the most part from Hamilton. There is considerable competition with Montreal houses, and although profits have been narrowed down, the result of the year's business has been satisfactory. Our houses turn out goods that compare favorably with the best custom make, and it is perhaps due to this fact that sales are increasing. There are a large number of workers employed in the manufacture of these goods and labor-saving machinery is being added as the wants of the trade require. The manufacturing establishments of Toronto are now supplied with steam knives, which are driven by the new gas engine—a step in advance of Montreal houses.

There was an advance in prices during the winter of 1879 80, and values since that time have been pretty well sustained Trade in the spring was brisk after which there was a period of quietness In the fall the demand was good fer all classes of goods. Particularly was this the case with overcoats the demand fer which was greater than the supply In this business six months' credit is the rule and during the past year there were few notes renewed and no bad debts The total turnover in this department of trade during 1880 was $1,000,000, or about 20 per cent ever that of the previous year Messrs Lavington, Johnson & Co, and Thomas Lailey & Co, are the wholesale dealers of the city Retail P Jamieson, Oak Hall, Petley & Co

FANCY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

In the several departments that come under this heading business during the year just closed has been pronounced good There are a variety of goods included in these branches, some of which are to be found in millinery houses Included are embroideries, silk fringes, trimming goods buttons, corsets, girdles, brushes, toys, matches, netiens etc We also include the only house that deals in laces. The demand for these classes of goods has increased and the business done in Teronto is greater than in any other city in the Dominion There are twelve or thirteen houses engaged in the trade, and they report an increase of 10 to 15 per cent in sales over 1879 The trade has been a profitable one and but few bad debts have been incurred Ontario is the best field fer Terento dealers, although some large sales have been made as far east as Montreal, and as far west as Winnipeg There are a few houses that have been able to do a cash business but with the majority four months is the rule During the fall there was considerable activity and many country dealers took advantage of cash payments The estimated value of sales during the year amounts to $1 500,000

The following represents the value of goods entered for home consumption at this port during the years 1879 and 1880, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31st, 1880

	1880	1879	In Bond Dec 31, 1880
Alabaster bronzes &c manufactures, &c	13 725	16 857	$ 91
Embroideries	20 107	1 355	479
Furs	9 507	4 354	2 517
Flowers artificial	35 530	14 662	
Feathers, ostrich, &c	116 531	56 207	
Toys	26 558	4 430	
All others	21 405	133,376	171
Millinery		58 844	
Lace thread		23 652	
Parasols and umbrellas	28,765	26 832	65

Fancy dry goods dealers Tackaberry Joselin & Co Clinton E

THE

Lace Warehouse

—IS SHOWING FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

There is not one novelty introduced this season which cannot be obtained from our Stock

WE SHOW ALSO THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Curtains, Lambrequins, and Curtain Nets,

EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE

The Lace Warehouse

Has been refitted throughout, enabling us to display our goods at less inconvenience to our customers.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

WHITE & COMPANY,

18 & 20 COLBORNE STREET,

HEAD OF SCOTT STREET

N B—Our Stock of EMBROIDERIES will be replenished by regular weekly shipments throughout the season.

WHITE & COMPANY.

NOBBY GOODS

Briggs & Dunnet,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,

GLOVES, MITTS, &C.

34 Front Street West, - TORONTO.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Brush & Bro., James Staunton, Flett & Lowndes, Williams, Levian & Hamburger, J F Riepert, Dingman, Stickney & Co.

Fancy goods dealers H A Nelson & Sons, Neilsch & Co, W H Blessdell & Co., Carrier, Marshall & Co; and Smith & Fudger

Laces: White & Co

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

The hat, cap and fur trade of Toronto has now attained to large proportions, and is increasing every year. For good samples and assortments this city is acknowledged to be the headquarters of the Dominion. As a consequence, travellers from Montreal find it very difficult to do any business in the West, and have to look to the Maritime Provinces for the most of their trade. Some five or six years ago there was only one wholesale house in this line of business located here, but there are now no less than six engaged exclusively in the wholesale trade. The aggregate sales last year amounted to $1,250,000 and the business is constantly extending.

The increase in the fur branch of the trade is particularly noticeable. Several of the houses started the manufacture of furs lately, and large quantities are now being made here. All the factories had orders ahead the whole season, which was a good indication that the goods were very acceptable to the trade generally. The trade of Toronto in this line extends to all parts of the Dominion, particularly to Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the North West Territories. Owing to our central position as a distributing point, the trade is destined to develop to immense proportions as our Western Provinces become settled. The increase in this business opens up a large market for raw skins, and collectors and trappers will now find Toronto the most satisfactory point to consign their furs.

Wholesale dealers: Gillespie, Mead & Co; A. A. Allan & Co, T Christie, D H Bastedo & Co, Briggs & Dunnet, James Lugsdin, W & D Duncan retail.

IMPORTS.

	1880	1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Value	Value	Value
Hats, caps, and bonnets of beaver silk felt straw, &c	$350,264	$271,566	$6,303
Hats, caps and bonnets of fur	14,809	114,225	
Hatters plush	810	566	
Furs manufactured	28,252	17,334	

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocery trade of this city is large, our merchants are conspicuous as prominent citizens, and take considerable interest in commercial matters. Goods were paid for during the latter part of the year with a degree of promptness never before known in the his-

tory of the trade. There were numerous instances where country merchants availed themselves of the advantages extended to prompt buyers, and discounted their bills. The country trade is increasing steadily, but buyers appear to be more cautious, and order sparingly. The failures are comparatively small, and no bad debts to speak of were contracted. The number of houses doing business is about the same as last year, there being twenty. There are several firms who do a business of about half a million, and one will exceed that considerably. The aggregate business during the past year amounted to $6,000,000.

The spring trade was rather quiet, which was partly due to the bad condition of the roads; the movement of grain was impeded, and travellers had considerable difficulty in getting about. The dulness of the former months turned into some activity in May, when numerous large orders were received from the North-West. The two staple articles are sugar and teas, and the movement in each has been large.

SUGARS.

Low grades of yellow sugar opened the year at 9½c; they declined to 8⅞c in April and 8c. in June. In August an active trade was done and the prices were firm at 8¼c., but the last three months of the year values were easier at 7¾ to 8c. The bright grades sympathized with the dark. In January granulated opened at 10⅝c., rose to 10¾c. in February, declined to 10¼c. in June, rose to 10⅝c. in August and declined to 10⅛c. at the close of the year. As will be noticed in the following table, our importations have materially fallen off the past year. The heavy duties put upon the high grades prevented the importation of those qualities. The comparatively small duties on raw, and the additional advantages gained by refiners by importing direct to their works, gave the two Canadian refiners the control of this article.

The Customs return, showing the quantity of sugars of all kinds imported at Toronto during the past eight years, is as follows:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1880	2,214,456	1876	16,370,179
1879	7,929,092	1875	10,421,922
1878	18,677,470	1874	9,025,205
1877	15,657,287	1873	9,434,536

TEAS.

The tea trade has been good the past year, and the movement larger than for some years. We have several houses who make this trade a specialty, and some are confining themselves exclusively to it. The demand was unusually large for low grades, and at times stocks were run pretty low. Prices have not fluctuated much, but there were numerous periods of firmness and easiness in sympathy with outside markets. Our importations during the year were the largest at this port. The total quantity of teas, as per Custom House returns, imported into this city during the past eight years, is as follows:

	Lbs		Lbs.
1880	2,752,623	1876	2,506,512
1879	2 232 246	1875	2,256 493
1878	2 004 082	1874	2,437 376
1877	2 292 128	1873	1,403 462

Wholesale dealers Frank Smith & Co; Smith & Keighley, Perkins, Ince & Co, Wm Ramsay & Co, John Morison, W J Ramsay & Co., Hill, McIntosh & Innes, John C Fitch, Eby, Blain & Co; Geo Michie & Co, Moore & Warren Bros; Cramp, Torrances & Co; James Lumbers, J & F G Sinclair Sloan, Jardine & Mason, Kinnear & Co J Burns.

IMPORTS

The following represents the value of imports for the past two years, and the goods in bond Dec 31 1880

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31, 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Arrowroot and tapioca, lbs	56 467	$ 2,895	$ 1,740	$ 807
Baking powder		497	40	
Black Lead		5,311	3,940	437
Blacking		4 508	3,683	33
Candles paraffine wax, etc, lbs	11 302	1 737	965	
Chicory dried roasted or green lbs	2,502	292	243	62
Cocoanuts, No	32,785	1 042	965	
Cocoa paste lbs	12,040	3,002	1,943	157
Coffee green and roasted, lbs	270,939	39 592	40,632	22,324
Fruits and nuts		149 284	167 738	23 327
Jellies		63		
Maccarom lbs	5,415	445	616	46
Molasses galls		5,378	3,449	398
Pickles and Sauces		12,848	7,914	2,023
Sausage casings		2 039	2,377	
Salt, in bulk, lbs	24 640	142	426	
Soap		5 931	6 944	124
Spices lbs	109 515	11 506	15 286	1,718
Starch, lbs	9 650	6,352	8,005	392
Sugar above 14 d s, lbs	779 627	57 315	73,895	5 023
Sugar not above, 14 d s lbs	686 808	30 337	398 791	19 200
Sugar, equal to No 9	863,459	34 866	83,476	
Syrups refined, glucose, etc, lbs	849 494	29,921	17 730	1,173
Tallow lbs	695	71		
Tea, black, lbs	532,288	136,702	177,75,	32,919
Tea, green lbs	1,565 096	401 803	353 549	108,289
Tobacco, cigars, snuffs etc, lbs	13,760	20,128	42,848	2,204
Vinegar galls	2,583	738	1 046	20
Biscuit, lbs	9,825	906		
Fish preserved in oil		6,355	4,271	646
Rice lbs	669 896	17 533	25,597	3 469
Ale, beer, etc galls	9 818	6,763	4,780	2 375
Spirits, brandy, gin rum and whiskey, galls	26,356	33,995	30 886	37 517
Spirits, wine and champagne galls	32,097	40 015	31 562	24 837
Spirits, cordials Cologne water etc galls	621	7 168	11,277	169

HARDWARE.

The wholesale hardware trade of Toronto has grown considerably of late years Its houses have a high standing in the commercial community, and are well known throughout the Dominion Our merchants have displayed a more than usual amount of enterprise during the past year, and notwithstanding the decline in many lines of merchandise they have succeeded in securing fair profits. A great deal of keen competition has existed the whole year, and had our dealers not been alive to the necessities of the trade and to their own interests, they would undoubtedly have fared badly This city, from the central position it occupies in the most populous and wealthy section of the Dominion offers greater advantages as a distributing point than elsewhere. It is perhaps to this one thing that the gradual development of this trade is mostly due Our railways branching out in seven different directions, cannot but attract business. Travellers can come and go frequently, and the interchange of ideas with merchants as regards the requirements of trade is beneficial The dealer is made aware of many details which would not otherwise come under his notice In this way it often happens that serious mistakes are avoided, and there is better harmony between purchaser and seller The inducements offered purchasers of light hardware are unsurpassed, stocks in this city being large and well assorted Prices also are as low as the lowest and as many lines of goods come from the United States, they can be laid down here as cheap if not cheaper than anywhere else in Canada. The difference in freight on English shelf goods laid down here, as compared with Montreal is insignificant. Our warehouses extend from street to street, and are within convenient distance of railway depots and wharves There is an increase in the manufacture of heavy goods in the west, and a company is now being formed here for the manufacture of barbed fence wire. The manner in which stocks are kept is worthy of note, and the order and system adhered to in this particular by certain young houses in the trade is commendable There are some five wholesale houses in the city, and we believe that another will be added shortly The sales of the year aggregate ten to twenty per cent more than those of the previous year, and for 1880 are estimated at $3,000,000

The trade at the beginning of the year was fairly active, with advancing prices. The demand for iron was brisk from the foundries, and the outlook was most encouraging. The States markets governed prices, and a number of establishments that had been closed for some time started up anew. The advance during the first two months was so rapid that a number of houses kept their travellers in, thinking that they would be the gainers by so doing When they did go out, sales were not made freely, and were chiefly confined to small parcels. Trade was active in the fall, and dealers were highly pleased with the promptness with which notes were met The aggregate sales of October and November were much larger than at the corresponding periods for a number of years Up till December business continued

good and packers were kept on the jump The demand for skates set in early, and the trade in these was of unusual dimensions. A number of houses were unable to supply the demand During the first six months of the year the demand for nearly all classes of goods was checked by the high prices and payments were not as satisfactory owing to the slow movement of produce. The latter half of the year, however, there was little cause for grumbling as the volume of trade was proportionately larger and payments better than ever before The following prices current at the first of each month in the year, will give a good idea as to the course of values :

	Nails	Bar Iron	Pig Iron	Char Tin
January	$3 25	$2 25	$28 00	$8 00
February	3 75	2 75	31 00	10 00
March	4 00	2 75	30 00	10 50
April	4 00	2 75	30 00	10 00
May	3 75	2 75	24 00	9 50
June	3 75	2 50	22 00	8 50
July	3 50	2 25	20 00	7 25
August	3 35	2 25	20 00	7 25
September	3 15	2 25	21 00	7 25
October	2 80	2 10	21 00	6 50
November	2 75	1 95	21 00	6 25
December	2 75	1 95	22 00	6 25

Wholesale dealers : Wm Thomson & Co , Rice Lewis & Son M & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co H S Howland Sons & Co , A & T J Darling & Co Retail P Paterson & Son Ackenhead & Crombie , J Foster & Son Ross & Allen , J B Ryan Hatch & Bro

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond Dec 31 1880 :—

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31
	Quantity	Value	Value	1880
Brass tubing, bars, bolts, wire, manufactured		$36 682	$32 692	$1 566
Copper, tubing bars, bolts, wire, manufac		20,401	24 985	416
Gun and pistol cartridges No	1,242,770	3,864	4 181	
Powder of all kinds—gunpowder blasting etc lbs	16,790	3 345	5 484	5,011
IRON MANUFACTURES OF				
Agricultural implements		9 891	7,704	
Anvils, cwt	97	660	1,214	
Band and hoop cwt	5 622	10 149	5 474	
Bars, rolled, etc cwt	46 606	66 387	50,268	
Bedsteads, etc		317	228	
Boiler plate cwt	3,683	9 568	13 774	
Bolts washers, rivets, etc cwt	2,796	15,867	12,213	
Canada plates, cwt	4,108	12,543	6 199	
Car wheels and axles cwt	268	742	129	
Castings		21 535	49 480	
Cast-iron water pipe		11 481	6 671	
Chain cables cwt	2,320	8,114	3,106	

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Cultivators, ploughs		$ 925	$ 56	
Engines and boilers		675	27,190	$12 000
Hardware, builders' etc		83 131	57 065	
Holloware, tinned etc		18 841	11 933	
Locks all kinds		8 104	8,730	
Machines sewing No	5 455	70 995	3,442	
Machines, all others		98,447	45 006	
Malleable castings		2 289	2 149	
Mill irons and cranks		1 932	386	
Nails, Hungarian and cloak lbs	3,926	302	271	
Nails, pomts, spikes, etc , lbs	39 194	2 309	1,464	
Nuts lbs	29 987	1,343	1,021	
Old and scrap, tons	19	829	213	
Pig, tons	1 275	22,392	7 645	6 655
Rolled beams scales, screw, fish plates etc		13,450	9 716	
Sheet iron cwt	10,962	43,673	33 091	1 476
Skates pairs	1,120	3,627	3 334	
Stoves	225	1 536	1 058	
Tacks, brads etc		642	654	
Tin plates, cwt	9 019	47,554	22 836	391
Tubing cwt	19 241	58,036	26,226	1 980
Wire, etc		46 802	54,060	
Iron and steel manufactures, cutlery etc		65 048	66 872	1,264
Lead manufactures of pig, bars, etc		27 748	10,763	
STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF				
Files and rasps		8,594	7 678	
Muskets rifles, etc		14 365	11 372	
Knitting needles		17 657	7 235	
Shovels, spades		3 158	4,706	
Surgical instruments		2,666	2,932	
Saws scythes axes		2,609	2,310	
Tools carpenters' etc		36,486	23,670	
All others		20,734	42,830	
Sand paper		3 696	2,569	
Tin, manufactures of		38,660	42,568	513
Zinc including manufactures, cwt	1 004	5,436	1,231	
METAL				
Babbit		1 415	1,901	
Manufactures of		63,076	38,150	
German silver		4,965	2,956	
Stereotypes, etc		5,798	3 102	

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Some general observations on this branch of trade will be of interest. The general amount of business done by the leading wholesale houses in the city in 1880 is said to have been greater than in 1879. In some quarters it is said that the trade in higher priced goods was better in 1880 than in 1879, others said there was not any appreciable difference. These remarks are made with regard to the whole amount of trade, and without respect to the operations of competition. The profits of the trade are said to have been cut pretty

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY,

13, 20 and 22 Front Street, Toronto.

Hardware and Earthenware Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, SPADES AND SHOVELS,
FORKS, HOES, SCYTHES, SNATHS,
ETC, ETC

EARTHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

Lorne, Oak and Wheat Patterns White Granite Ware,

C. C. Ware, English and Canadian,

French and English China,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, KEROSENE, FIXTURES, &c.

AMERICAN GEM FRUIT JARS.

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY.

WILLIAM THOMSON GEORGE HUTCHISON FRED. J. MERRY

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Metals, Tin Plates, Chemicals, &c., &c.

58 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Lamp and Lamp Goods Department: No. 9 Jordan Street.

ENGLISH HOUSE:

SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN,

No. 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool.

Consignments of Canadian productions to our Liverpool friends will have their special attention.

M. & L. S. B. & Co.

JOHN MORISON,

35 FRONT STR. EAST,

TORONTO,

Begs to call attention to his large stock of fine

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

As these goods have been well bought, the Retail Trade would do well to inspect them before buying elsewhere. Special inducements to Cash and Prompt Paying buyers.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

THE Oldest and Most Reliable Agency on the Continent. With long experience and ample means, we are able to offer our Subscribers facilities far superior to any of our competitors.

We are the only Firm in Canada publishing a weekly list of Bills of Sale, Chattel Mortgages, Writs and Judgments.

☞ TERMS MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION. ☜

CHAS. E. THORNE & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

AND

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS,

EARTHENWARE.

LAMP GOODS, CUTLERY AND

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

---

29 KING STREET WEST,

AND

22 & 24 MELINDA STREET,

TORONTO.

ONTARIO ENVELOPE FACTORY.

BARBER & ELLIS,

PROPRIETORS.

DEALERS IN PAPER

AND

General Stationery

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER BOXES,

AND ENVELOPES.

THE TRADE

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK.

Nos 14 Jordan and 15 Melinda Streets,

TORONTO.

fine in 1880, owing to competition, both in Toronto and Montreal. The Montreal competition especially is said to have been keen, and prices had to be put at figures to meet it The trade east of Toronto by merchants here has also the old standing drawback of higher freight rates on the Grand Trunk than what are paid by Montreal dealers. Payments are said to have been more regular and better altogether in 1880 than they were in 1879, and fewer bad debts are reported Altogether the trade has been good, although somewhat cut up by competition, and the merchants in this city believe they can offer as good a market as can be found further east The prospects for trade this season are believed to be good, and remuneration will be fair if the business be not further cut up by competition The estimated sales in this department of trade are placed at $400,000, and the number of wholesale houses is four.

Wholesale—Wm. Thomson & Co, Chas E Thorne & Co., Gowans, Kent & Co; Patton & Co Retail—G Harrison, John Edgar & Son

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond, Dec 31st 1880

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Earthenware, brown colored, white, granite, &c		$61 354	$61 358	$4 084
China and porcelain		30,382	26,760	1,288
Glass manufactures—including window		140 290	132 469	2,951
Plate Glass—silvered, sq ft	13 435	4,727	1 858	
Plate Glass, not silvered, sq ft	38 135	12,545	12 171	

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS &c.

The year under review has witnessed a marked revival of trade, the total turn over being estimated at $2,000,000 at this point Owing to the weeding out of weak houses payments have been better met, though there are still too many who have not learned the full value of the adage, "The best investment for money is to pay your debts. Profits show a constant tendency to diminution, and it is doubtful if any branch of business is carried on with smaller margins after paying interest on capital invested and expenses.

The following figures show the variations in some of the leading drugs during the year The values are those at the beginning of each month:

Month.	Opium.	Quinine.	Iodide, Potash.	Glycerine No 30
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts
January	4 75	4 00	6 00	20
February	6 00	4 00	6 00	20
March	7 00	4 00	6 00	20
April	3 50	4 00	6 00	20
May	9 00	4 00	6 00	20
June	8 75	4 00	6 00	20
July	8 50	3 90	4 75	20
August	8 50	3 75	4 75	22
September	9 00	4 00	4 50	25
October	9 25	3 90	4 50	35
November	9 35	3 90	4 00	30
December	8 00	3 40	3 75	30

Opium commenced at the low price of $4.75, but under reports of damage to the growing crop by frost, a "syndicate" was formed to control the article. Their operations have been quite extensive, and at present they hold nearly half the supply of good opium. However there have always been enough outside lots to keep the prices from going to the figures anticipated at the commencement of the movement.

Quinine remained very steady during the greater part of the year but towards the close there was a considerable drop, which, however has been partially recovered in January.

Iodide Potash depending on a combination of producers of Iodine was sold at steady rates until about July 1st. At this time the Peruvians were obliged to sell or lots belonging to them were sold to cover advances. Immediately a war of prices broke out, and rates were forced much below cost of production. The article remains in this position, but as the Scotch makers have closed their operations for the present, it is only a question of working off existing stock and then prices must advance.

Glycerine was sold low for the first half of the year, but has latterly advanced fully 50 per cent. The raw material is mainly derived from a by product in the manufacture of "adamantine" candles, largely used for domestic light, and in Roman Catholic churches in Southern Europe. Of late paraffine candles have been introduced, displacing the adamantine. Crude glycerine is wasted largely in the manufacture of soap, as the process of purification has been too tedious and costly from this source.

Balsam Copaiba has had the usual sale at prices showing a constant advance.

Mercury and Mercurials have been steady at low rates throughout the year. Production has been small, but gold and silver mining have not taken the usual quantity.

Borax was sold low until the large surplus stock of California was worked off. Prices then jumped 50 per cent., and at the close a further advance has been made.

Bromide of Potassium still maintains a large sale, and in the autumn was quite scarce, and an advance was secured.

Castor Oil has been sold at declining and unremunerative prices throughout the year

Sulphur, Soda Salts, Epsom Salts, Copperas Sulphate Copper, and heavy chemicals generally, have remained pretty steady throughout the year.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Flavoring Extracts, and Perfumery form a considerable percentage of the trade in this branch in Toronto

Miscellaneous Drugs offer little occasion for comment.

Gums.—Arabic has got cheap toward the close, and Tragacanth dearer Shellac has fluctuated considerably, but is well maintained at the end of the season.

Essential Oils.—American are rather weak, but Lemon and Bergamotte have been sold at advancing prices

Linseed Oil commenced at 70c, sold down to 62c, and may now be quoted 66c One of the four oil mills in the Dominion is located here, and it is pleasing to note that Canadian oil, from being considered inferior, now outranks the best English brands. This is especially true of oil made from seed grown in Manitoba, which is particularly fine in color and body A great drawback to increased production is the very high rate charged on flaxseed by the St. Paul and Minneapolis Railway, being about three times as great as on lines where competition exists.

White lead and colors are ground by four mills in this city, and all speak of steadily increasing trade.

Fine Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, and Elixirs, are manufactured to a considerable extent in Toronto

Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils: Elliot & Co., Lyman Bros. & Co. Drugs: J. S. Evans & Co., Lowden & Co., E. B. Shuttleworth Patent Medicines: Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co. Flavoring Extracts: J. F. Lyon & Co. Paints: Jas. Robertson & Co.; A. J. Somerville, E. Harris, Macdougall Logie & Co., Bronsdon & Stewart, S. Pearcy & Co

The following represents the quantity and value of imports during the past two years, and the value of goods remaining in bond December 31, 1880:

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Acetic acid, galls	963	$ 841	$ 1,240	
Asphaltum, lbs	415	30		
Sulphuric acid, lbs	539	41	251	
Other acids, lbs.	5 831	2 237	53	
Collodion, lbs	566	570	193	

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Gelatine lbs	2 381	$1 260	$ 792	$ 39
Glue, lbs.	49 230	6 507	8 092	
Glycerine lbs	22,634	2,747	2 858	
Gum arabic			1 411	
Gums opium lbs	618	3,374	1 394	
Liquorice and paste for manufacturing purposes, lbs	20,372	2 884	1 095	11
Magnesia lbs	847	133	79	
Malt, extract of		897		
Milk food		864		
Nitrate of potash, saltpetre, and bicarbonate of soda, lbs.	213,753	9,455	5 334	507
All others		85 260	9 189	239
Patent medicines		21,307	20 402	32
Perfumery tooth powder, etc		4 885	2,057	19
Oils, mineral coal, kerosene, etc, galls	56,214	11,399	10 523	
Oils, proulnct of petroleum, galls	31 583	6 985	9 169	
Oils, cod liver, neats foot and sperm galls	5,099	3,758	3,859	
Oils, castor, galls	11 862	6 277	6,408	
Oils linseed galls	69 738	34,677	12,277	
Oils, essential, galls	479	4 866	4 225	
Oils, all others, galls	14,818	13,441	6,581	818
Paints and colors ochres, dry, ground, etc		42,745	28,019	175
Sponges		4,857	2 566	
White and red lead, dry lbs	764 995	35,533	21 686	
Turpentine galls	41 748	14 556	11 584	
Varnish galls	5 320	10,928	12,696	
Wax		2,867	1 436	

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c

This branch of business has been fairly satisfactory during the past year There have been few failures in the trade throughout the Province and notes have been met promptly It has been particularly noticed that the demand for watches has been for the cheap manufacture, the sales of which were considerable The profits on goods are small, and manufacturers and wholesale dealers say that they have to bear the increased duty imposed in 1879 The retail trade are supplied at about the same figures as when the duty was less Some dealers would like to see alterations made in the tariff in certain descriptions of goods in this line. Smuggling they say, will always be carried on in the most valuable articles if heavy duties are imposed. This class of goods is so easily concealed about the person that large quantities are smuggled in, to the injury of the trade of the legitimate dealer. The bulky goods are those that should pay the highest duties. There has been an increased supply of partly made-up

goods brought in from the United States a number of which were silver plated at the Montreal factories The business is almost wholly done by travellers, and orders are apparently increasing for the cheaper kinds of watches and jewelry. The greatest volume of business was transacted the last six months of the year, and few bad debts were incurred There are a number of houses in the city who do a small jewelry trade along with other branches of business but when we give the aggregate sales as $350,000 the past year we include the watch and jewelry trade proper

Dealers Woltz Bros. & Co Zimmerman, McNaught & Co., Smith & Fudger Carrier, Marshall & Co S Goulding, Lee & Chillas J Segsworth & Co., S Stern.

The following represents the value of goods imported the past two years

	1880	1879	In Bond Dec. 31st 1880
Clocks and parts thereof	$27 897	$17 926	
Electroplated ware	44 622	41 415	
Jewelry	8	62 610	
Watches movements &c	44 105	41 662	
Gold and silver manufactures	6 956	17 362	$45

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This trade is now in a more healthy condition than for several years past During the late depression perhaps no other branch of business suffered more. The disappearance of the weak houses together with the improved state of merchandise generally has had a beneficial effect, and our merchants report a large movement at fair prices during the year The descriptions of goods manufactured are so varied in style and finish that it would serve little purpose to give prices, but they have been as a rule steady The continuous demand for hides and the ruling high prices of leather had their effect on the manufactured goods, and buyers ordered liberally It is worthy of note that the trade did not hesitate in taking hold of the higher priced goods and larger quantities of this class were sold during the year than for some time past. Prunella boots, which used to have a large sale, are now little called for The goods made here embrace all grades from the coarsest stogas to the finest class of ladies hand sewed work Remittances were fair the year throughout but during the latter part they were all that could be desired The seasons of activity are not so marked as in former years, they running more into each other on account of travellers being on the road with goods for the succeeding season Toronto has several firms that do a large business and numerous small ones. The production here ranks this city as the third in extent in Canada—Montreal coming first and Quebec second Sales in rubbers have been large and profitable They are manufactured and brought here from Montreal and Quebec The sales during

the year aggregate $1,500,000, or from 15 to 20 per cent. more than in 1879

Wholesale dealers Cooper & Smith, King & Brown, W B. Hamilton, Childs & Charlesworth, W Damer & Co, L J Beemer, John Currie & Co, J F Rogers, F J Weston, W C Young.

LEATHER.

The past year has witnessed a large business in this staple, and upon the whole is regarded by the trade as a prosperous one The demand from local and outside manufacturers materially increased, even custom shoemakers evidently felt the dawn of better times, for they purchased more freely and met their payments with a promptitude not experienced for years There has been a better trade with the North West, and the demand on European account has helped to keep prices steady While the sales of leather have increased it cannot be said that tanners' profits have proportionately increased The prices of hides ruled higher in proportion than leather, and consequently tanners suffered Prices in January and February were at the highest points touched during the year Since spring the course of the market has been regular—well sustained prices and small stocks, particularly in sole and harness being the rule and not the exception. Large quantities of American hides are imported, they being much better than native stocks for the manufacture of certain lines of leather Our dealers find Montreal the best market for sole leather, the hides for which come principally from South America. Large quantities of black, uppers and calf are sent to Montreal from this Province In this trade there are seven or eight wholesale dealers, three of whom do a large business, and the combined sales during 1880 are estimated at $2,000,000 The year 1881 opens with comparatively light stocks of all kinds, and dealers are of opinion that they are on the threshold of another prosperous year, and that the good old adage will still hold true, "There is nothing like leather"

Wholesale dealers Beardmore & Co, D W Alexander, Daniel McLean, Charles Parsons & Co, T Dixon Craig, John Hallam, James Pepler, E G Bell, E Currie, P Jacobi

The following represents the value of goods imported during the past two years

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Sole, all kinds lbs	3 138	$ 3 541	$13.531	
Upper, dressed waxed etc, lbs	2,542	1,936	21 316	$380
French kid lbs	100	71	329	
Japanned, patent and enamelled lbs	13 030	7 498	12 813	
All other tanned leathers lbs	109 741	94 047	89 478	3,817
Belting		13.499	8 692	
All other manufactures of leather		50.539	65 327	42
Boot and shoe counters pairs	34 807	872	1.884	
Boots and shoes, pairs	38-881	27-539	27 463	
Hardware and saddlery		170	10 908	

STATIONERY

The wholesale stationery trade throughout the year 1880 was good In the early part of the year the prospects were not favorable, and up to the month of August the trade was not more than moderately active. In August, however, the business increased to a wonderful extent, and the greatest activity continued throughout the fall to the end of the year. During the week preceding and the week following Christmas business was remarkably good not only in the city but all through the country Trade has during the past year been extremely profitable and payments have been highly satisfactory—far more so than they have been for some time past. Prices were good, and the demand was large The increase in the amount of trade done in 1880 may be safely estimated at about 33⅓ per cent. better than that done in any of the preceding five years while the number of failures throughout the past year have been few compared with the number in 1879, or during the four years preceding

There are at present seven leading wholesale houses in this trade in Toronto, and the amount of transactions by these houses in 1880 may be estimated at $1,750 000 The manufacture of envelopes has also largely increased, one firm in the city alone reporting that they manufactured them at the rate of one million per week, while in the years preceding 1880 the trade in this line did not amount to more than one million per month Dealers report that the trade in articles of luxury was largely augmented, and the public seemed more disposed to purchase in this line than during the years when the depression was so great. The prospects for the year 1881 are exceedingly bright, and a prosperous business is confidently expected by those in the trade.

Wholesale dealers Barber & Ellis Buntin Brother & Co., Copp, Clark & Co., Wm Warwick, Robert McPhail, W. J. Gage & Co., Brown Brothers, Toronto News Company James Campbell & Son, J. A Donnelly

The following represents the value of imports during the past two years

	1880		1879.	In Bond Dec. 31, 1880
	Quantity	Value	Value.	
Books, printed		$225 433	$231 642	$ 67
Blank books		12,398	8,546	
Bills, lithograph pamphlets, maps, and music		45 442	31 103	
Bookbinders tools		14,672	7,025	
INK				
Writing		6,397	7,129	
Printing		5 928	3,151	

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value	
Cards for playing packs	28,123	$ 2 364	$ 1 964	
Calendered including writing		110 344	95 733	$ 44
Ruled		5 048		
Envelopes, paper mache, etc		35 410	43,702	
Printing		6 649	12 475	
Wrapping		1 623	1 274	
All others		21 125	28 947	36
Pencils lead, gross	6,258	10 566	4 048	
Stationery		27 875	42 380	83
Valentines etc		23,523		

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS

The following represents the value of miscellaneous imports paying duty entered for home consumption during the past two years

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31 1880
	Quantity	Value.	Value	
Animals		$ 12 114	$ 2 433	*$2,382
Bagatelle boards			776	
Beans bush	21	110		
Bird cages		304		
Braces		13,821		184
Brick fire-dram tiles, etc		20,302	9 534	118
Brooms and brushes		13,926	9,878	
Buttons		10,170	61 885	178
Candy and confectionery, lbs	80 825	12,765	15 417	1,705
Carriages, railway, sleighs and waggons		13,554	12 040	
Chalk lbs	1 945	109	263	
Cider galls	1 993	309	63	
Coal, anthracite, tons	114 151	406 679	247,200	199 280
Coal, bituminous, tons	27 396	98 951	103,416	73,627
Coal tar and pitch bbls	2 013	2 572	840	
Coke, tons	275	1 142	94	72
Combs, all kinds		15 69%	1,303	303
Cordage lbs	23,433	4 417	7 251	
Corks and corkwood		11 974	6,723	
Crucibles, No.	8,405	424	127	
Emery wheels		429		
Enamelled cotton		1,217		
Fishing rods		181		
Gloves and mitts, all kinds		166 ?2	12,561	
Grease and grease scraps lbs.	110 733	4 177	2,305	

* To be slaughtered in bond for exportation.

	1880		1879	In Bond Dec 31, 1880.
	Quantity	Value	Value	
Gutta percha belting, hose, clothing, tubing etc		$98,051	$83,025	$2,892
		6,010	8,313	
Hair, curled hair cloth, etc		1 624	1 365	
Hops, lbs	8,000	786	977	2
Ivory		9,108	3,584	
Jet, manufactures of		26,502	15,235	2 483
Jute, manufactures of		7 288	5 069	
Marble blocks slabs etc		2 734	941	
Mats mattrug of cocoa, etc		1.580	1 279	
Mineral waters			4 820	
Cabinet ware		66	242	
Sails for boats ships, etc			14,283	
Haberdashery			231,217	
Small wares			9,653	
Musical instruments, organs, No	53	5 276	6 575	
pianos "	267	61 600	59 578	
" pts of		20 781	7 473	
Mustard seed, ground and un ground, lbs	32 445	5,059	7 215	750
Oilcloth for floors yds	158 138	22 880	12,421	99
" tables, carriages, etc		12 108	7,938	
Paintings engravings and prints		12,453	15 104	
Paper, hangings or wall		20,139	18 260	
Paper, mill board		4,568	3,590	
Collars cuffs etc., of all kinds		16,148	539	
Paper union collar cloth		3 639	2,401	
Packages		10 459	13,334	5 611
Peaches, bush	24,370	27,491		
Provisions cheese lard pork, bacon etc		23,693	65 720	1,028
Seeds, flax bush	481	779	253	
" large parcels		34,432	45 841	
" small		218	6,760	
" bulbous roots		1 149	908	
Slate roofing school, and writing		5,754	5 409	
" slabs, etc		894	880	
Stone, manufactures of		14 945	11 877	221
Straw, manufactures of		642	935	
Plumbago, manufactures of		943	437	
Plants etc		1,874	14 749	
Plaster of Paris lbs	371 500	715	948	
Printing presses No	39	20 620	1 994	
Pumice stone		236	228	
Twines		7 484	2,608	
Tobacco pipes etc		12 002	5 450	
Trunks satchels etc		10 109	4,123	
Type printing		28 120	23,056	
" metal		2 696	10	
Unenumerated articles		20 122	18,723	155
Vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes etc		10 201	7 806	
Whips		7 093	3,640	
Wood, furniture, tubs pails etc		77 023	76 884	200
" lumber and timber		884	1 109	
Willow ware		1 479	412	

IMPORTS AND DUTIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following is the comparative statement (by quarters) of the value of the total imports of Toronto for five years ending Dec 31st., also, value of dutiable goods entered for home consumption duties and free goods

	Total value of imports including free goods.	Dutiable goods entered for home consumption	Duty	Free goods entered for home consumption
1880—1st quarter	$ 3 901 295	$ 3,468 441	$ 821 013 33	$ 307 054
2nd "	2 473,338	2 010 425	473 061 46	252 863
3rd "	4 399,029	3,918 40[illegible]	967,783 69	284 305
4th "	2 726,189	2 228 746	522 152 63	406 598
Total, 1880	$13 500 461	$11 621 018	$2 783 591 04	$ 1 244 787
1879—1st quarter	$ 3 512,033	$ 3,508,144	$ 730 706 30	$ 238,451
2nd "	1,888,674	1 499 495	370 959 34	183 748
3rd "	3 356,940	3,048 135	763 140 28	135 955
4th "	2,460,769	1 858 433	438 093 70	283,101
Total 1879	$11,218,416	$ 9,912 213	$2 303,899 62	$ 841,259
1878—1st quarter	$ 3,468,601	$ 3 165,154	$ 606 828 20	$ 299 580
2nd "	2,441,085	1,975 585	419 930 28	332 101
3rd "	4,059,013	3 649,518	728,328 99	323 116
4th "	2 886,448	2 024 547	426 784 34	633,132
Total, 1878	$12,885,697	$10 818,804	$2,181 921 81	$ 1,786 929
1877—1st quarter	$ 3,446,836	$ 3,292,611	$ 623 823 63	$ 353,325
2nd "	2,713,473	1,060 875	391 988 35	488 918
3rd "	4,097 412	3 548,373	705,059 24	511 846
4th "	2,578 365	1 991,036	415 620 78	527 224
Total 1877	$12,834,086	$10 801,895	$2 136 892 35	$ 1,897 116
1876—1st quarter	$ 3,156,671	$ 3 255,951	$ 642 527 27	$ 170 650
2nd "	2,288,576	1,927 005	371 926 11	244 497
3rd "	4,314 600	3,679 543	712,004 08	479 233
4th "	2,879 352	3 102 640	417 221 09	727 078
Total 1876	$12 667,239	$10,985 139	$2,143 678 55	$ 1,621 488

FREE GOODS, 1880

ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Produce of the Mine—Brimstones, chalk diamonds (unset) pumice nickel, salt, etc	$	15 420
Fisheries—Cod oysters lobsters, salmon etc		75,671
The Forest—Corkwood, logs, mahogany patch pine walnut, white wood		48 256
Animals and their produce		447 921
Agricultural products		42 646
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles		368 044
Miscellaneous Articles		164 320
Total		$1 162 278
Leaf tobacco for excise purposes	$	58 821
Wood and naphtha		712
Coin and bullion		22 976
Grand total free goods, 1880		$1 244 787
Grand total free goods, 1879		811 255

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE 1881

W B Hamilton *President*

G Maclean Rose, *Vice-President* John Gillespie, *Treasurer*

J Rollo *Secretary*

Anderson, T O
Ball, F A
Beardmore, G L.
Beardmore, Walter
Beaty R.
Blain H
Boyd, Alexander
Britton, James
Buchan, L
Burgess, R R
Caldecott S
Campbell, W
Carrie, R.
Clarkson, E R C
Conger, P D
Cook, H H
Cooper, James.
Cosgrave John
Craig T Dixon
Crombie, A T
Cumberland, B
Darling, A
Darling, H W
Day, James E
Delaporte A. V
Donagh John
Dwight H P
Elliot, R W
Elliot W
Fisken, John
Fitch, J C
Flynn Thos
Fulton, A T
Gemmel, A
Gillespie, John
Gooderham, Alfred
Gooderham, Charles.
Gooderham, George
Gordon, John
Hagarty, J H G
Hallam, John
Hamilton W B
Hay, R.
Howland, H S
Howland Peleg
Hughes P
Ince, W
Jaffray R.
King, John D
Laidlaw J D
Leadley, E
Lee, A. B
Lee W S
Leys John Jr
Lowden, J
Lake, John N
Macdonald John
Matthews, W D
Matthews, W. D Jr
Michie, James
Morison, John
McGee James.
McLean Daniel
McMaster, Hon Wm
McMaster, A R
McMaster, W F
McMaster, W J
McMurrich Hon J
Nelson H W
Paterson, James.
Pearson, W H
Ramsay, W
Robertson A. J.
Rose G M
Scarth, J L.
Simpson, Joseph
Smith, A M
Smith E A
Smith, G B
Staunton, A A
Thomson, Wm
Thwaite, M
Walker D
Walls, Thos
Withrow, J J
Worts, J G
Wyld, F

THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The movement in produce during the year has been fairly active, with the profits largest in coarse grains. The quantity of flour and wheat handled here was smaller than for several years, and the trade was to a great extent of a local character. One of the chief features in flour was the direct export from the mills on orders from British houses. The stocks held here throughout the year were comparatively small in consequence. It may be that the small export of Canadian wheat results from the same cause, the product being sent in the shape of flour. Exporters of wheat have found this an unprofitable market the past year. Through the high prices, owing chiefly to the slow movement and probable scarcity of wheat, as well as the discrimination of freight rates in favor of points farther to the north and west, shippers have been unable to purchase here on an export basis. Their books show that about three-fourths of the trade has been done with Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. Transactions in this city have been confined to small lots of one to ten cars of wheat, and holders have been able to sell these small quantities to millers at high prices on account of the comparatively limited supply.

A much larger quantity of grain was received by rail the past year than hitherto. Farmers along the different routes joined together and filled cars that were furnished. This was done at points but a few miles from the city, and our street receipts have suffered in consequence. During the fall dealers were somewhat inconvenienced by the scarcity of cars, and in many instances it was weeks before the consignee received his produce. Our railroads are apparently making their best efforts to the securing of through freight, to the detriment of local traffic. The business done in the storage of grain by the small warehouses at the different wharves is decreasing in proportion to the decrease of street receipts, and the railway elevators are necessarily doing a larger business. The Queen's Wharf Elevator is in course of rebuilding, and when that is completed the elevator capacity of the city will be some 1,250,000 bushels.

In addition to the grain inspected into store we give the total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway at this point and the estimated receipts of corn, wheat, etc. by the Northern and North-Western for transhipment here. The estimated value of the latter is $2,500,000 flour, $871,250; and the balance of grain received, $3,000,000. By this it will be seen that the value of flour and grain received at this port during 1880 was $6,371,250. This amount, however, should not be taken as the total amount of business done here in grain and

flour. Our shippers of barley, for instance, purchase cargoes all along the lake, and they are sent direct to American ports, never touching this point. In the same way our exporters of flour, wheat, and peas buy at outside points and ship through. The total business in flour and grain in this city during the past year is estimated at $20 000,000. (For list of dealers see page 60.)

FLOUR.

The trade in flour during the past year has not been altogether a satisfactory one. This is more particularly the case with the local business, the receipts being small and the demand throughout the greater part of the year light. There are several causes to which this state of things may be attributed. An important one is the discrimination in freight rates. Exporters have been able to get much more favorable rates from points west and north of this, and particularly at stations on the line of the Great Western Railway. Our exporters, therefore, are forced in buying at these outside points to the injury of our own market. Another reason why our trade in this product has not assumed larger dimensions is owing to the greater activity of flouring mills in the interior, from which flour is exported direct. These are, as a rule, so situated that they command a lower rate of freight. During the entire year prices in this city have ruled from 10c. to 15c. a barrel higher than at outside points.

A large quantity of wheat has been ground in bond at mills on the frontier, which has given rise to lengthy debates on the bonding system. The demand for winter wheat floars for export has been more active than for spring grades. This is mainly owing to the relative cheapness of the former as compared with the latter, on account of the scarcity and greater value of spring wheat. During the year there have appeared on the market considerable quantities of American wheat flour; and although selling at a higher price than Canadian grades it met with a fair demand.

The highest prices of the year were in March and the lowest in September. Trade in January was dull, but the next two or three months it was fairly active. In May there was little or no demand, as the Lower Provinces were chiefly supplied from New York and Boston, prices ruling in their favor. During the last two weeks of July, there appeared to be a scarcity; none offered, and as a natural consequence, prices showed a slight advance. September and October were the best months of the year; millers sold large quantities ahead and with difficulty filled their contracts. Country millers at nearly all points shipped considerable quantities on direct orders from Britain, and prices here advanced about 40 cents per barrel. There were no special features in the market the last six weeks of the year, except that as the year gradually drew to an end the demand did likewise.

We have but two mills in the city limits, those of Messrs. McLaughlin & Moore and the Citizens' Milling Co. They turned out

some 50,000 barrels during the year, consisting chiefly of flour for baker's and family use The quantity of wheat used was 225,000 bushels The first-mentioned firm, although doing a fair city trade, ship considerable quantities to different sections of Canada. The number of men employed by these firms is 20 The milling capacity of the Province has increased, and indications lead us to believe that there will hereafter be a larger export of flour and a less export of wheat in the berry The receipts by rail at this port during the year were 141,000 barrels, which, together with the product of our own mills amounts to 166 000 barrels Taking the average price of flour as $5 25, the value would be $871,250

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales of flour were made (100 brls. and over) during the respective months of 1880

Month	Superior Extra		Extra.		Spring Extra.	
	Highest.	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest.
January	$5 80	$5 50	$5 65	$5 46	$5 65	$5 45
February	5 80	5 60	5 70	5 50	5 65	5 45
March	5 85	5 70	5 75	5 60	5 65	5 60
April	5 75	5 60	5 55	5 50	5 60	5 52½
May	5 60	5 50	5 50	5 40	5 50	5 40
June	5 35	4 95	5 30	5 00	5 35	5 00
July	5 45	4 80	5 25	4 75	5 30	4 80
August	5 40	4 80	5 10	4 75	5 30	5 15
September	4 87½	4 65	4 65	4 60	5 10	4 50
October	4 80	4 70	4 70	4 60		
November	5 20	4 80	5 10	4 70	5 25	4 80
December	5 10	4 90	5 07½	5 85	5 00	4 85

WHEAT

The business transacted in this grain during the year has been small and unprofitable to those who confined themselves to Canadian wheat During the latter part of 1879 prices advanced rapidly in Chicago under the purchases of Keene and his followers Our farmers and dealers were led to believe that high prices would rule, and $1 33 and $1 35 for No 1 spring and fall wheat in January and February were common prices. As it afterwards turned out many serious losses were incurred, the result of the 'break' in the West and the unsettled feeling generally The few Canadian dealers who were able to hold did so, and probably came out without much injury

The surplus wheat crop of Canada in 1879 was the largest in many years. This arose from the increased acreage of fall wheat the average yield per acre of which is much greater than that of spring wheat The total exports from Ontario of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30th, 1880, equalled 6,586,667 bushels, against 3,998,317 bushels the previous year, and 3 587,640 bushels in 1877-78 The crop of 1878-79 was only an average one, and that of 1879 80 was below the average, more particularly the spring wheat. The section of country lying to the east and north of Toronto yielded poorly the

past year The largest crop grew in the belt of country from the Detroit River to St. Catharines, which is noted chiefly for its red winter and white wheat The current prices of the past year have ruled high in comparison with United States markets on account of a short supply Since April the prices of spring wheat have ranged above those of fall—a very unusual circumstance—owing to the scarcity of the former grade

Our Canadian export trade has suffered seriously the past season Whether it is owing to the fact that farmers and country dealers are holding or to an insufficiency of stock, it cannot be denied that business at this point has materially decreased As is the case with flour, no business of any extent has been transacted. Buyers of round lots for export have been obliged to seek markets where they could compete with American shippers. The result has been that about three-quarters of our wheat export business has been done with Detroit, Toledo and Chicago grain The small crop has been in the holder's favor this year, as he has been enabled to sell a car or two at a time to a local miller at several cents above the export basis. Had the yield been large the reverse would have been the case. Freight rates have also had their effect; and until some move is taken to equalize rates there is but a slim chance of us extending this important trade

The course of the market has been variable. The year opened with high prices, but from the 10th of January to about the 20th of February the market was unsettled. High prices then ruled for about a week, and spring wheat was in good demand for millers. After the 1st of March prices declined some, and the market continued dull and depressed up to the second week in May The great break in Chicago occurred about the middle of April, and a number of our mills closed about that time Towards the latter part of May there were large shipments to Great Britain, in anticipation of lower prices in the future on favorable crop prospects.

The new crop came in early, the first load appearing on the street July 27th, and selling at $1 08 In 1879 the first load came in on August 7th, and sold at $1 The first sample offered on 'Change July 21st, at $1 12, by Thos Johnson & Co It was of the Clawson species, graded as No 2, and was grown on the outskirts of St Catharines. The first rail receipts arrived by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway the last week of August The receipts continued comparatively small, which is attributed to the fact that farmers wanted to market their barley first, and to the low prices of wheat From 96c, which was paid in August for No. 2 fall, prices gradually advanced until November on limited offerings A fair business was transacted that month, and the closing month of the year brought lower figures

Below will be found the receipts of wheat inspected into store, arriving by rail and wagon during each month for 1880

Month	By Rail		By Wagon	Total bush
	Fall	Spring	Fall and Spring	
January	44 400	56,000	14,400	114,800
February	40 000	72,800	13 300	126,100
March	30 000	65, 100	10 100	105,600
April	1 200	31 400	3 ,900	36 100
May	5 700	60 000	4 300	70 200
June	22 200	11,800	7 100	42 100
July	6 800	40 260	2,550	49 610
August	7 850	11 200	7,000	26,050
September	15 000	19 200	8,500	42 700
October	29,000	56,400	12 600	98,000
November	29,400	73 000	7 700	110 100
December	26,500	34 000	8,500	69 000
Totals, bush	259,650	531 560	99 750	890 360

Total receipts, 1880	1,087,534
inspection 1880	890,960
receipts, 1879	1,830,426
Decrease, 1880	742,892

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads (f o c.) sold during the respective months of 1880:

Month	Fall		Spring	
	No 1	No. 2.	No. 1	No 2
	$ c	$ c	$ c.	$ c
January—				
Highest	1 32	1 30	1 30	1 28
Lowest	1 33	1 29	1 23	1 22
February—				
Highest	1 37	1 33	1 33	1 28
Lowest	1 29	1 26	1 30	1 25
March—				
Highest	1 32	1 33	1 33	1 30
Lowest	1 32	1 28	1 30	1 27
April—				
Highest	1 31	1 22	1 31	1 28
Lowest	1 27	1 21	1 27	1 24
May—				
Highest	1 25	1 23	1 28	1 26
Lowest	1 23	1 18	1 25	1 23
June—				
Highest	1 16	1 18	1 27	1 23
Lowest	1 08	1 05	1 17	1 06
July—				
Highest		1 15	1 20	1 17
Lowest		1 09	1 08	1 05

Month	Fall		Spring	
	No 1	No 2	No. 1	No 2
	$ c	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
August—				
Highest		1 11	1 21	1 22
Lowest		0 96	1 20	1 18
September—				
Highest		1 01	1 12	1 10
Lowest		0 98	1 10	1 08
October—				
Highest	1 04	1 06	1 15	1 13
Lowest	1 04	1 01	1 10	1 08
November—				
Highest	1 18	1 15	1 22	1 20
Lowest	1 14	1 05	1 15	1 12
December—				
Highest	1 13	1 14	1 21	1 18
Lowest	1 13	1 07	1 16	1 14

BARLEY

The year 1880 will long be remembered as one of the most prosperous in the trade From the opening of the season up to the close of navigation, every one who touched barley could hardly have helped making money The halt in prices did not come until the 20th of November when navigation very unexpectedly came to an end At that time a great deal of the stock in store, about 350,000 bushels, belonged to United States maltsters and brewers It had been the intention of these parties to have the barley removed by water, but the sudden freezing up of vessels prevented it. On account of brewers having large stocks on hand at that time, as well as the difficulty experienced in getting cars, shipments were slow and stocks kept consequently increasing until the end of the year The high prices naturally induced farmers to market their stocks, and it is thought that the supply in the country is now very small.

The course of the market cannot be attributed to speculation the chief reason for the high prices being the increased consumption and short crop Erroneous reports were circulated in June to the effect that the growing crop in the Western States would be an exceedingly large one Brewers and maltsters increased their capacity for the production of larger quantities of beer, naturally thinking from the statements published that the prices of barley would rule low The manufacture of beer in the United States increased at a rate of over 2,600,000 barrels a year This would require at the rate of two and a half bushels of malt each, for 2 600 000 barrels of beer, about 6,300,000 bushels of malt or its equivalent in substitutes To meet the increased consumption there turned out to be a deficiency of about 25 per cent on the estimated crop of barley The advance, therefore, could hardly have been otherwise It will be remembered that great expectations were had of the California crop; but it turned out

poorly, and stocks in that section were never smaller than at the present time. A large portion of the western barley was stored in a bad condition, it is said that about 5 per cent. of it turned musty, and that not over one-tenth of the western receipts graded No. 2 or over. The past few years malt has been low in price, and it is due to this fact that brewers have discarded to a large extent the use of substitutes, such as grape sugar, white cornmeal, and rice. The high prices of barley in 1880 will, however, have the tendency to induce a freer use of these substitutes by brewers; and should there be a large crop the coming year, lower prices will naturally follow. The foregoing reasons are, as far as we can learn and are able to judge, the chief causes why barley advanced 38c. to 43c. a bushel the past season. The net exports of barley and malt from Canada, for the fiscal years ended June 30th, have been

	Bushels
1875-6	10,074,570
1876-7	6,220,400
1877-8	7,851,700
1878-9	6,097,540
1879-80	8,133,120
Total five years	38,677,330

This season Canadian brewers will use 1,250,000 bushels of barley, and maltsters 750,000 bushels, making a total of 2,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity Toronto brewers and maltsters require 600,000 bushels.

Toronto is the leading barley port of Canada. Her receipts during 1880 were 2,000,500 bushels, or one-fifth of the entire crop of Canada. Our dealers, however, handle large quantities at lake ports to the east that are shipped direct to Oswego, Ogdensburg, and Charlotte. We are within the mark when we state that Toronto dealers handle one-half of the Canadian crop. The receipts during the year were the largest by the Northern Railway, with the Nipissing next, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce third. The best grades grown in Canada the past season were along the lines of the two first mentioned roads. The most of it graded as No. 1 and No. 2 choice, and it was unusual to see a No. 3 extra. Large quantities of this barley were taken by Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis brewers, and so rapid were the advances in prices during October and November that before the barley arrived at its destination it was worth from 20c. to 25c. per bushel more than at the time of shipment. It was laid down in Chicago about the beginning of October at 92c. to 94c. per bushel, and in December prices had risen to $1.35 to $1.45.

The opening of the year found a dull and unsatisfactory market; prices fluctuated a few cents in as many months, and until the new crop came there was nothing of importance to note. The first receipts of the new crop arrived on the street about the 5th of August, but from that time up till the 20th of September the movement was slow. The last week of September brought activity, and, as will be noticed below, the receipts during October were the largest of the

year, being 900,000 bushels. Chartering of vessels was in order and every conceivable kind of hull was brought into use. It turned out that the slower the vessel was the more money was made on the cargo to be sold. Prices here advanced 28c to 34c the first three weeks in November. On account of the sudden cold snap the last week of that month navigation came to a close, which had the effect of somewhat unsettling the markets. Thus terminated the barley movement of 1880, which proved to be highly satisfactory to all those engaged in it.

We give below the monthly receipts of barley inspected into store arriving by rail and wagon, during the year 1880

Month	By rail. Bush	By wagon Bush	Total Bush
January	63,000	8,100	71,100
February	30,000	5,600	35,100
March	26,000	2,400	28,400
April	9,300	450	9,750
May	1,000	150	1,150
June		100	100
July		100	100
August	800	3,500	4,300
September	180,000	139,000	319,000
October	610,000	290,000	900,000
November	300,000	71,000	371,000
December	182,500	27,000	209,500
Totals	1,403,100	547,400	1,950,500

Estimated quantity delivered by farmers to breweries direct 50,000

Total receipts 1880 2,000,500
1879 1,723,229

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads (f o c.) sold during nine months of 1880, there being no business done in June July or August

Month	No 1	No 2 Choice	No 2	No 3 Extra.
January—	Cents.	Cents	Cents.	Cents.
Highest	78½		68	57
Lowest	78		65	55
February—				
Highest	74		69	56
Lowest	72½		62	[illegible]
March—				
Highest	72		65	[illegible]
Lowest	72		63	

Month	No. 1	No. 2, Choice	No. 2	No. 3 Extra
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents	Cents.
April—				
Highest			68	60
Lowest			64	58
May—				
Highest			68	60
Lowest			67	60
September—				
Highest	70	67	67	60
Lowest	67	67	62	56
October—				
Highest	76	74	72	65
Lowest	71	67	64	59
November—				
Highest	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
Lowest	76	76	72	66
December—				
Highest	1 03	1 00	94	89
Lowest	96	92	88	82

PEAS

The trade in peas in this city ranks third among grains The export is large, but our figures do not show anywhere near the extent of trade done by our shippers. The reason for this is that large purchases made at railway points, north, east, and west of here, went direct to Montreal, without transhipment. Our receipts, however, were larger than the previous year, but are not what they should be. Our remarks relative to the discrimination in wheat rates also apply to peas, and until this barrier is withdrawn our importance as a grain centre will be of little account Receipts by wagon have been small, being only about 44,950 bushels during the year, as against 235,400 bushels by rail The crop of 1879, as well as that of 1880, was greatly affected by worms, and although both crops were large, prices of inspected peas have ruled firm Throughout the season there was a good demand, but as shippers could not get their wants supplied on account of limited receipts, they were driven elsewhere Prices ruled firm the first six months of the year, No 1 opening at 70c and after selling at 69c in February gradually rose to 74c. in May The demand for cargoes at the latter date was active, and stocks dwindled down from 70,000 in April to 2 500 bushels towards the latter part of May

The first load of the new crop arrived on the street on the 9th of August and sold at 60c. a bushel. Prices had declined some 5c., and No 1 inspected sold in August at 69c In September there were no sales of No. 1 reported, but No 2 sold at 65c. From that point they advanced 5c, and the year closed with No 2 selling at 67c. The average prices during 1880 were from 5c. to 8c higher than those of 1879 The receipts were slow up till November, farmers giving their undivided attention to the marketing of barley, which was advancing

in price week by week The month of November shows the largest receipts by rail, while those of February were the largest by farmers' wagon

The following table shows the receipts of peas by rail and by wagon during each month of 1880

Month.	By Rail. Bushels	By Wagon Bushels	Total Bushels
January	22 100	6,700	28,800
February	16 800	8,450	25,250
March	23,100	5,650	33,750
April	19 000	1,600	20,600
May	11 750	700	12 450
June	1,200	350	1 550
July	1,000	200	1,200
August	400	1,200	1,600
September	4 000	3,500	7,500
October	35 800	6 400	42,2 0
November	52,800	3,700	56,600
December	42,400	6,500	48 900
Total receipts for 1880	235 480	44 950	280 400
" " " 1879			257 104

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car-loads sold (f o.c) during each month of the year 1880

Month.	No 1	No. 2	Month	No 1.	No 2
January—	Cents.	Cents	July—	Cents	Cents.
Highest	70	67	Highest	70	68
Lowest	70	68	Lowest	70	68
February—			August—		
Highest	69	67	Highest	69	67
Lowest	69	68	Lowest	69	67
March—			September—		
Highest	71	70	Highest		65
Lowest	70	66	Lowest		65
April—			October—		
Highest	72	70	Highest	69	67
Lowest	72	68	Lowest	68	65
May—			November—		
Highest	74	73	Highest	71	70
Lowest	72	68	Lowest	70	67
June—			Decen ber—		
Highest	70	70	Highest	70	68
Lowest	70	70	Lowest	70	67

OATS

The movement in oats during the year has been an average one There is very little shipping in this cereal and the greater part of the business is confined to local requirements Very few cars have been

inspected, especially since the movement of the new crop, receipts being sold in cars on the track. The offerings of twenty or thirty at any one time would ease prices considerably, and holders necessarily take the precaution to keep receipts within the limits of the demand. The stock in store at the opening of the year was 3,620 bushels, and it increased to some 23,000 bushels in April, which was the heaviest of the year. The stock decreased to 8,000 bushels in August, and to 3,000 in September, and the year closed with elevators empty. The European demand was not good for this grain, on account of fair crops there. Freights are also against the export of this grain, charges being per cubic foot. Meal has hitherto been the most profitable for export, and the Canadian millers used to do a large business in grinding American oats previous to the tariff of March, 1879. Since then a few mills have been erected across the border, and are doing a profitable trade.

The new crop was a large one, but farmers, finding that the market declined quickly on liberal receipts, have kept the grain back. The first load was received at the end of the first week in August, and sold at 38c a bushel, while old oats were selling at 40c. The heaviest receipts were during September and October. Street prices have ruled from 1c to 2c higher than by the car load on track. The year opened with sales of No. 1 Western at 36½c and 37c, and for the first six months prices did not vary over one cent a bushel. The freer arrival of the new crop in September and October brought prices down to 30c. to 33c., the former being the lowest price since February, 1879. The last two months of the year prices were firmer on limited receipts.

The receipts during the year amounted to 389,122 bushels, and shipments 276,101 bushels. (For prices, see page 56.)

RYE

The market during 1880 was attended with considerable excitement, prices fluctuating in sympathy with the United States markets. At the beginning of the year there was an advance in sympathy with wheat and on account of the stock being in few hands. The highest prices of the first six months were in April and in May there was a decline of five cents. During the summer months no business was transacted, and in September the first sales of car lots were reported. The crop has been a good average one, but on account of the unexpected short crop in the United States, and a good demand from Germany, prices advanced about 20 cents during September and October. Our largest consumers here feared that they would be unable to get enough to put them through, and the lower prices of December were hailed with a certain degree of satisfaction. The high prices for this grain during the past fifteen months will likely result in a larger crop the coming year. The first load of the new crop was received on the street market on July 30th, and brought 58 cents a bushel. One of the largest sales was made on October 16th,

at 90 cents on track, the transfer consisting of twenty cars. The lowest price for a car lot during the year was 72 cents, and the highest 91 cents. In 1879 the lowest price was 50 cents, and the highest 70 cents Dealers report the trade as highly satisfactory during the year

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which car loads of the following produce sold during the respective months of 1880

Month.	Oats on track	Rye, f. o. c	Corn on track	Bran on track.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$ c
January—				
Highest	37	80	56	12 00
Lowest	36½	74	56	10 00
February—				
Highest	37	81	57	13 00
Lowest	36	80	56	11 00
March—				
Highest	37	81	55	14 50
Lowest	37	81	55	13 00
April—				
Highest	37½	83	55	14 50
Lowest	37	83	54	13 00
May—				
Highest	37½	80	57	13 00
Lowest	37	78	54½	8 50
June—				
Highest	37½			8 50
Lowest	36½			7 50
July—				
Highest	37		55	9 00
Lowest	36		54	8 25
August—				
Highest	38		53½	9 50
Lowest	35		53½	9 00
September—				
Highest	35	75		10 00
Lowest	30	72		9 50
October—				
Highest	33	91		11 00
Lowest	30	80		9 50
November—				
Highest	34	90		13 00
Lowest	34	88		12 00
December—				
Highest	35	87	60	13 50
Lowest	33	85	58	13 25

THE STREET MARKET.

Grain received from farmers' wagons during each month of 1880

Months.	Wheat bush	Barley bush	Oats bush	Peas bush	Rye. bush
January	14 400	8 100	2 950	6,700	800
February	14 300	5 600	4,100	8 450	1 850
March	10 100	2 400	2,500	5 650	750
April	3,500	450	600	1 600	150
May	4 500	150	1 150	700	100
June	7 100	100	1 100	350	
July	2 350	100	500	200	
August	7 000	3,500	3,150	1 200	500
September	8 500	130 000	7 350	3 500	1 150
October	12 600	290 000	6,000	6 400	3 300
November	7 700	71 900	4,100	3 700	1 800
December	8,500	27 000	4 500	6 500	1 200
Total bushels	99 750	547 400	38 200	44 950	10 800

HIGHEST AND LOWEST STREET PRICES

The following are the highest and lowest prices during each month of 1880

Month	Wheat.		Barley	Oats.	Peas	Rye
	Spring	Fall				
	$	$	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January—						
Highest	1 32	1 30	75	40	72	78
Lowest	1 21	1 18	58	36	63	72
February—						
Highest	1 33	1 36	67	40	68	80
Lowest	1 25	1 22	58	37	64	75
March—						
Highest	1 31	1 29	65	40	69	82
Lowest	1 25	1 24	58	38	66	78
April—						
Highest	1 24	1 25	68	42	70	82
Lowest	1 18	1 18	60	40	67	81
May—						
Highest	1 22	1 27	65	41	70	80
Lowest	1 15	1 17	62	39	65	78
June—						
Highest	1 16	1 27	63	40	70	—
Lowest	1 04	1 06	55	38	60	—
July—						
Highest	1 13	1 16	55	40	60	—
Lowest	1 04	1 05	52	38	65	—
August—						
Highest	1 10	1 17	67	40	65	66
Lowest	97	1 05	57	35	55	58
September—						
Highest	1 03	1 10	70	37	66	74
Lowest	90	1 00	52	33	60	65

Month	Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Spring	Fall.				
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents.
October—						
Highest	1 07	1 15	78	35	68	92
Lowest	86	1 00	58	32	60	75
November—						
Highest	1 18	1 24	1 06	35	71	90
Lowest	1 04	1 08	70	33	64	87
December—						
Highest	1 15	1 18	1 05	36	71	88
Lowest	1 05	1 08	75	34	69	84

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

The following are the total receipts and shipments of flour and grain at this port during the year 1880

	Receipts	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	146,929	200 729
Wheat, bushels	1,087 534	910,773
Barley, bushels	2,000 500	1,649 712
Oats, bushels	383,122	276,101
Peas, bushels	289,400	243,298
Rye bushels	49 570	34 187
Total 1880	3,861 980	3 114 031
Total, 1879	3,807 128	3 558,581

Estimated quantity of grain transhipped by Northern Railway 4,000,000 bu

STOCKS.

The stocks of flour and grain in store at this port on the 1st of January for the last three years were as follows

	1881	1880	1879
Flour bbls	6,413	13 050	8,440
Wheat, bushels	132,484	315 730	136 084
Barley bushels	401 462	176 148	128,753
Oats bushels		2 650	11,800
Peas, bushels	46 445	40 276	20,143
Rye, bushels	16,923	1 540	
Total bushels	597 314	536 344	296,780

RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at Toronto for the past ten years

	Flour brls	Wheat bus.	Barley bus.	Oats bus.	Peas bus.	Rye bus
1880	140,929	1,087,534	2,009,500	389,122	280,400	49,570
1879	151,843	1,839,426	1,523,229	139,856	257,104	22,846
1878	146,421	1,683,052	1,751,782	182,537	12,142	18,462
1877	131,876	1,798,302	1,876,112	181,132	211,302	7,809
1876	117,309	2,923,903	2,045,405	115,856	231,643	516
1875	155,930	2,193,694	2,101,666	158,768	267,350	
1874	182,909	1,492,810	1,208,642	47,614	305,785	
1873	114,670	1,262,995	1,002,835	55,581	100,070	
1872	60,476	781,507	881,048	99,702	54,871	
1871	56,328	822,671	1,214,293	198,207	54,696	

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Toronto for the past ten years

	Flour brls	Wheat bus	Barley bus	Oats bus.	Peas bus.	Rye bus
1880	290,729	910,773	1,649,712	276,101	243,258	34,187
1879	145,803	1,612,846	1,560,262	117,558	225,553	21,964
1878	132,578	1,511,814	1,582,000	134,327	208,215	10,459
1877	120,416	1,870,313	1,891,302	121,000	195,320	3,840
1876	116,413	2,398,691	1,790,702	101,126	206,579	1,833
1875	152,703	1,934,474	1,993,287	156,166	231,844	
1874	180,174	1,518,015	1,148,441	48,343	274,782	
1873	131,039	1,123,988	1,006,842	54,609	99,534	
1872	64,185	792,869	921,469	68,195	65,868	
1871	53,690	795,556	1,081,098	136,391	52,688	

BARLEY SHIPMENTS FOR 23 YEARS.

The following is a statement of the shipments of Barley from Toronto during the past twenty three years

	Bushels.		Bushels		Bushels
1880	1,649,712	1872	921,469	1864	435,944
1879	1,560,262	1871	1,081,098	1863	378,781
1878	1,582,000	1870	1,212,545	1862	226,033
1877	1,891,302	1869	1,483,869	1861	251,187
1876	1,790,702	1868	916,830	1860	246,106
1875	1,993,287	1867	1,007,547	1859	54,532
1874	1,148,441	1866	1,212,432	1858	720
1873	1,006,842	1865	1,147,207		

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE, 1881.

WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Jun., *President.*

M. McLAUGHLIN, *Vice President* GEO. CHAPMAN, Sr. *Treasurer*

E. A. WILLS, *Assist. Sec'y*

MEMBERS

Baird, H. N.
Buckland, G. W.
Barr, J.
Barclay, A.
Cannon, A. W.
Carruthers, J.
Chapman & Son
Chisholm, K. & Co.
Christie, Brown & Co.
Clark, S. C. D.
Coffee, L. & Co.
Cowan, D. & Co.
Cox Arthur
Cramp, Torrances & Co.
De Laporte, A. V. & Co.
Galbraith Wm.
Gibbs Bros.
Godson, A. W.
Goodall, James
Gooderham, Alfred.
Gooderham & Worts.
Gray, W.
Hagarty & Grasett
Harris, Joseph.
Heward, J. O.
Howland, P. & T. A.
Howland, W. H. & Co.
Inglis Matthew & Co.
Johnston, T. & Co.
Knowlton W. H.
Laidlaw, J. D.
Lukes, W.
Matthews, W. D. & Co.
Monteith, W.
Marsden J. W. (Newcastle)
McGann, J.
McKay, J. E. & Co.
McLaughlin & Moore
McCuaig, J.
Ross, A. (Port Perry)
Ryan W.
Spink, J.
Spink, W.
Spratt, R.
Stark Bros.
Sylvester Bros.
Taylor & Oates.
Walmsley, Scott
Weatherston, N. & Co.
Willows & Davidson
Wmans. E. C. & Co.
Wood Cephas
Young, James.

J. Cooper, G. T. R. R.
J. Earls, G. T. R. R.
W. Hyndman, G. W. R. R.
R. Quinn N. & N. W. R. R.
J. Ross, C. V. R. R.
E. Wragge, T., G. & B. R. R.
E. Slaughter Inman Line

THE PROVISION TRADE.

Provision dealers generally have had a good year. In the spring there was an increased demand from the North West, principally from contractors, and large quantities of bacon, butter, cheese, etc., were forwarded. Towards the close of the year the demand from Winnipeg was active for beef and poultry. It is a difficult matter to get at a correct statement of the extent of this business. We, however, only attempt to give the leading items. In a number of instances we were allowed to inspect dealers' books, and with one or two exceptions they furnished us with the necessary information. The aggregate figures in each article are as follows:

		Value.
Hogs, No.	54,355	$680 560
Butter, lbs., (home trade)	861 000	154 980
" (export)	825 000	152 620
Cheese, lbs.	865,621	103 870
Dried apples, lbs.	1,271 000	63 550
Eggs, dozen	250,000	25 000
Beans, bushel	6 790	8,000
Total value of six leading articles		$1,188 480

HOGS

The winter and spring of 1880 was not altogether favorable to packers. The prices paid for hogs ruled high at the close of 1879, and up till about February, 1880, when there was a drop of $1 to $1 25. Dealers who had commenced packing early in the season began to feel uneasy, and in some cases transactions were made at a loss to the seller. Those packers who waited until the decline, found it profitable. The "corner" created by the Armours in the Western States during the summer helped our dealers and packers wonderfully. Prices of cured meats rose steadily until the end of September, when bacon was selling at 9½c. to 10c. for Cumberland cut, and 10¾c. to 11c. for long clear. Pork was selling at that time at $18 50 to $19, and was very scarce. Our stocks eventually ran out, and we had to import from the United States. Our hogs do not average over 200lbs., and for the city and export trade these are preferred to heavy ones. The latter are better suited to the country trade. The bulk of the bacon is long clear, which is in best demand for the North West on account of its being of lighter weight, and consequently saves freight. There was none exported during the year, and it appears as if Canada could use all her supply. The total number of hogs cut in this city during 1880 was 54,355, the weight being 10,889,610 lbs., or an average of 200 lbs. each.

BUTTER.

This trade was quiet during the early months of 1880, and until the opening of the season in June when there was a very large European demand, and prices ruled higher than they have done for a number of years. The high prices remained steady till towards the close of the season, when the supply becoming greater than the demand, the latter was checked and consequently eased off. The highest quotations reached during the past year were 24c. for choice lots, and the lowest prices ranged from 12c. to 14c. The total amount of butter used for home consumption in 1880 was 861,000 lbs., which at an average price of 18c. represents a money value of $154 980, the value of the export trade amounted to about $152 000. The stock of butter on hand at the close of the year was small, there being only about 1,000 packages. The exporting was done chiefly by Thomas Johnston & Co., and D. Cowan & Co.

CHEESE

The trade in this article during 1880 was active, there were only slight fluctuations in prices. In January the prices ranged from 13c to 14½c., and in the following month from 12c to 14c. The lowest price reached during the year was in July, when the quotations ruled at 9½c to 10½, the highest prices were in April when choice lots were selling at 15½c, and inferior at 13½c. These prices remained steady throughout the month but fell to 13½c. to 14½c in May. The total transactions amounted to about $103,870 during the year.

DRIED APPLES

The market was fairly active throughout 1880, and the prices ruled steady, the highest quotation reached was in the month of February, when choice lots sold at 7¾c. In March this price fell to 6c. to 6¾c. for selected barrelled lots. During the fall the prices steadily declined, and in November the lowest price was reached when choice sold from 4½c. to 5c. This price continued steady throughout the month of December. The amount of business transacted during 1880 in this article may be estimated at about $63,550.

BEANS

This trade was moderately active during the past year, the total consumption being estimated at 6,790 bushels, which represented a money value of $8,000. The prices were steady and the demand fair throughout the season. In addition to the articles enumerated there are many others that would materially enhance the amount stated. It can safely be put down at $1,500,000.

Dealers: D. Gunn & Co., Davison, Scott & Co., Wm. Ryan, D. Cowan & Co., Wm. Monteith, Gibb & Gallow, R. H. Ramsay & Co., James Park, R. Thompson, James & Furness, T. Johnston & Co., J. E. Bailhe, Wm. Davies & Co., Hawley Bros.

ONTARIO PORK PACKING ASSOCIATION, 1881

THOMAS DAVISON, *President.*

J. YORKE, *Vice-President.* J. E. BAILLIE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

MEMBERS

Fearman, F W	Campbell, John.	Lowrey, Thos
McKillop Bros	Martin, Philip.	Davison Scott & Co
Thompson, R.	Monteith, Wm.	Ryan, Wm.
Young, John, & Co.	Ramsay, R H., & Co.	Gunn D., & Co.
Park, James	Herson, Jas.	Gibb & Gallow
James & Furness.	Baillie, Jas E	Grant, J L
Madden & Walker	Slawsom, C	Matthews, Geo.
Rowland, Fred.	Yorke, Jeherl.	White, John
Nelson, Andrew	Briton Bros	

LUMBER

The trade of the year 1880 has been a very profitable one to dealers. During the few previous years there had been little activity in this business, in consequence of the general depression in the United States, which is the chief market for our export. The revival was first felt in the fall of 1879, since which time there has been a steady demand, and at times an excited market. Receipts during the first part of the year were large, and the stock in the city considerable. After the first shipments there was a lull for a few weeks, and prices declined slightly on account of the inactivity of building operations in the city. The lull, however, was only temporary in the export demand, and a good trade continued up till the close of the season. While navigation was open the demand for vessels was good, and since then the rail shipments have been large. The advance in prices, as will be seen in the following list, is much greater for clear and pickings than for the common kinds of lumber. Our receipts and shipments during the year, by the different roads, were as follows:

	Receipts ft. b m	Shipments ft. b m
Northern	98,000,000	41,000,000
Grand Trunk	11,928,000	5,182,000
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	7,056,120	
Nipissing	6,838,000	
Great Western	1,548,000	8,326,000
	125,232,120	55,118,000

The above figures include lumber, lath and shingles. The shipments made by the Northern Railway Company were chiefly to Oswego by water. It would appear from the above statements that the quantity left in the city is 69,524,120 ft. We have found

great difficulty at getting at the consumption of lumber here, as a number of merchants were unable to give figures without entailing an enormous amount of work We are, however, able to give an approximate estimate furnished by those well up in the business. It is as follows

Lumber	40 000,000
Lath	15,000 000
Shingles	10 000 000

The receipts by the Grand Trunk Railway are much smaller than they used to be, the Northern taking away much of their former business on account of the latter's direct communication with the lumbering district. The first cost of lumber handled here is probably $1,500,000, but this amount is but a small proportion of the business transacted by Toronto dealers Large quantities are shipped from the forest by other routes, which of course do not appear in our receipts At the end of the season comparatively light stocks were on hand, and the briskness of the Chicago market together with a decreasing supply from the Saginaw Valley indicate an active market the coming season. The following table shows the highest wholesale prices in Toronto at the close of the seasons 1879 and 1880—

	1879	1880.
Clear 1¼ and upwards	$24 00	$30 00
Pickings, 1¼ and upwards	15 00	20 00
Inch clear and pickings	17 00	20 00
Flooring 1¼ and 1½	11 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch stock dressing	12 00	13 00
10 and 12 inch common stock	9 00	10 00
Inch dressing siddings	12 00	13 00
Shipping culls	8 50	10 00
2 inch plank	8 00	9 50
2x 4 scantling	8 50	10 00
XXX 16 inch shingles	2 00	2 20
XX 16 inch shingles	1 30	1 35
Lath	1 30	1 30
Mill culls	7 00	7 05

The forests of walnut have almost disappeared in Ontario, and what little there is in the western part of the Province It meets with ready demand, being largely used in the manufacture of sewing machines, organs, furniture, car building, etc. Among other kinds of hardwood in good demand for domestic or export purposes may be mentioned cherry butternut, chestnut, white ash, and white oak It is thought that in a few years these woods will become very scarce, and some of them entirely absorbed This will cause the more common kinds, such as maple, birch, soft elm, and black ash, to take their places

The depletion of our forests has given rise to considerable discussion, and the sooner that means are taken to supply the growing deficiency the better Not long ago it was thought that the vast area of forest was inexhaustible and that the supply should ever diminish never entered the minds of settlers or lumbermen However, the time has come when measures should be adopted for economizing our

existing forests and supplying denuded lands with young plants. It is noted that in the land regulations of the North West special privileges are allowed to those who take in hand the planting of a portion of their lands with such trees as may be required for the purposes of building and fuel. Some such inducements held out to occupants of lands of the older Provinces would, we doubt not result in benefits substantial and lasting. The vast quantities of logs and square timber brought down annually is steadily using up the forests on the Upper Ottawa, in the neighborhood of Pembroke, and on the streams flowing into it in that section, so that operations are being gradually extended farther back. About three times the quantity of square timber was taken out the past season as compared with the previous one, and sent to Quebec. From that point it was shipped to England.

During the fall a company largely composed of Scottish capitalists, was organized with a capital of $1,000,000 to more fully develop our timber resources. The timber lands over which the operations of this company extend are situated on the Ottawa River, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, and in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, covering in all an area of about 1,300 square miles. These lands formerly belonged to the well known firm of Cook Bros. and to Mr Allan Grant, and have been transferred by them to the new company, in consideration of which they will hold about half the capital stock and will take a leading part in the management of the company's affairs. The head office of this company is in Edinburgh and the principal Canadian office in Toronto. They have commenced operations on the Ottawa, where they will cut about 20,000,000 feet of logs and 1,000 000 cubit feet of timber, and they will also cut from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of the Midland and Wye Mills. They employ about 400 men, and the annual wages and supplies are calculated at between $200,000 and $300,000.

The following are the present prices of the different kinds of Canadian lumber on board cars on the different lines of railway nearest to the mills:

Walnut, best	—	$60 to $70	Sycan ore, best	—	$— to $12
" common	—	" 50	Balm of Gilead,	—	" 12
" culls	—	" 30	Birch, best	—	" 11
Cherry, best	—	" 22	Black Oak,	—	" 11
Butternut, best	—	" 22	Grey Oak,	—	" 11
Whitewood "	—	" 22	Black Ash, "	—	" 11
Chestnut "	—	" 18	Basswood "	—	" 10
White Oak, "	—	" 17	Maple, "	—	" 10
White Ash, "	—	" 17	Beech, "	—	" 10
Hickory "	—	" 16	Soft Elm, "	—	" 9
Rock Elm, "	—	" 13			

Among prominent dealers are the following: Christie, Kerr & Co., Donogh, McCool & Oliver, Bryce Bros, McIntosh & Co; J. B. Smith, John Oliver & Co., Reid & Co. Toronto Lumber Company, James Tennant, Wm Latch, S. C. Kanady. Thompson Smith & Son do almost an exclusively exporting business.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.

EXPORT CATTLE

This trade has been one of unusual interest the past year, and its development has been extraordinary. In no other branch of business has the expansion been as great as in the cattle export trade. It is only five years ago since it was thought practicable, and the first shipment was made by Toronto parties. With some assistance from friends these gentlemen determined to test the feasibility of ocean transportation for Canadian cattle. The first shipment comprised 180 bullocks, which had been fed on bruised corn and oats in the stables on the Don. They were sent by rail to Montreal, and then placed on board one of the Allan steamers. The shippers were a little discouraged by the remarks of seafaring men, who contended that the vessel would knock them to pieces as soon as they got outside of the Belle Isle. However, the vessel arrived in Liverpool with every bullock alive and in good condition. From this beginning the trade has rapidly grown, until the past season the shipments have reached 50,000 head from Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. During the season of 1879 the shipments of cattle from Montreal and Quebec aggregated 26,176 head against 18 655 head in 1878.

At the time of the first shipment there were thousands of cattle in Ontario, but really few of such quality fit for export. The success of the first shipment and the likelihood of a growing demand from Britain for choice beef, encouraged raisers to pay more attention to breeding, the results of which have been beneficial. Every head shipped during the past season from the ports named were Canadian bred. Admitting this however, there is room for great improvement in the quality of our stock. During November and December there was such a scarcity of fit cattle for export that our shippers were compelled to go to Chicago to fill their engagements. There were also a number of inferior cattle shipped from Canadian ports, because exporters had no other alternative, the supply of good grades being exhausted.

This trade is capable of expansion to an indefinite extent, and the inducements it offers are so great that a portion of the unemployed capital we hear so much about is pretty sure to seek the business. The farming community is bound to be benefited by this increasing trade. Their profits will be commensurate with the care and attention paid to the breeding of superior cattle to meet the requirements of the trade. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the cost of feeding stock that will fetch 6c a pound is no greater than that that will only command 2½c. We look for the continuance of the improvement in this direction as the times demand it. All shippers agree that the higher grades of shorthorns are the most profitable for export. Herefords, too, are favorites with most of those who have tried them, and are very popular in the Western States.

More than two-thirds of the cattle shipped from the Dominion are raised in Ontario, and Toronto is the headquarters of the movement.

The principals in this trade during the past year were Messrs. Thompson, Flanagan Frankland, Morse, Biong Aikens, Lumbers, Shields, Crawford, Moss, Dunn, Hallam, Morgan, Bater, Cruit, Lunness, Rogers and McLelland The receipts at this point do not include the purchases of these gentlemen. They bought their supplies in different sections of the country, and the cattle were shipped through to Montreal and Halifax for transhipment to steamers These buyers paid out no less than $1,500 000 during the year, the number of head purchased being about 30,000 There are now in the distillery sheds some 3,500 cattle feeding, which will be shipped on the opening of navigation at Montreal The choicest stock were bought at Guelph, Fergus, Ailsa Craig, London, Berlin, and in Pickering Township Shippers met with few losses at sea throughout the spring and summer months Towards the close of the season they were more numerous, but the percentage of losses by the Canadian lines was much less than by those vessels leaving American ports. The demand was good before the opening of navigation, and contracts were made in February for May delivery at 5½c to 6c per lb for steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. An active demand continued up till June, when grass fed stock offered and prices slightly declined Shippers experienced great difficulties in getting cars but we believe that the Grand Trunk are adding to their rolling stock to meet the wants of this trade. On account of exporters paying such high prices drovers were obliged to pay more than the ordinary prices for butchers cattle to supply the market, which in many cases did not turn out profitably for them On the closing of navigation in November the export demand became small, and prices declined to 4¾c to 5c

BUTCHERS CATTLE

The local cattle market was fairly supplied during the year with average butchers cattle. Prices opened at 3c to 4c per lb, rose to 3½c to 4¾c. in April, were steady at 3c to 4½c from May till August, and closed at 3c. to 4c in December As a rule the supply was equal to the demand; but for a week or two in November, the receipts were insufficient The heaviest receipts were in October and November The receipts were as follows:

	No. Head		No. Head
January	1-900	July	1 930
February	1 750	August	1,875
March	1,840	September	2 732
April	2 095	October	2 140
May	1,240	November	3,212
June	1,750	December	2,049
Total receipts during year at market			23,504
Average weights 1,000 lbs; at 3½c per lb			$881,40

SHEEP AND HOGS

The demand for export sheep was good during April, and as high as 5c to 5½c. was paid A large number were shipped in June and

July, which were bought at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb, but the business during those months is said not to have been profitable, as freights ruled very high. Prices of the ordinary stock for butchers' use were steady at 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. About the close of the year large shipments of sheep and lambs were made to New York. Hogs were in steady demand, but receipts at the market were small. Prices during the year ruled at 4¼c. to 5¼c. per lb. The following are the receipts of sheep and hogs from March till the end of the year, there being but few in January and February:

	No. Sheep		*No. Hogs.*
March	90	March	99
April	120	April	—
May	215	May	20
June	2,052	June	119
July	10,249	July	399
August	7,520	August	214
September	8,010	September	286
October	1,064	October	420
November	2,000	November	1,018
December	389	December	600
Total	31,709	Total	2,979

WOOL.

The trade in wool has not been a profitable one, but as far as Toronto dealers are concerned they were fortunate enough not to hold heavy stocks. The opening prices of fleece were high, many dealers supposing that the active demand experienced in the fall of 1879 would continue. They were, however, disappointed, and no shipments were made to the United States until the fall. After paying 32c. to 33c. per lb for fleece, many country dealers, later on, accepted a few cents less, but some are yet holding. After the 1st of November our dealers received numerous orders from the Eastern States, and for a time the market was active at an advance of 1c. to 2c. During the summer months prices ruled at 28c. The sales of fleece amounted to something like 1,120 000 lbs., which is considered small. The trade in pulled is estimated at about 500,000 lbs., and that in foreign at 700,000 lbs. Taken altogether, the cash value would be about $650,000. The quantity of foreign wool entered at this port during 1880 shows a considerable increase over that of 1879, the amount being 936,655 lbs against 156 467 lbs. in 1879.

Dealers: E. Leadley & Co., Wmans & Co., John Hallam, P. Strauss.

HIDES.

The year 1880 opened with prices at the highest point reached during the year. Prices receded slightly during February and March when the season for grubby stock arrived, that class of hides being of correspondingly less value. During the summer prices again advanced, and remained firm during the balance of the year. Keen competition among local dealers had doubtless a good deal to do with such ex

treme figures, and old buyers state that they never knew such high prices to rule for such a length of time Tanners complained that competition kept rates so high that they had no margin on which to work; but notwithstanding this, all offered were freely taken, and every dealer was closely sold up during the entire year The demand throughout Ontario for cattle for export no doubt has a tendency to make hides scarce, particularly steer hides, which are used largely for sole and harness

Our inspection law requires some attention in order to meet the requirements of both tanners and dealers, for with the exception of the two leading centres, it is very imperfect and far from uniform Dealers here complain that our inspection is too close in comparison with outside points and that no country lots can be handled except at a serious loss This has the effect of diverting trade to other channels where the inspection is not so strict. The appointment of a Supervisor of Inspectors whose duty it would be to see that a uniform inspection prevailed all over the Dominion, would obviate this and be hailed alike with satisfaction by both tanner and dealer

The quantity of hides handled during the year under review numbered 40,000 which at an average price of $5 50 each, makes $220,000 The number of sheepskins would amount to 150,000, which at an average of $1 30, makes $195,000 The number of calfskins received during the year was 20,000, which at an average of $1 50 each, would give $30,000 Total value of hides and skins handled here during 1880, $445 000

Dealers John Hallam; E Leadley & Co; D W Alexander; J Pepler

SEEDS

This trade has shown a disposition to centre in Toronto, and has made enormous strides during the last few years In former years Toronto was somewhat handicapped by high freights, but under the strong competition of the Canadian and American railway systems this city is more favorably situated than any other in the Dominion as a receiving and distributing centre for imported seeds, and also for the export trade Owing to a careful system of shipping recleaned and uniform samples, Toronto clover seed has attracted of late considerable attention from foreign buyers who a few years since seemed to be under the impression that nothing but inferior qualities could be procured in Canada. The probability of getting really good uniform samples was so slight that orders were only sent to this country as a last resort, but under the careful system alluded to above there is at present a large number of foreign correspondents who are anxious to keep fully informed of the prospects of the Canadian clover seed crop, which they now look upon as a regular source of supply. The quantity of clover shipped from Canada during the past season, which ended about the 1st of April, 1880, amounted to some 300 car

loads or 120 000 bushels More than half of this was grown west of here, and Toronto dealers handled the larger part of it. Towards the close of the season a number of dealers bought considerable quantities at $3 65 to $4, to hold over for the present season, and a large portion was sold in London during December at a fair profit. On account of large stocks of old seed in England and high prices asked by farmers and dealers here, the opening of the present season was very backward Arrangements have been made by which supplies of leading staples, such as turnip, carrot, mangel sugar beet, etc., may be obtained direct from the leading growers in Great Britain and on the continent, thus insuring customers seeds at the lowest prices at which the finest qualities can be supplied. The extent of the business is estimated at $500,000

Dealers: Steele Bros. & Co , G Keith, Wm Rennie, Joseph Simmers The following make clover seed a specialty Jas. Goodall, Wm. Monteith, N. Weatherston & Co

HAY AND STRAW

The receipts of hay by wagon during the year 1880 amount to rather more than those of the previous year The crop of timothy was very large, while that of clover was small Out of 9,500 loads received, some 3,500 went to the distillery to help feed the cattle fattening there for export. In January prices were the lowest of the year, they being from $6 to $10 a ton. From the beginning of March up till the end of April prices gradually advanced when a few loads sold at $17, the highest of the year Prices then became easier, and when the first load of new crop arrived on July 5th, it sold at $10 The next few months prices were steady, and about the second week in November they rose to $12 to $15 50 The market closed in December at $10 to $13

The receipts of straw by wagon were sufficient for the demand, and amounted to 3,750 loads during the year The lowest prices ruled the first three months of the year, but in April as high as $8 was paid From that time up till September, when the fair opened, prices were easy at $5 to $7. The brisk demand for straw by hotel keepers during the exhibition advanced the price to $10 and towards the latter end of November it sold at $11, the highest price of the year

Hay would average $12 during the year, there being few sales made at the lowest range of prices The cost of 9,500 loads would therefore be $114 000 The average price of straw was $8, and 3,700 loads would therefore amount to $29,600 Total cost of hay and straw weighed on city and St Andrew's scales, $143,600

The fees collected at the St. Lawrence Market weigh scales amounted to $1 640 75 for the year ending December 31st, 1880, against $1 684 25 for the year 1879, and $1 413 18 for the year 1878 The chief item was hay, which was a little in excess of 1879, but the reduction of 5c for weighing coal slightly reduces the amount of fees this year

PRICES DURING 1880

Month	HAY		STRAW	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.
January	$10 00	$6 00	$7 00	$5 00
February	10 50	6 00	7 00	5 00
March	12 00	7 00	8 50	5 00
April	17 00	7 00	8 00	5 50
May	16 00	9 00	7 50	5 00
June	14 00	8 00	7 00	5 00
July	13 00	7 50	7 00	4 50
August	11 00	7 50	7 50	5 00
September	12 00	9 00	10 00	5 25
October	14 00	9 00	10 50	7 00
November	15 50	9 00	11 00	7 00
December	13 00	8 50	8 00	6 00

THE COAL TRADE

The year just closed has been an eventful one in this branch of business. The rapid advance in price of hard coal caused considerable discussion, and our dealers were perhaps blamed more than they really deserved. It cannot be denied that prices rose much higher than they anticipated and it was this fact that drew the citizens' attention. There has been an increase in price of $3 per ton on hard and $1 per ton on soft coal during the year just ended. The opening price for hard coal was $4 75, and for soft $6, but on account of dull trade, which was somewhat affected by the mild weather prices declined about the first of February to $4 for hard and $5 50 for soft. From the 1st of March to the end of the year there has been a gradual advance, until $7 was reached for hard, and $6 50 for soft. The chief strength is attributed to the united purpose of all the leading producing companies in the United States. There has been little disposition to "cut" prices, and a general desire has been manifested to keep coal production within the limits of actual demand. For two years previous to this the mining companies lost heavily, but with the revival of the iron trade in the fall of 1879 they too shared in the general prosperity. Prices in the United States at the close of navigation in 1880 advanced chiefly on account of lack of transportation facilities. The rolling stock of all the railways, which was let run down during the years 1875 to 1879, was insufficient to meet the demand of trade, and in many country districts in the West there is now a coal famine. Our supply by water was from 820,000 to 825 000 tons less than last year, but since the close of navigation the Great Western Railway has brought in considerable quantities. For the sake of comparison the following table of imports into this city for the season ending May, will be found interesting to the trade and public generally. Soft coal is in two separate columns, one of which denotes the amount brought in for general use, and the other for the use of the Toronto division of the Grand Trunk, Gooderham

& Worts, and Consumers' Gas Company. The great falling off in the last column during the past two years is owing to the fact that the Gas Company has imported a less quantity.

	Hard Coal	Soft Coal	
		City Trade	G. T., G. & W., and C. G.
	Tons	Tons	Tons.
1874-75	75 204	33 000	44 000
1875-76	97 798	26 000	30,000
1876-77	100 000	26 000	48 000
1877-78	86 580	24 000	45 000
1878-79	95 480	22 000	40 000
1879-80	99 000	18 000	38 000
1880-81	112 000	27 000	35 000

Stocks were never run so low as the season of 1879-80, and in consequence of the high prices during the summer and fall of 1880 orders were held back as much as possible. Some 6 000 tons which were to arrive by water were frozen in by the sudden closing of navigation and will not arrive until the spring. The total amount of soft brought from Nova Scotia this season is four hundred tons. The rail receipts since the close of navigation have been larger than heretofore. In a pecuniary point of view the business has been better than for several years, but profits have not been large. Retail prices did not advance in a corresponding ratio to wholesale prices, and as stocks were small at the beginning of the season, it can easily be seen that no large sums were coined. Dealers were, however very fortunate in being favored with a rising market, and we are led to believe that a profitable business was done in 1880. The number of importers in the city is six, with numerous small dealers. Taking $6 as the average price of hard $6 25 for soft and $5 for manufacturing purposes the present season's trade will amount to $1 015,750. The following were the course of prices during the year.

Month	Hard Coal per ton	Soft Coal per ton.
January	$4 50 to $4.75	$5 50 to $6 00
February	4 00 to 4 50	5 50
March	3.00 to 3 25	6 00 to 6.50
April	5 25 to 5.50	6.50
May	5.50 to 5 75	6.50
June	5.75	6 50
July	5 75	6.50
August	6.00	6.50
September	6 00	6 50
October	6.00	6.50
November	6 00 to 6 50	6 50
December	7 00	6.50

Dealers—P. Burns, A. & S. Nairn, Elias Rogers, Toronto Fuel Association, P. D. Conger, C. J. Smith.

OIL.

The coal oil trade of 1880 shows a large increase, and while the high prices of the latter portion of the year were hailed with delight by the producer, they gave much dissatisfaction to the consumer. In May last an Act was passed requiring refiners to make an oil of 46 gravity and 115 fire test, whereas it formerly was 45° and 105°. This necessitated many alterations to be made in refineries, the getting of new stills, etc., which made it almost impossible for dealers to supply the trade. It is a question with many whether this new regulation improved the quality of the oil or not. We have heard it said that there was never such poor oil placed on the market as during last fall. This may appear strange to the majority of our readers, but it is accounted for from the fact that Canadian petroleum is too light to get the high test required. The result is that a great deal of smoke arises and but a dim light is cast. The gravity of Canadian oil is 32° as it comes from the ground, while American oil is 45°, thereby giving the latter the advantage of cheapness. There is no doubt but that the fire test of 105° would have been amply sufficient for safety had the law been strictly enforced. The trouble arose from too little attention being paid to the carrying out of the former regulation. The high prices which were paid for oil during the fall are to some extent attributed to the new law. A greater quantity of crude is required to produce a given quantity of refined. Another reason for the advance is the increased consumption, which is now about 450,000 barrels in Canada, while the total production is only about 375,000 barrels. Crude petroleum is now used to a large extent in the manufacture of gas. Toronto using some 800 000 gallons the past year.

There are some half dozen dealers in the city, but no refineries. The largest dealers are Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co., who probably handle about half the oil that comes into the city. This firm, a comparatively new one, has shown considerable enterprise, and now stand high in the trade. They are the only house that bring refined oil to the city in bulk. Seeing the great waste that resulted from the transmission of oil in barrels, they constructed three underground tanks, as well as four oil cars, and experience has taught them that a great saving of oil is thereby effected. In addition to their own four cars, they have in constant use two others belonging to the Great Western Railway, and these six are kept on the move from Toronto to London and Petrolia and return throughout the whole season. The next largest dealers are John Fisken & Co., who have been established a number of years, and are well known in the trade. They have an extensive warehouse on the Esplanade, and have handled a large number of barrels during the season. Outside of these firms not much more than 5,000 barrels are sold by small dealers engaged in other lines of merchandise. The trade during the past year amounted to between 22,000 and 25,000 barrels, or about 1,000,000 gallons of refined oil. Sales were chiefly confined to towns along the Northern and Nipissing Railways and as far east as Kings-

ton The importation of American refined into the city amounted to about 8,000 barrels. Prices the first part of the year, as will be seen from the following table, were low, but during the fall there were sharp advances, being somewhat stimulated by an active demand. The year's trade has been a profitable one. The total amount of business together with gasoline, is estimated at $350,000.

In machine oils the Toronto Oil Company are manufacturing an oil called Castorine, which is taking the place of lard and seal oils. For lubricating purposes it is considered superior to others, and finds ready sale in all parts of the Dominion. It is made from petroleum product, and sells at a reasonable price. This firm has made a specialty of this oil the last eighteen months, and are now about opening up a trade with England. They also manufacture other kinds of machine oils and report an increased business the past year.

The following are the highest and lowest wholesale prices of refined oil at Toronto during each month of the year, and the average price of crude petroleum at Petrolia:

Month	Refined, per gallon		Crude, per barrel at Petrolia.
	Highest.	Lowest	
January	$0 18	$0 17	$1 50
February	0 18	0 17	1 50
March	0 17	0 16	1 35
April	0 16½	0 16	1 18
May	0 15½	0 15	1 16
June	0 18	0 15¼	1 35
July	0 20	0 19¾	1 50
August	0 23	0 20	1 55
September	0 28	0 22½	1 70
October	0 30	0 27	2 05
November	0 30	0 25	2 05
December	0 26	0 25	2 00

SOAP AND CANDLES

The manufacture of soap has always occupied a prominent position among the many industries of Toronto. The two large establishments now engaged in this business are widely known throughout the Dominion, and probably, with the exception of a house in Montreal, their trade is the largest. The business is confined to Canada, and of late years a large and increasing trade has been carried on with the Maritime Provinces. Manitoba now draws about two thirds of her supply from Ontario, the other portion being imported from Chicago in spite of the duty. This year's business has been found very profitable. There has never been any fear of competition from the United States, as our manufacturers can produce soaps at a much less cost than American factories. The chief reason for this is the consumption of large quantities of chemicals in its manufacture which are entered here free, and on which the United States pay duty. Of late years the number of factories here have not increased, although each factory has increased its capacity. The competition

between manufacturers has for this reason been fully as keen as in former years, and prices relatively as low. Many improvements of a labor-saving nature have been introduced and the facilities for turning out soap are large. The candle trade is apparently decreasing year by year, until now it is of very small dimensions as compared with twenty years ago.

The firm of Geo. D Morse & Co make fourteen varieties of laundry soaps and twenty three varieties of toilet soaps, including transparent, glycerine and Castile. An important feature of their business is fulling and scouring soaps for woollen mills. This branch of business has been developed materially the past year on account of the impetus given to the manufacture of woollens. The firm named are the largest manufacturers of toilet soaps in Ontario, and turn out 500 boxes a week. Besides soaps, an important addition to Geo. D Morse & Co's business is that of lard oil pressing. They have the best facilities, and do the heaviest business in this line in Ontario, their capacity being 40 barrels per week. They employ 33 hands, and pay $200 a week in wages, they have neither increased nor decreased for the past five years.

Our other large manufacturers of soap are Dalton Brothers, whose business has been established forty years, but the present firm have only been in existence ten years. They devote their attention exclusively to the manufacture of family soaps and candles, and do a business entirely with wholesale dealers. They use 200 tons of chemicals annually, and report a good business for the year. The demand for candles is becoming less each year, and this firm only turned out about 1,000 boxes in 1880. They employ 25 hands on an average during the year. Their manufacture of laundry soaps amounted to 50,000 boxes during the year. Add to this 60 000 boxes made by the first mentioned firm, and we get 110,000 boxes laundry soap. The production of toilet soap is 25,000 boxes annually. The sales for the year under review aggregated $500,000.

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES

The distillery of Messrs Gooderham & Worts, situated in this city, is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The daily production of this concern is 8,000 imperial gallons during the season of eight or nine months. The total production the past season was 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, which represents a revenue of over $1,500,000 to the Dominion treasury during the year, or $7,000 a day. The consumption of this establishment is 500,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of rye, 50,000 bushels of barley, 25,000 bushels of oats, and ten tons of hops. The corn comes chiefly from the Western States and the other grain is the produce of Canada. This firm employs 100 men, eighty of whom are in the distillery, ten in the malt-house, and ten outside. The coal consumed during the year is 8,000 tons of soft, which is imported from Ohio. During the distilling season 100 000 gallons of refuse is produced. This refuse is

fed to cattle, and is sufficient for about 5,000 head The cattle-sheds belonging to this firm accommodate 3,128 head, representing in value $125,000 Taken, all 50 as the average price per gallon, the produce of this distillery during the past year was $3,000,000

There are at present eleven brewers and maltsters in this city, and the capital invested is from $800,000 to $1,000,000 Together they employ from 300 to 400 men, together with indirect employment given carters and others in shipping, etc There is over 600 000 bushels of barley used in malting; which would require 20 000 acres to produce it at an average of 30 bushels to the acre, which is a high average. Ten to fifteen thousand tons of coal are used during the season and about 25,000 to 30 000 tons of ice which would take nearly 100 teams and 200 men, working steadily for one month, to cut, deliver, and stow away The brewing business has improved very much within the last two years, since the collapse of the Dunkin Act and the introduction of lager beer Nothing positive can be said as to the extent of the increase in this city, but the amount of increase for the whole Dominion throughout the fiscal year ending June 30th 1880, was equal to nearly 400,000 gallons as compared with previous years. It may be safely said that the greater part of this increase would be represented by Toronto, as it is the main point for the manufacture of lager beer The prospects for this year are very favorable and the increase is expected to be still greater One firm reports that from the 1st of July last to the 1st of January, 1881, their business has increased over 100 000 gallons, as compared with the same period of last year The official returns for the United States for the past year show the enormous increase of 81,000,000 gallons, and there is every indication of a still greater increase during this year It is found that in Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1880, the quantity of spirits produced for consumption has decreased by 1,355 888 gallons Within the past two years and since the introduction of lager beer, large sums have been expended by brewers in buildings plants, etc. It is thought that altogether there has been nearly $200 000 invested in buildings $75,000 for casks and kegs, and $25 000 for bottles, besides other fixings, machinery etc.

On account of the high prices of barley and hops the brewing business will not be very profitable this coming season, except to those who were fortunate enough to purchase early, when the prices were low The total quantity of beer manufactured in this city during the past year was about 2 500,000 gallons, which may be valued at $625,000, and in producing which about 160 000 bushels of malt were used.

Brewers Cosgrave & Sons | Thos. Davies & Co | Robert Davies | O'Keefe & Co , Toronto Brewing and Malting Co. Wm Copland | Spadina Avenue Brewery George Sovern John Walz, Thomas Allan & Co | and John Ball

MANUFACTURES.

REAPERS MOWERS AND HORSE-RAKES.

Among the numerous manufactures of Toronto none have sprung into greater prominence within the past few years than those of the Massey Manufacturing Company and the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company. These are the only two firms in this city engaged in the manufacture of the above implements. The business of the past year has been larger than was anticipated, which is attributed to the general prosperity of the country, owing to the good harvests, and necessarily the better condition of the farming community to meet their bills. Profits have been small on account of the higher prices of iron, which has for the most part been bought in Canada. The demand was so great during the past year that a number of orders had to be refused. In a business of this kind the capital required is large and much greater than the yearly sales.

The first-mentioned firm established themselves here in February, 1880, and occupy a handsome building at the west end. It is the largest and best manufactory in the country, is three stories high, 350 feet long, and 50 feet wide. Previous to February of last year this concern did business at Newcastle, Ont. They report an increase in business of fifty per cent during the past year. Their principal trade is in Ontario, but they also send machines as far as Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. With the latter Province their trade this year amounted to $20,000. They manufactured the past season some 1,500 reapers and mowers and 3,000 horse rakes. This firm have taken sixty first prizes at fall fairs in Canada during the past year. They have in their factory one of Brown's steam engines made in Fitchburg, Mass., and the finest in the country. They employ from 150 to 200 men, and wages run from $1 00 to $2 50 a day, the first-mentioned price for laborers. Their total sales the past year amounted to $250,000.

The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company commenced business in 1876, and is therefore a comparatively young firm. The members of the Company are Americans, and it is to the judicious use of American capital that the business has assumed its present large proportions. The greater number of the workmen are Canadians, and those who are not intend making Ontario their future home. The business of the past season has been most satisfactory, the number of machines turned out being 1,000 more than during the previous season. They manufacture reapers and mowers exclusively. The first year they were in business they turned out 500 machines, the next season

1,500; the next, 2,500; and during the last year, 3,500. It is their intention to make 4,000 the present season, of which they have now completed 500. The busy season is from January to August, and the average number turned out during that period is from 20 to 25 per day. The newest improvement in their machines is the cord-binder and other features will eventually change the character of their reapers. About $47,000 worth of wrought iron was used during the year, of which $40,000 worth was bought in Hamilton, Montreal, and Londonderry, N. S. This company have the best equipped factory in the country, and make their own bolts, rivets, knives, sections, &c. The dimensions of their present factory are 600x70 feet, with but one floor, which is insufficient and they have in contemplation the erection of a establishment more suited to the wants of growing trade. They employ 225 men at an average wage of $1.75 per day, paying every two weeks. The sales for the past season amounted to $350,000, to which we will add $250,000 for Massey Manufacturing Company, making a total of $600,000 for mowers, reapers and horse-rakes.

STOVES

The manufacture of stoves is an old industry for Toronto, and numerous changes have occurred within the past twenty years. The experiences of the different manufacturers who have been engaged in the trade are varied, and while not a few have succumbed to an adverse fate, there were others who were ready to take their places. The present stove-makers, although few in number, have, through diligence and strict attention to business attained a good standing in the commercial community. Their manufactures are the best in the country and are fast acquiring a national distinction. We have only two stove works of any extent, viz. those of E. & C. Gurney & Co., and John Harte & Co. The first-named is a branch of the Hamilton house, which turns out the largest number of stoves and grates in the Dominion. Their extension works in this city are on King Street West, and they have in their employ some 150 men. They do about two thirds of the business here. John Harte & Co., whose works are on the Esplanade, do nearly all the remaining portion of the business. They have been established ten years, and report a very satisfactory business the past season. They make stoves, grates, ranges, castings, base burners, etc. There is a good trade done by these houses in the Lower Provinces, and a number of orders have been placed in Manitoba. A noticeable feature during the past year was the manufacture of a greater number of wood stoves, the demand for which improved on account of the high price of coal. The busiest season for this branch of trade is from July to November. John Harte & Co. manufactured some 8,000 stoves and 1,000 grates the past year, and have in their employ about 60 workmen. The total amount of sales of both houses during 1880 is estimated at $400,000.

SAFES.

This trade during the year 1880 has been remarkably good There is only one firm in Toronto at present engaged in the production of this line of manufactures, and they have for some years been doing a large and prosperous business The style of the firm is J & J Taylor, who are well kown throughout the Dominion They give employment to from 75 to 90 men whose wages average $700 per week This firm makes a specialty of fire and burglar proof safes, and during the past year have filled numerous orders from British Columbia and Manitoba for this important class of goods They also manufacture, to a large extent, articles in their line, such as vault doors, prison cell doors, prison locks, burglar combination, magnetic and time locks, cast-iron, spiral, and straight staircases and ornamental gallery railings. They are now busy filling large orders for the Eastern Provinces, and preparing others for shipment in the spring

SCALES.

There is only one manufacturing and one repair shop in Toronto engaged in this business, that of C Wilson & Son. They say that 1880 has been altogether the most prosperous year since they have been in the trade Their busiest season is from July to February, and they turn out on an average from 400 to 500 scales per month The principal market is in Canada, but in 1880 they commenced sending their scales to the West Indies The markets, and with one or two exceptions all the coal companies, are using scales manufactured by this firm They have also filled extensive orders from Manitoba and Nova Scotia

The give steady employment throughout the year to about twenty five men In safes and scales the amount of business during 1880 was $135,000

BOLTS AND NUTS.

The Dominion Bolt Company have gained for themselves a high reputation in the manufacture of bolts and spikes, including carriage, tire and stove bolts This firm has been in business here about eighteen months, and are the successors of the Canada Bolt Company In this particular branch of business they are the leading manufacturers in the Dominion The business of 1880 has been highly satisfactory, and they have been, and are now overrun with orders To meet the wants of growing trade they are adding new machines to their already large facilities They supply railroads and machinists with their manufacture, as well as the hardware trade The business extends pretty well throughout the Provinces, orders being received from Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia. The Dominion Bolt Company cut up on an average nine tons of iron a day, which they purchase principally in England, the balance being bought in Hamilton They consume for manufacturing purposes some 1,200 tons of anthracite coal a year, and very little bituminous. On their

pay roll at the end of the year there were the names of 100 persons, of whom about 85 were men and the balance boys The men work by piece, and make from $1 to $2 50 a day

SAW AND LEAD WORKS

The Dominion Saw and Lead Works were established in Toronto ten years ago, by Messrs. James Robertson & Co. They manufacture shot, white lead, lead pipe, colors, and all kinds of mill, cross-cut and circular saws. The manufacture of shot is an important branch, and they compete successfully with the best English chilled. A large western trade is done in this line by the firm named, and numerous Manitoba houses are their customers The greater part of their metal and lead supplies are bought in England Business generally has been very good the past year The revival of the lumber trade has created an increased demand for saws, and at times it has been difficult to supply the demand. Besides doing a large trade in their own manufactured goods, Messrs James Robertson & Co. also import large quantities of heavy metal copper, tin, boiler plate, tubes, etc., for which to supply the trade They employ 40 hands, and their sales the past year aggregated some $275,000

PIANOS AND ORGANS

There are engaged in the manufacture of pianos in this city five firms, and although some are small concerns, the business has assumed larger proportions than ever before About fifteen instruments are turned out weekly, and they are of the square and upright patterns One firm will shortly commence to make the Grand The demand is increasing, and Toronto is destined to become the head quarters of this branch of business. The best instruments are made at comparatively low prices. The workmen employed are chiefly from the leading establishments of New York A full sized square piano can be made from the best materials at from $300 to $400 Our largest manufacturers, R S Williams & Sons, turn out about ten a week, and they are about extending their facilities The others engaged in the manufacture of pianos are Mason & Risch Heintzman & Co, and Octavius Newcombe, and G Heintzman. About 150 men are employed and the business of 1880 is estimated at $300,000

The organ trade of the city has also increased with that of pianos, there now being three manufacturers. These turn out about 600 reed organs, and 18 pipe or church organs a year The demand has been active, and competition keen, which has led to many improvements The result is that our manufacturers are able to compete successfully with Americans. Daniel Bell & Co are reed organ manufacturers, and their business has increased to such an extent that they are building a much larger factory At times they have been unable to supply the demand. Messrs. S. R. Warren & Son, and Edward Lye are manufacturers of pipe organs, the former having removed here from Montreal about two years ago. The busy seasons

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

253 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD,
LEAD SHOT,
LEAD PIPE,
PUTTY, COLORS IN OIL.

SAWS

CIRCULAR, MILL, GANG, CROSS-CUT, &C

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE,
GALVANIZED IRON,
TINNED IRON,
CANADA PLATE,
WIRE,
IRON TUBES,
BOILER PLATE,
BOILER TUBES,
BOILER RIVETS,
COPPER, ETC., ETC.

are during the summer, and just before the Christmas holidays. Together these establishments employ about 75 hands, and the sales will amount to something like $80,000 a year

TOBACCO

It is some years since the manufacture of this article was first commenced in this city, but under adverse circumstances and want of appreciation, manufacturers here never gained that distinction that has been bestowed upon others in other parts of Canada. The company that is now engaged in manufacturing here commenced by furnishing the trade with a superior article, and during the few months that they have been in business they are greatly encouraged by the increased demand for their goods The Virginia Tobacco Company is a joint stock corporation, chiefly composed of gentlemen from Virginia. They commenced business in September, 1880, and turn out some 2,000 pounds of plug a day Their trade has grown to such an extent that they cannot keep up with their orders, and are forced into adding additional facilities A better evidence of the superiority of their manufacture could not be desired All their leaf, with the exception of black, is imported from Richmond, Va., where members of the company reside They are thus in a better position to get supplies than most manufacturers. At the Industrial Exhibition last fall they received two silver medals, two bronze medals, and two first prizes although having numerous competitors At present the business is local, the largest part of their goods being sold to the trade here and in London, Ont. They employ from 90 to 100 hands Some knowledge of the extent of the city trade may be had from the fact that there are some 240,000 pounds taken out of bond monthly by our merchants.

FURNITURE

There are several manufacturers in this city, who do a large business and several branch offices for the sale of goods manufactured elsewhere The most extensive establishment here and in the Dominion is that of R Hay & Co As regards the trade of the past year this house reports a satisfactory one, but the number of men at present in their employ is less than formerly They manufactured less furniture in 1880 than during the few previous years This, however, is not due to the falling off of trade, but is accounted for as follows Of late years the sale of furniture was restricted on account of the general depression of trade throughout the country Instead of discharging their workmen, they kept them working through the dull seasons, and filled up every conceivable space with manufactured goods. When this was done they let a large number of men go, and at the end of the year 1880 they had only some 350 men, whereas they had a year or two previously from 500 to 600 As considerable stock has been worked off, they are beginning to increase their force and expect to have the full number again before 1881 closes. This business was established some forty years ago, and it

has grown to such dimensions that ten acres is hardly sufficient for their present works. All descriptions of furniture are made, from the cheapest up to the most expensive suits. They are constantly getting out new designs. A new branch is the manufacture of a superior mirror and mantel, which has been favorably recognized. Among other manufacturers are Jas. H. Sinmo, Godard & Callister, and Jolliffe & Co. The Oshawa Cabinet Co. do a large trade, but their factory is in Oshawa.

BILLIARD TABLES

The manufacture of billiard tables has been carried on in this city for a number of years. The firm of Samuel May is favorably known as the only one manufacturing these goods here, and we believe it is the only one in Canada. During the past year a satisfactory business was transacted, with a slight increase in the demand. The largest number are sold in Ontario, while orders from other Provinces are frequent. The tables in most demand for public use cost from $230 to $250, but a much cheaper article is also manufactured. This house employs twelve men constantly, and turned out one hundred tables of three different styles during 1880. Mr. May has patented an improved cushion which is meeting with much favor. It is produced by an ingenious and scientific combination of pure elastic rubber and fine spring steel, manufactured expressly for the purpose, and combines strength with great elasticity and an improved shape.

BISCUITS

The manufacture of biscuits has for many years been a large and well known business in Toronto. There are a number of small firms engaged in it along with other similar lines, but we have but one house that makes biscuits exclusively. This firm, Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., have been known to the trade and almost to every household some thirteen years. They manufacture a great variety of biscuits—over three hundred, and their establishment is the largest of the kind in Canada. They give steady employment to about 100 persons, and the summer season is the busiest part of the year. Some idea of the extent of the business may be gained from the fact that they keep six travellers on the road. Their city trade, however, forms about one-third of their entire business. During 1880 their manufacture was larger than for some years, but profits were small. They have a branch house in Montreal for the sale of their goods.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

The following represents the exports from this city to the United States during the year 1880

	First six months.	Second six months.	Total
Animals	$ 100 466 50	$ 58,044 44	$ 158 490 94
Animals for breeding		55 074 70	55,074 70
Barley	245,816 07	1 368 821 88	1,614 737 95
Books		2 633 79	2,638 79
Bones, etc	11 402 80	11 926 00	23 328 80
Bran	3,214 37	5,313 00	8,547 37
Eggs	1,781 51	7,034 11	8,816 62
Fresh fish	269 25	172 20	441 45
Furs, raw	7,977 37	6,607 00	14 484 37
Hay	942 50	4 612 09	5 554 59
Hides	44 064 60	10,332 28	54 445 88
Hops		382 80	382 80
Horses	89 458 95		89 458 95
Leather	2,250 00		2,250 00
Machinery	410 00	4,384 00	4 794 00
Malt	172,318 81	28,446 45	200 764 26
Peas for food	47 313 12	1,370 75	48 683 87
Peas, for seed	3,023 37	7,896 27	11 029 64
Lumber	236,174 66	325 229 20	561 403 85
Timber	7,300 00		7,300 00
Saddlery		869 12	869 12
Scrap iron		3 828 45	3,828 45
Ship knees		1 624 12	1 624 12
Rags		1 469 90	1 469 90
Rye	2,540 90	15,470 30	18 011 20
Spirits	2 347 80	581 79	2 929 59
Telegraph poles	543 00	5 558 74	6 101 74
Tobacco		1,558 09	1,558 09
Tobacco cuttings		1,222 01	1 222 01
Wool	42,531 00	55,178 63	97 709 63
Sundries	46,117 05	10 236 45	56 353 50
Totals	$1 068,768 62	$1 994 076 50	$ 3 062 845 12
Totals for corresponding period of 1879	884,579 31	$1 256,645 99	$ 2 141 225 83
Increase, 1880	$ 184 188 71	$ 737 430 58	$ 921 619 29

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of goods exported from Toronto, as per Custom House returns, during the year 1880:

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain	To United States	To other Countries	TOTAL.	
The Mine	Value. $	Value $	Value. $	Quantity	Value. $
Oils, mineral, refined, galls.		276		851	276
Phosphates tons		281		41	281
Silver ore, tons		60		2	60
Fisheries.					
Herring, pickled brls		40		37	40
Cod oil, haddock, &c brls		30		10	30
Fish, fresh all other		2,181			2,181
The Forest					
Basswood, butternut, hickory, &c M. feet		8 250		790	8,250
Hop, Telegraph poles, &c		11 654			11,654
Knees and futtocks pieces		2,260		1 001	2 260
Lumber, laths, &c., M		941		706	941
Planks, boards &c., M. feet		384,717	9	33 696	384 726
Scantling M feet		50		10	50
Shingles, M		14,386		7,078	14,386
Timber, square, tons		8 569		4,853	8,569
Animals and their Produce					
Horses, No		135 652		773	135 652
Horned cattle No	4 530	821		103	5 351
Sheep, No		7 054		739	7 064
Poultry and other	884	561			1 445
Bones cwt		25 846		31 172	25 846
Butter, lbs	130 063	157	35	640 299	130 255
Cheese, lbs	7 350	2	2	64 569	7 354
Eggs, doz		10 850	1	91,517	10,851
Furs, dressed and undressed	18,328	13 809			32 137
Grease and scrap lbs		1 514		37,745	1 514
Hides, horns, and skins	255	31 679			31,934
Lard lbs	5,210			115 133	5 210
Meats—Bacon, lbs	248 877	0		5,007 870	248,873
" Beef lbs	225			3 350	225
" Hams, lbs	42,444	11	5	755 905	42,460
" Mutton lbs	90			1 198	90
" Pork lbs	16,739			15,570	966
" Tongue lbs	966			355 441	16,739
" Venison lbs		4		73	4
" Sheeps pelts, No		22,780		38 478	22,780
Wool, lbs		123 778		409,353	123,778
Other articles.	3,768	5 573			9 341

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Articles	To Great Britain	To United States	To other Countries.	Total.	
Agricultural Products	Value. $	Value. $	Value $	Quantity	Value $
Bran, cwt		1,230		2,240	1,950
Fruit, green, lbs, brls	6,530	577	9	3,822	7,122
Grain—Barley bush		1,021,364	12	1,377,185	1,021,376
" Oats, bush	5,230	193		14,131	5,423
" Peas bush	67,161	53,885	4,590	157,811	125,636
" Wheat bush	334,196	2,531	5,188	263,029	341,916
" Flour of wheat brls	38,619	15	721	7,434	40,356
" Oatmeal, lbs.	5,211	22	22	1,073	5,255
Hay, tons		6,806		654	6,306
Malt, bush		205,263		257,489	205,263
Potatoes, bush	28		10	59	38
Seeds, other	83,548	5,711	10,197		99,456
Tobacco leaf, lbs.		2,743		11,383	2,743
Vegetables, other		2,999	9		3,008
Other articles	766	4,552			5,317
Manufactures.					
Agricultural implements.	15,885	225			16,110
Books, pamphlets, &c	3,028	5,749	180		8,957
Biscuits cwt	41			4	41
Candles, lbs		18		50	18
Carriages, wagons &c	558	1,953	2,550	76	5,041
Clothing &c.	58	195			253
Cordage, twine, &c.		283			283
Cottons	819	19			838
Furs	40	177			217
Glass and Glassware		3,349			3,349
Hats and caps	976				976
India rubber		1,382			1,382
Iron stoves, No	36	130		11	166
Iron castings	101	90			191
Iron, scrap		11,652			11,652
All other	577	526	200		1,303
Junk and oakum		17		2	17
Leather—Boots and shoes, pairs		281	2,324	3,428	2,605
" Harness and saddlery	90	1,147	45		1,282
" Sole and Upper	2,510	12	6		2,531
" Other manufactures	395	185	11		591
Liquors—Ale, beer &c, galls		53	592	1,840	645
" Whisky, galls		803		1,047	803
" Other spirits, galls.		2,410		4,969	2,410
Machinery	4,075	12,138	24		16,235
Musical Instruments—					
Organs		420		6	420
Pianos		1,829		6	1,829
All others, No		300		3	300
Rags		1,761			1,761
Oil, galls	3,293			6,504	3,293

EXPORTS—*Continued*

Articles	To Great Britain	To United States	To other Countries.	Total.	
Manufactures—Continued	Value $	Value $	Value. $	Quantity	Value $
Sewing machines, No		265		11	265
Soap, lbs			389	9 600	389
Steel manufactures of	510	301			811
Stone, wrought and marble		69			69
Tobacco, stems and cuttings, lbs		1,802	485	43,656	2,287
Wine galls.	15	293		260	308
Wood, household furniture	213	1,572			1,885
" Other manufactures of	5,456	1,097	1 043		8,496
Woollens	1,106	383	1,597		3,086
Other articles	10,018	137 654	103		147,775
Miscellaneous Articles					
Drugs		63			63
Ice		3 057			3,057
Mineral Water	8				8
Paper, printing		404			404
Paper, tissue		1 130			1,130
Trees for planting			4		4

EXPORTS FOR FOUR YEARS CLASSIFIED.

	1880	1879	1878.	1877
Produce of the mine	$ 637	$ 1,860		25
Produce of the fisheries	1,326	921	1,630	7,910
Produce of the forest	431 046	179,229	69,486	92 811
Animals and their produce	859 567	1,279 365	1 148 332	785 804
Agricultural products	1,895,800	1,734 889	1 634 022	1,151 917
Manufactures	250.880	203,912	204 044	246,526
Miscellaneous articles	4 666	274	8 781	
Total	$3,443,782	$3,401 450	$3,066,595	$2,285,497

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

As per Custom House Returns

	Produce of Canada.	Not produce of Canada.	Grand Total.
Total exports 1880	$3.373 734	$70 048	$3.443,782
" " 1879	3 345,389	56.061	3.401 450
" " 1878.	3,000 260	66 335	3,066,595
" " 1877			2,285,497
" " 1876			1,272 568

AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION BY COUNTRIES

Countries.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	83,474,320	81,139,708	83,372,719	67,288,848	80,307,286
United States	75,386,909	77,087,914	73,876,637	70,304,720	62,696,557
France	2,384,812	1,730,062	1,754,394	2,247,066	1,928,670
Germany	608,358	404,918	521,380	552,999	542,028
Spain	445,451	340,767	823,245	334,443	297,245
Portugal	193,195	175,425	145,941	161,258	201,682
Italy	183,199	242,942	205,171	181,933	823,205
Holland	297,895	236,850	263,764	210,288	273,537
Belgium	374,880	318,724	305,692	219,461	837,807
Newfoundland	2,675,477	2,753,748	2,707,347	2,280,923	2,032,261
British West Indies	3,017,337	2,835,365	2,528,540	2,605,871	3,114,875
Spanish West Indies	1,777,269	1,847,826	1,456,885	1,813,567	3,031,050
French West Indies	340,155	185,234	268,424	287,129	232,857
Other West India Islands	156,674	163,242	144,638	86,732	110,475
South America	975,702	956,596	669,804	745,830	1,073,421
China and Japan	971,314	463,753	486,244	505,513	831,457
Switzerland	56,158	69,066	61,178	94,781	94,225
Australia	73,693	185,610	376,723	282,613	143,782
South Africa	314,323	120,564	91,384	152,107	218,553
Other Countries	1,370,467	1,165,500	804,425	847,079	963,784
Totals	175,699,653	172,176,876	170,523,244	151,832,863	189,693,807

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA.

Value of total Exports, Imports and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion with the Duty collected thereon, for thirteen years.

	Exports	Imports.	Duty
	$	$	$ cts.
Fiscal year, 1868	67 567 888	73 459 644	8,819 431 63
" 1869	60,474 781	70 415 165	8,238,909 71
" 1870	73 573 490	74 814 339	9 462,940 44
" 1871	74,178 618	96 092,971	11 843,655 75
" 1872	82,533 663	111 430 527	13 045 493 59
" 1873	89 780 922	128 011 281	13 017 730 17
" 1874	89 351, 928	128,213 582	14,421 882 07
" 1875	77 886, 879	123,070 283	15,361 382 12
" 1876	80 066 436	93,210 846	12,833,114 48
" 1877	75 575 393	99 327 962	12 548,451 09
" 1878	79 323 687	93,081 787	12,795,693 17
" 1879	71 491 255	81,964 427	12 979 540 66
" 1880	87 911 458	86 489 747	14 158 849 22
Aggregate for thirteen years	1 001 026,477	1 259 582 061	159 527,074 61

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION.

1867	$ 93 046,051
1868	96 896,668
1869	112,361,998
1870	115,992 706
1871	115 402,682
1872	122 400,179
1873	129 743 432
1874	141 103,551
1875	151,663 401
1876	164,204 687
1877	174 675 834
1878	174 957 288
1879	183,974 758
1880	199 125,323

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following statement shows the total losses by fire in Canada and the United States during the past five years

	Canada.	United States
1880	$ 5,194 000	$74,643,400
1879	7-159 000	77-703,700
1878	5 950 500	64 315 900
1877	29 261 000	68 264,800
1876	9 145 200	64 630 600

WHEAT STATISTICS.

The following table, showing the estimates of area, quantity and value of the United States wheat crop for ten years, may be found of interest

Years.	Acreage.	Yield per acre	Total products.	Price per Bush.	Total value of product.
		Bush	Bush.		
1871	19,043,893	11.5	230,722,400	$1 25 8	$290,411,820
1872	20,858,359	11.8	243,997,100	1 24	310,180,375
1873	22,171,676	12.7	281,254,700	1 15	323,594,905
1874	24,067,027	12.3	301,102,700	0 94 1	291,107,895
1875	26,381,512	11.0	292,136,000	1 00	294,580,000
1876	27,627,021	10.4	289,356,500	1 03.7	300,259,300
1877	28,277,846	13.9	364,194,140	1 08 2	394,695,778
1878	32,106,860	13.1	420,122,400	0 77 7	326,346,424
1879	32,545,899	13.7	448,756,118	1 10 3	497,008,803
1880	36,037,950	13.3	480,849,700	0 95 8	460,697,000

MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF TORONTO, 1881.

MAYOR.

W. B. McMURRICH.

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.—Aldermen H. E. Clarke, Mitchell, and Farley.
ST. DAVID'S WARD.—Aldermen Blevins, Adamson, and Lobb.
ST. GEORGE'S WARD.—Aldermen A. R. Boswell, Ryan, and Walker.
ST. JAMES' WARD.—Aldermen Love, Steiner, and Jas. B. Boustead.
ST. JOHN'S WARD.—Aldermen John Kent, Irwin, and Fleming.
ST. LAWRENCE WARD.—Aldermen Thomas Davies, Hallam, and Taylor.
ST. PATRICK'S WARD.—Aldermen John Ball, Evans and Baxter.
ST. STEPHEN'S WARD.—Aldermen Crocker, Denison and W. Bell.
ST. THOMAS WARD.—Aldermen Carlyle, Trees and John N. Lake.

TORONTO HARBOR.

	1880	1879
No. of vessels frequenting the harbor	2 221	2,221
Steamboats loaded	645	554
Steamboats light	138	110
Propellers loaded	226	245
Propellers light	47	43
Schooners loaded	846	1 106
Schooners light	318	163
No. of vessels wintering here	54	59
Tolls received	$6 451 37	$ 8.859 36
Total receipts	9,482 19	11,422 56
Total expenditure	9 461 96	8,774 53

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Toronto Post Office for the past two years, ending December 31st in each case

	1879	1880
REVENUE.		
Postage stamps, post cards, etc	$140,589 00	$151 904 25
Unpaid postage	1,216 35	1,185 99
Newspapers and periodicals from office of publication	10,392 00	13,372 81
Box rent and keys	2,026 57	2,045 42
Commission on money orders	2 728 19	2,390 27
	$157 952 71	$170 898 74
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	$55,559 24	$60,288 71
Commission to stamp vendors	4,119 23	4,551 58
Miscellaneous	6,201 08	8,064 19
	$65,879 55	$72 904 49
MONEY ORDERS		
Total number issued	10,884	12 052
Value of same	$183,207 13	$208 734 75
Number paid	44 982	56,137
Value of same	$1 030 674 23	$1 108 701 74
P O SAVINGS BANK BRANCH		
Deposits	$235,648 00	$230 257 00
Withdrawals	193,675 13	195,122 30
	$429 323 13	$425,379 30
REGISTERED LETTERS		
Total number passing through P O	526,365	555 175
DELIVERED		
Number of letters delivered	2 068,456	2,190 552
Number of post cards delivered	361 400	465,400
Number of circulars delivered		114 192
Number of parcels delivered		31 720
Number of books delivered		15 184
Number of samples delivered		18,928
Number of newspapers delivered	766,792	832,104
Number of dead letters, etc	67,673	82 592
FORWARDED		
Number of letters forwarded	6 507,488	6,649 448
Number of post cards forwarded		1 046 344
Number of circulars forwarded	1,117 572	1,370 720
Number of parcels forwarded	15 288	32,448
Number of newspapers forwarded	8,703 346	10 488,708

The number of letter-carriers was 35 in 1879 and 43 in 1880, the number of corresponding offices 251 and 274, and the weight of books in pounds, 370 592, and 368 056

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different kinds of Coal imported into Toronto by water

	1878.	1879	1880
Hard coal, tons	86,671	89 827	70,051
Soft coal, tons	72,726	36 081	15,481
	158,297	125 908	85,532

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

The number of persons as near as possible that are engaged in the different trades and professions in this city during 1880 was as follows:

Architects	29	Manufacturers	193
Auctioneers	12	Medical Men	124
Bakers and Confectioners	101	Painters	63
Bankers and Money brokers	8	Photographers	22
Barbers	59	Plumbers and Gas fitters	42
Blacksmiths	67	Printers and Publishers	50
Boat builders	15	Wholesale Merchants	134
Builders and Contractors	102	Retail Merchants	1,491
Cab Owners	54	Banks	12
Clergymen	70	Building and Loan Companies	17
Commission Merchants	84	Insurance Companies	63
Hotel and Saloon keepers	201	Telegraph Companies	2
Insurance Agents and Accountants	135	Consumers' Gas Company	1
Judges	14	Toronto Street Railway	1
Lawyers and Solicitors	178	Theatres	2
Lumber Merchants	49		
Total Trades and Professions			3,455

TORONTO WORKMEN.

The following statement gives the number of Workmen employed in this city, and the times at which they are paid:

At once every Saturday	603
At 2 o clock every Saturday	70
At 3 o clock every Saturday	92
At 4 o clock every Saturday	1,681
At 5 o clock every Saturday	402
At 6 o clock every Saturday	252
Every other Saturday	1-280
Weekly—other days than Saturday	3,979
Monthly	1-913
Total number employed	10 312

PUBLICATIONS.

Daily	4
Weekly	21
Monthly	14

W. D. MATTHEWS & CO.

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 26 FRONT ST EAST

COR. OF SCOTT ST.

TORONTO, ONT.

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, ETC

ESTABLISHED 1845.

L. COFFEE & Co.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

30 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c.

THOS A. CRANE HUGH N BAIRD IAS CARRUTHERS.

CRANE & BAIRD,

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Commission Merchants

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Corn Exchange Buildings, MONTREAL.

Cor. Scott & Wellington Sts. TORONTO.

JAMES GOODALL,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GRAIN, GRASS SEEDS, &c

83 Front Street, - TORONTO, ONT.

CHAPMAN & SON,

PRODUCE FACTORS

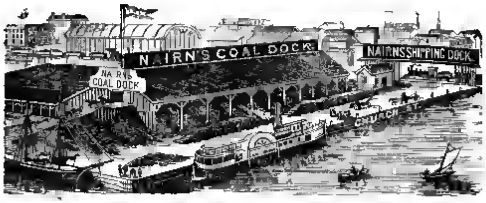
AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

---

91 Front St. East, - TORONTO.



A. & S. NAIRN,

Wholesale Shippers of Coal

Direct Shipments from Mines to all Points at Lowest Rates.

LOCAL ORDERS FILLED FROM OUR YARDS In TORORTO

Offices—4 King St. East, cor Yonge St., Nairn's Docks, foot of Church St.

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

ALL KINDS OF

Machine and Burning Oils

AT

LOW TRADE PRICES.

Price Lists sent on Application

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

OFFICE

33 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

WORKS—21 and 23 Princess Street,

P. O. BOX, 1075. TORONTO, ONT.

V.T.C

VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY OF TORONTO

(LIMITED)

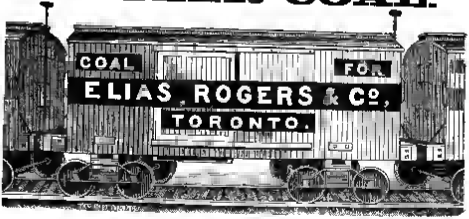
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY STYLE OF

FINE TOBACCOS.

Office and Factory—122 and 124 Wellington Street West,

TORONTO.

BUTLER COAL.



BEST QUALITIES OF

COAL AND WOOD

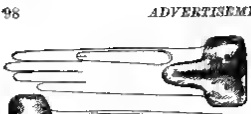
AT LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES: Dominion Bank Buildings, cor. King and Yonge Sts. Cor. Yonge and McGill Sts. Cor. Niagara and Deuce Sts. 33 Adelaide st. East. Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.

All Offices connected with Central Telephone Exchange.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS



STOREY'S "EUREKA"
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PAT'D

FOREIGN OFFICES Spruce Street New York, U.S.A., Lime Grove, Birmingham, Eng.

W. H. STOREY & SON,
ACTON, ONT.,

Glove Manufacturers.

The best descriptions of GLOVES & MITTS in every variety of material and style are manufactured by us

We are also Patentees and Inventors of Storeys Eureka Spring Glove Fastener, justly acknowledged the most perfect Fastener in use. Patented in Canada, the United States and Great Britain

CASTORINE MACHINE OILS

NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
[TRADE MARK]

CASTORINE
[REGISTERED]

MANUF'D BY
TORONTO OIL Co'
25 SHERBORNE ST.
TORONTO

D. GUNN & Co.,

Packers and General Provision

MERCHANTS,

76 and 78 Front Street East, Toronto.

ELGIN PORK PACKING HOUSE,

AYLMER, ELGIN CO., ONT.

JEHIEL YORKE, PROPRIETOR.

Packer and curer of Heavy and Thin Mess and Navy Pork, C. C. Breakfast and Roll Spice Bacon. Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Lard. Pork Sausage, etc., made wholly from

CANADIAN CORN FED HOGS.

The "YORKE BRAND" of Sweet Pickled Short Cut Hams acknowledged superior to any other Canadian Brand.

Aylmer is situate on the Air Line Division of the G. W. Ry., in the best hog producing section of Canada, and in direct communication with Toronto and all points north and east.

Thos. Johnston & Co.,

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

74 Colborne Street, TORONTO.

ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Liberal Advances made to Consignors of Butter, Cheese, Grain, Flour, &c.

WM. RYAN,

No. 5 Manning's Block.

OFFICE 23 CHURCH STREET

TO MILLERS, BAKERS AND MERCHANTS:

WHEAT, CORN,
FLOUR IN BARRELS AND BAGS,
MESS PORK, BEEF,
HAMS, BACON,
LARD, BEANS,
DRIED APPLES, ETC., CHEAP,

Delivered at all points

Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Wheat, Flour, Barley, Butter, etc

JAMES & FURNESS,

72 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON, HAMS, DRIED FRUIT, CHEESE, POULTRY, &c.

HOPS A SPECIALTY.

Consignments Solicited Advances made against Consignments

JAMES PARK,

41 to 47 St Lawrence Market, Toronto,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PROVISION DEALER AND CURER OF BEEF HAMS,

Importer of Rennets and Sausage Cases for the Trade

Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams Lard, Dairy Packed Butter, &c, constantly on hand.

Also, Importer of Finnan Haddies Sloetera and other Smoked Fish TERMS CASH

JNO. HARTE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES

PARLOR GRATES,

HOLLOW WARE, &c.

MACHINERY and SMALL CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER

14 to 26 ESPLANADE STREET EAST

LYMAN BROTHERS & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Office and Warehouse: 71 and 73 Front St East,

Chemical Laboratory and Mills 147 and 149 Front St. East,

TORONTO, ONT.

—— DEALERS IN ——

WHITE LEAD,

COLORS (Dry and in Oil),

OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE STUFFS, and

WOOLLEN SUPPLIES,

And every requisite for the Retail Drug Trade.

ELLIOT & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS

AND

Manufacturing Chemists.

OFFICE: No. 3 FRONT STREET.

Mills and Laboratory—Beverley Street,

TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil, Oil Cake, White Lead and Colors in Oil, Putty, Spirits Nitre, Nitrate Silver, &c., &c.

ALL GROUND AND POWDERED DRUGS AND SPICES ARE WARRANTED ABSOLUTELY PURE

CRUDE DRUGS,

SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS

Every Requirement of the Retail Drug Trade.

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION BY THE TRADE

COOPER AND SMITH

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

Boots & Shoes,

36, 38 AND 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO, ONT.

THIS HOUSE was established in 1850 by Mr J D Sessions and Mr. V. E. Carpenter, under the style of Sessions, Carpenter & Co , in a modest way It has from the first made steady and satisfactory progress, and is now doing the largest business in the line in the Dominion

Though Mr Sessions died in 1868, and his interest in the business ceased from that date, yet his name continued at the head of the firm until last year, when the style was changed to that of Cooper & Smith, Mr Carpenter having previously retired

Messrs Cooper & Smith's Factory and Warerooms, on Front Street, are large and commodious, and some idea of the extent of the firm's operations may be gathered from the fact that it employs upwards of 500 hands in manufacturing, besides purchasing very largely of ready made goods, rubbers, etc.

All the goods manufactured by Messrs. Cooper & Smith are stamped with their own name, and have acquired the highest reputation with the consumer None but the best material is used, and only the best workmen are employed.

Remember the Address,

COOPER & SMITH,

36, 38 and 40 Front Street West.

SMITH AND KEIGHLEY

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS,

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

9 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

General Groceries.

A FINE STOCK OF

REFINED SUGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND

ALSO,

Green and Black Teas

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TO SUIT CLOSE BUYERS.

A. M. SMITH. W. W. KEIGHLEY.

W. J. BARTLETT, BUILDING & CO.,
22 CHERRY ST., NEW YORK.

Sight and Feed Fly Valve
WITH SELF-CLOSING DRAIN.

ALL STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, AND OTHER KINDS OF FINE MACHINERY.

PATENTED & MANUFACTURED BY
W. J. BARTLETT, BUILDING & CO.,
22 CHERRY ST., NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Steam Pumps, Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Pipe Fittings, Steam Valves, Steam Traps, Steam Separators, Steam Pumps, Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Pipe Fittings, Steam Valves, Steam Traps, Steam Separators.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

REVIEW

By-laws
of the
Social Organization
of
Mutual Benefit
of
Name of Society
Name of Town
Name of County
State of Texas
Date of Incorporation
Date of Charter
Date of Organization
Date of Adoption
Name of Secretary
Name of President

CONTENTS

Introduction 1
Chapter 1: Overview 3
Chapter 2: Installation 7
Chapter 3: Configuration 12
Chapter 4: Advanced Topics 18
Chapter 5: Troubleshooting 25
Appendix A: Glossary 31
Appendix B: Index 34

Name of Institution.	Number of Inmates.	Number of Visits.	Remarks.
Ashburton Hospital	1	1	
Auckland Hospital	1	1	
Auckland Mental Hospital	1	1	
Auckland Public Library	1	1	
Auckland Public Library	1	1	
Auckland Public Library

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

| | | |

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2014

Introduction 1

Chapter 1 5

Chapter 2 12

Chapter 3 19

Chapter 4 27

Chapter 5 34

Chapter 6 41

Chapter 7 48

Chapter 8 55

Chapter 9 62

Chapter 10 69

Chapter 11 76

Chapter 12 83

Chapter 13 90

Chapter 14 97

Chapter 15 104

Chapter 16 111

Chapter 17 118

Chapter 18 125

Chapter 19 132

Chapter 20 139

Chapter 21 146

Chapter 22 153

Chapter 23 160

Chapter 24 167

Chapter 25 174

Chapter 26 181

Chapter 27 188

Chapter 28 195

Chapter 29 202

Chapter 30 209

Chapter 31 216

Chapter 32 223

Chapter 33 230

Chapter 34 237

Chapter 35 244

Chapter 36 251

Chapter 37 258

Chapter 38 265

Chapter 39 272

Chapter 40 279

Chapter 41 286

Chapter 42 293

Chapter 43 300

Chapter 44 307

Chapter 45 314

Chapter 46 321

Chapter 47 328

Chapter 48 335

Chapter 49 342

Chapter 50 349

Chapter 51 356

Chapter 52 363

Chapter 53 370

Chapter 54 377

Chapter 55 384

Chapter 56 391

Chapter 57 398

Chapter 58 405

Chapter 59 412

Chapter 60 419

Chapter 61 426

Chapter 62 433

Chapter 63 440

Chapter 64 447

Chapter 65 454

Chapter 66 461

Chapter 67 468

Chapter 68 475

Chapter 69 482

Chapter 70 489

Chapter 71 496

Chapter 72 503

Chapter 73 510

Chapter 74 517

Chapter 75 524

Chapter 76 531

Chapter 77 538

Chapter 78 545

Chapter 79 552

Chapter 80 559

Chapter 81 566

Chapter 82 573

Chapter 83 580

Chapter 84 587

Chapter 85 594

Chapter 86 601

Chapter 87 608

Chapter 88 615

Chapter 89 622

Chapter 90 629

Chapter 91 636

Chapter 92 643

Chapter 93 650

Chapter 94 657

Chapter 95 664

Chapter 96 671

Chapter 97 678

Chapter 98 685

Chapter 99 692

Chapter 100 699

Chapter 101 706

Chapter 102 713

Chapter 103 720

Chapter 104 727

Chapter 105 734

Chapter 106 741

Chapter 107 748

Chapter 108 755

Chapter 109 762

Chapter 110 769

Chapter 111 776

Chapter 112 783

Chapter 113 790

Chapter 114 797

Chapter 115 804

Chapter 116 811

Chapter 117 818

Chapter 118 825

Chapter 119 832

Chapter 120 839

Chapter 121 846

Chapter 122 853

Chapter 123 860

Chapter 124 867

Chapter 125 874

Chapter 126 881

Chapter 127 888

Chapter 128 895

Chapter 129 902

Chapter 130 909

Chapter 131 916

Chapter 132 923

Chapter 133 930

Chapter 134 937

Chapter 135 944

Chapter 136 951

Chapter 137 958

Chapter 138 965

Chapter 139 972

Chapter 140 979

Chapter 141 986

Chapter 142 993

Chapter 143 1000

Chapter 144 1007

Chapter 145 1014

Chapter 146 1021

Chapter 147 1028

Chapter 148 1035

Chapter 149 1042

Chapter 150 1049

Chapter 151 1056

Chapter 152 1063

Chapter 153 1070

Chapter 154 1077

Chapter 155 1084

Chapter 156 1091

Chapter 157 1098

Chapter 158 1105

Chapter 159 1112

Chapter 160 1119

Chapter 161 1126

Chapter 162 1133

Chapter 163 1140

Chapter 164 1147

Chapter 165 1154

Chapter 166 1161

Chapter 167 1168

Chapter 168 1175

Chapter 169 1182

Chapter 170 1189

Chapter 171 1196

Chapter 172 1203

Chapter 173 1210

Chapter 174 1217

Chapter 175 1224

Chapter 176 1231

Chapter 177 1238

Chapter 178 1245

Chapter 179 1252

Chapter 180 1259

Chapter 181 1266

Chapter 182 1273

Chapter 183 1280

Chapter 184 1287

Chapter 185 1294

Chapter 186 1301

Chapter 187 1308

Chapter 188 1315

Chapter 189 1322

Chapter 190 1329

Chapter 191 1336

Chapter 192 1343

Chapter 193 1350

Chapter 194 1357

Chapter 195 1364

Chapter 196 1371

Chapter 197 1378

Chapter 198 1385

Chapter 199 1392

Chapter 200 1399

Chapter 201 1406

Chapter 202 1413

Chapter 203 1420

Chapter 204 1427

Chapter 205 1434

Chapter 206 1441

Chapter 207 1448

Chapter 208 1455

Chapter 209 1462

Chapter 210 1469

Chapter 211 1476

Chapter 212 1483

Chapter 213 1490

Chapter 214 1497

Chapter 215 1504

Chapter 216 1511

Chapter 217 1518

Chapter 218 1525

Chapter 219 1532

Chapter 220 1539

Chapter 221 1546

Chapter 222 1553

Chapter 223 1560

Chapter 224 1567

Chapter 225 1574

Chapter 226 1581

Chapter 227 1588

Chapter 228 1595

Chapter 229 1602

Chapter 230 1609

Chapter 231 1616

Chapter 232 1623

Chapter 233 1630

Chapter 234 1637

Chapter 235 1644

Chapter 236 1651

Chapter 237 1658

Chapter 238 1665

Chapter 239 1672

Chapter 240 1679

Chapter 241 1686

Chapter 242 1693

Chapter 243 1700

Chapter 244 1707

Chapter 245 1714

Chapter 246 1721

Chapter 247 1728

Chapter 248 1735

Chapter 249 1742

Chapter 250 1749

Chapter 251 1756

Chapter 252 1763

Chapter 253 1770

Chapter 254 1777

Chapter 255 1784

Chapter 256 1791

Chapter 257 1798

Chapter 258 1805

Chapter 259 1812

Chapter 260 1819

Chapter 261 1826

Chapter 262 1833

Chapter 263 1840

Chapter 264 1847

Chapter 265 1854

Chapter 266 1861

Chapter 267 1868

Chapter 268 1875

Chapter 269 1882

Chapter 270 1889

Chapter 271 1896

Chapter 272 1903

Chapter 273 1910

Chapter 274 1917

Chapter 275 1924

Chapter 276 1931

Chapter 277 1938

Chapter 278 1945

Chapter 279 1952

Chapter 280 1959

Chapter 281 1966

Chapter 282 1973

Chapter 283 1980

Chapter 284 1987

Chapter 285 1994

Chapter 286 2001

Chapter 287 2008

Chapter 288 2015

Chapter 289 2022

Chapter 290 2029

Chapter 291 2036

Chapter 292 2043

Chapter 293 2050

Chapter 294 2057

Chapter 295 2064

Chapter 296 2071

Chapter 297 2078

Chapter 298 2085

Chapter 299 2092

Chapter 300 2099

Chapter 301 2106

Chapter 302 2113

Chapter 303 2120

Chapter 304 2127

Chapter 305 2134

Chapter 306 2141

Chapter 307 2148

Chapter 308 2155

Chapter 309 2162

Chapter 310 2169

Chapter 311 2176

Chapter 312 2183

Chapter 313 2190

Chapter 314 2197

Chapter 315 2204

Chapter 316 2211

Chapter 317 2218

Chapter 318 2225

Chapter 319 2232

Chapter 320 2239

Chapter 321 2246

Chapter 322 2253

Chapter 323 2260

Chapter 324 2267

Chapter 325 2274

Chapter 326 2281

Chapter 327 2288

Chapter 328 2295

Chapter 329 2302

Chapter 330 2309

Chapter 331 2316

Chapter 332 2323

Chapter 333 2330

Chapter 334 2337

Chapter 335 2344

Chapter 336 2351

Chapter 337 2358

Chapter 338 2365

Chapter 339 2372

Chapter 340 2379

Chapter 341 2386

Chapter 342 2393

Chapter 343 2400

Chapter 344 2407

Chapter 345 2414

Chapter 346 2421

Chapter 347 2428

Chapter 348 2435

Chapter 349 2442

Chapter 350 2449

Chapter 351 2456

Chapter 352 2463

Chapter 353 2470

Chapter 354 2477

Chapter 355 2484

Chapter 356 2491

Chapter 357 2498

Chapter 358 2505

Chapter 359 2512

Chapter 360 2519

Chapter 361 2526

Chapter 362 2533

Chapter 363 2540

Chapter 364 2547

Chapter 365 2554

Chapter 366 2561

Chapter 367 2568

Chapter 368 2575

Chapter 369 2582

Chapter 370 2589

Chapter 371 2596

Chapter 372 2603

Chapter 373 2610

Chapter 374 2617

Chapter 375 2624

Chapter 376 2631

Chapter 377 2638

Chapter 378 2645

Chapter 379 2652

Chapter 380 2659

Chapter 381 2666

Chapter 382 2673

Chapter 383 2680

Chapter 384 2687

Chapter 385 2694

Chapter 386 2701

Chapter 387 2708

Chapter 388 2715

Chapter 389 2722

Chapter 390 2729

Chapter 391 2736

Chapter 392 2743

Chapter 393 2750

Chapter 394 2757

Chapter 395 2764

Chapter 396 2771

Chapter 397 2778

Chapter 398 2785

Chapter 399 2792

Chapter 400 2799

Chapter 401 2806

Chapter 402 2813

Chapter 403 2820

Chapter 404 2827

Chapter 405 2834

Chapter 406 2841

Chapter 407 2848

Chapter 408 2855

Chapter 409 2862

Chapter 410 2869

Chapter 411 2876

Chapter 412 2883

Chapter 413 2890

Chapter 414 2897

Chapter 415 2904

Chapter 416 2911

Chapter 417 2918

Chapter 418 2925

Chapter 419 2932

Chapter 420 2939

Chapter 421 2946

Chapter 422 2953

Chapter 423 2960

Chapter 424 2967

Chapter 425 2974

Chapter 426 2981

Chapter 427 2988

Chapter 428 2995

Chapter 429 3002

Chapter 430 3009

Chapter 431 3016

Chapter 432 3023

Chapter 433 3030

Chapter 434 3037

Chapter 435 3044

Chapter 436 3051

Chapter 437 3058

Chapter 438 3065

Chapter 439 3072

Chapter 440 3079

Chapter 441 3086

Chapter 442 3093

Chapter 443 3100

Chapter 444 3107

Chapter 445 3114

Chapter 446 3121

Chapter 447 3128

Chapter 448 3135

Chapter 449 3142

Chapter 450 3149

Chapter 451 3156

Chapter 452 3163

Chapter 453 3170

Chapter 454 3177

Chapter 455 3184

Chapter 456 3191

Chapter 457 3198

Chapter 458 3205

Chapter 459 3212

Chapter 460 3219

Chapter 461 3226

Chapter 462 3233

Chapter 463 3240

Chapter 464 3247

Chapter 465 3254

Chapter 466 3261

Chapter 467 3268

Chapter 468 3275

Chapter 469 3282

Chapter 470 3289

Chapter 471 3296

Chapter 472 3303

Chapter 473 3310

Chapter 474 3317

Chapter 475 3324

Chapter 476 3331

Chapter 477 3338

Chapter 478 3345

Chapter 479 3352

Chapter 480 3359

Chapter 481 3366

Chapter 482 3373

Chapter 483 3380

Chapter 484 3387

Chapter 485 3394

Chapter 486 3401

Chapter 487 3408

Chapter 488 3415

Chapter 489 3422

Chapter 490 3429

Chapter 491 3436

Chapter 492 3443

Chapter 493 3450

Chapter 494 3457

Chapter 495 3464

Chapter 496 3471

Chapter 497 3478

Chapter 498 3485

Chapter 499 3492

Chapter 500 3499

Introduction 1
Chapter 1 5
Chapter 2 12
Chapter 3 19
Chapter 4 27
Chapter 5 34
Chapter 6 41
Chapter 7 48
Chapter 8 55
Chapter 9 62
Chapter 10 70
Chapter 11 77
Chapter 12 84
Chapter 13 91
Chapter 14 98
Chapter 15 105
Chapter 16 112
Chapter 17 119
Chapter 18 126
Chapter 19 133
Chapter 20 140
Chapter 21 147
Chapter 22 154
Chapter 23 161
Chapter 24 168
Chapter 25 175
Chapter 26 182
Chapter 27 189
Chapter 28 196
Chapter 29 203
Chapter 30 210
Chapter 31 217
Chapter 32 224
Chapter 33 231
Chapter 34 238
Chapter 35 245
Chapter 36 252
Chapter 37 259
Chapter 38 266
Chapter 39 273
Chapter 40 280
Chapter 41 287
Chapter 42 294
Chapter 43 301
Chapter 44 308
Chapter 45 315
Chapter 46 322
Chapter 47 329
Chapter 48 336
Chapter 49 343
Chapter 50 350
Chapter 51 357
Chapter 52 364
Chapter 53 371
Chapter 54 378
Chapter 55 385
Chapter 56 392
Chapter 57 399
Chapter 58 406
Chapter 59 413
Chapter 60 420
Chapter 61 427
Chapter 62 434
Chapter 63 441
Chapter 64 448
Chapter 65 455
Chapter 66 462
Chapter 67 469
Chapter 68 476
Chapter 69 483
Chapter 70 490
Chapter 71 497
Chapter 72 504
Chapter 73 511
Chapter 74 518
Chapter 75 525
Chapter 76 532
Chapter 77 539
Chapter 78 546
Chapter 79 553
Chapter 80 560
Chapter 81 567
Chapter 82 574
Chapter 83 581
Chapter 84 588
Chapter 85 595
Chapter 86 602
Chapter 87 609
Chapter 88 616
Chapter 89 623
Chapter 90 630
Chapter 91 637
Chapter 92 644
Chapter 93 651
Chapter 94 658
Chapter 95 665
Chapter 96 672
Chapter 97 679
Chapter 98 686
Chapter 99 693
Chapter 100 700
Chapter 101 707
Chapter 102 714
Chapter 103 721
Chapter 104 728
Chapter 105 735
Chapter 106 742
Chapter 107 749
Chapter 108 756
Chapter 109 763
Chapter 110 770
Chapter 111 777
Chapter 112 784
Chapter 113 791
Chapter 114 798
Chapter 115 805
Chapter 116 812
Chapter 117 819
Chapter 118 826
Chapter 119 833
Chapter 120 840
Chapter 121 847
Chapter 122 854
Chapter 123 861
Chapter 124 868
Chapter 125 875
Chapter 126 882
Chapter 127 889
Chapter 128 896
Chapter 129 903
Chapter 130 910
Chapter 131 917
Chapter 132 924
Chapter 133 931
Chapter 134 938
Chapter 135 945
Chapter 136 952
Chapter 137 959
Chapter 138 966
Chapter 139 973
Chapter 140 980
Chapter 141 987
Chapter 142 994
Chapter 143 1001
Chapter 144 1008
Chapter 145 1015
Chapter 146 1022
Chapter 147 1029
Chapter 148 1036
Chapter 149 1043
Chapter 150 1050
Chapter 151 1057
Chapter 152 1064
Chapter 153 1071
Chapter 154 1078
Chapter 155 1085
Chapter 156 1092
Chapter 157 1099
Chapter 158 1106
Chapter 159 1113
Chapter 160 1120
Chapter 161 1127
Chapter 162 1134
Chapter 163 1141
Chapter 164 1148
Chapter 165 1155
Chapter 166 1162
Chapter 167 1169
Chapter 168 1176
Chapter 169 1183
Chapter 170 1190
Chapter 171 1197
Chapter 172 1204
Chapter 173 1211
Chapter 174 1218
Chapter 175 1225
Chapter 176 1232
Chapter 177 1239
Chapter 178 1246
Chapter 179 1253
Chapter 180 1260
Chapter 181 1267
Chapter 182 1274
Chapter 183 1281
Chapter 184 1288
Chapter 185 1295
Chapter 186 1302
Chapter 187 1309
Chapter 188 1316
Chapter 189 1323
Chapter 190 1330
Chapter 191 1337
Chapter 192 1344
Chapter 193 1351
Chapter 194 1358
Chapter 195 1365
Chapter 196 1372
Chapter 197 1379
Chapter 198 1386
Chapter 199 1393
Chapter 200 1400
Chapter 201 1407
Chapter 202 1414
Chapter 203 1421
Chapter 204 1428
Chapter 205 1435
Chapter 206 1442
Chapter 207 1449
Chapter 208 1456
Chapter 209 1463
Chapter 210 1470
Chapter 211 1477
Chapter 212 1484
Chapter 213 1491
Chapter 214 1498
Chapter 215 1505
Chapter 216 1512
Chapter 217 1519
Chapter 218 1526
Chapter 219 1533
Chapter 220 1540
Chapter 221 1547
Chapter 222 1554
Chapter 223 1561
Chapter 224 1568
Chapter 225 1575
Chapter 226 1582
Chapter 227 1589
Chapter 228 1596
Chapter 229 1603
Chapter 230 1610
Chapter 231 1617
Chapter 232 1624
Chapter 233 1631
Chapter 234 1638
Chapter 235 1645
Chapter 236 1652
Chapter 237 1659
Chapter 238 1666
Chapter 239 1673
Chapter 240 1680
Chapter 241 1687
Chapter 242 1694
Chapter 243 1701
Chapter 244 1708
Chapter 245 1715
Chapter 246 1722
Chapter 247 1729
Chapter 248 1736
Chapter 249 1743
Chapter 250 1750
Chapter 251 1757
Chapter 252 1764
Chapter 253 1771
Chapter 254 1778
Chapter 255 1785
Chapter 256 1792
Chapter 257 1799
Chapter 258 1806
Chapter 259 1813
Chapter 260 1820
Chapter 261 1827
Chapter 262 1834
Chapter 263 1841
Chapter 264 1848
Chapter 265 1855
Chapter 266 1862
Chapter 267 1869
Chapter 268 1876
Chapter 269 1883
Chapter 270 1890
Chapter 271 1897
Chapter 272 1904
Chapter 273 1911
Chapter 274 1918
Chapter 275 1925
Chapter 276 1932
Chapter 277 1939
Chapter 278 1946
Chapter 279 1953
Chapter 280 1960
Chapter 281 1967
Chapter 282 1974
Chapter 283 1981
Chapter 284 1988
Chapter 285 1995
Chapter 286 2002
Chapter 287 2009
Chapter 288 2016
Chapter 289 2023
Chapter 290 2030
Chapter 291 2037
Chapter 292 2044
Chapter 293 2051
Chapter 294 2058
Chapter 295 2065
Chapter 296 2072
Chapter 297 2079
Chapter 298 2086
Chapter 299 2093
Chapter 300 2100
Chapter 301 2107
Chapter 302 2114
Chapter 303 2121
Chapter 304 2128
Chapter 305 2135
Chapter 306 2142
Chapter 307 2149
Chapter 308 2156
Chapter 309 2163
Chapter 310 2170
Chapter 311 2177
Chapter 312 2184
Chapter 313 2191
Chapter 314 2198
Chapter 315 2205
Chapter 316 2212
Chapter 317 2219
Chapter 318 2226
Chapter 319 2233
Chapter 320 2240
Chapter 321 2247
Chapter 322 2254
Chapter 323 2261
Chapter 324 2268
Chapter 325 2275
Chapter 326 2282
Chapter 327 2289
Chapter 328 2296
Chapter 329 2303
Chapter 330 2310
Chapter 331 2317
Chapter 332 2324
Chapter 333 2331
Chapter 334 2338
Chapter 335 2345
Chapter 336 2352
Chapter 337 2359
Chapter 338 2366
Chapter 339 2373
Chapter 340 2380
Chapter 341 2387
Chapter 342 2394
Chapter 343 2401
Chapter 344 2408
Chapter 345 2415
Chapter 346 2422
Chapter 347 2429
Chapter 348 2436
Chapter 349 2443
Chapter 350 2450
Chapter 351 2457
Chapter 352 2464
Chapter 353 2471
Chapter 354 2478
Chapter 355 2485
Chapter 356 2492
Chapter 357 2499
Chapter 358 2506
Chapter 359 2513
Chapter 360 2520
Chapter 361 2527
Chapter 362 2534
Chapter 363 2541
Chapter 364 2548
Chapter 365 2555
Chapter 366 2562
Chapter 367 2569
Chapter 368 2576
Chapter 369 2583
Chapter 370 2590
Chapter 371 2597
Chapter 372 2604
Chapter 373 2611
Chapter 374 2618
Chapter 375 2625
Chapter 376 2632
Chapter 377 2639
Chapter 378 2646
Chapter 379 2653
Chapter 380 2660
Chapter 381 2667
Chapter 382 2674
Chapter 383 2681
Chapter 384 2688
Chapter 385 2695
Chapter 386 2702
Chapter 387 2709
Chapter 388 2716
Chapter 389 2723
Chapter 390 2730
Chapter 391 2737
Chapter 392 2744
Chapter 393 2751
Chapter 394 2758
Chapter 395 2765
Chapter 396 2772
Chapter 397 2779
Chapter 398 2786
Chapter 399 2793
Chapter 400 2800
Chapter 401 2807
Chapter 402 2814
Chapter 403 2821
Chapter 404 2828
Chapter 405 2835
Chapter 406 2842
Chapter 407 2849
Chapter 408 2856
Chapter 409 2863
Chapter 410 2870
Chapter 411 2877
Chapter 412 2884
Chapter 413 2891
Chapter 414 2898
Chapter 415 2905
Chapter 416 2912
Chapter 417 2919
Chapter 418 2926
Chapter 419 2933
Chapter 420 2940
Chapter 421 2947
Chapter 422 2954
Chapter 423 2961
Chapter 424 2968
Chapter 425 2975
Chapter 426 2982
Chapter 427 2989
Chapter 428 2996
Chapter 429 3003
Chapter 430 3010
Chapter 431 3017
Chapter 432 3024
Chapter 433 3031
Chapter 434 3038
Chapter 435 3045
Chapter 436 3052
Chapter 437 3059
Chapter 438 3066
Chapter 439 3073
Chapter 440 3080
Chapter 441 3087
Chapter 442 3094
Chapter 443 3101
Chapter 444 3108
Chapter 445 3115
Chapter 446 3122
Chapter 447 3129
Chapter 448 3136
Chapter 449 3143
Chapter 450 3150
Chapter 451 3157
Chapter 452 3164
Chapter 453 3171
Chapter 454 3178
Chapter 455 3185
Chapter 456 3192
Chapter 457 3199
Chapter 458 3206
Chapter 459 3213
Chapter 460 3220
Chapter 461 3227
Chapter 462 3234
Chapter 463 3241
Chapter 464 3248
Chapter 465 3255
Chapter 466 3262
Chapter 467 3269
Chapter 468 3276
Chapter 469 3283
Chapter 470 3290
Chapter 471 3297
Chapter 472 3304
Chapter 473 3311
Chapter 474 3318
Chapter 475 3325
Chapter 476 3332
Chapter 477 3339
Chapter 478 3346
Chapter 479 3353
Chapter 480 3360
Chapter 481 3367
Chapter 482 3374
Chapter 483 3381
Chapter 484 3388
Chapter 485 3395
Chapter 486 3402
Chapter 487 3409
Chapter 488 3416
Chapter 489 3423
Chapter 490 3430
Chapter 491 3437
Chapter 492 3444
Chapter 493 3451
Chapter 494 3458
Chapter 495 3465
Chapter 496 3472
Chapter 497 3479
Chapter 498 3486
Chapter 499 3493
Chapter 500 3500
Chapter 501 3507
Chapter 502 3514
Chapter 503 3521
Chapter 504 3528
Chapter 505 3535
Chapter 506 3542
Chapter 507 3549
Chapter 508 3556
Chapter 509 3563
Chapter 510 3570
Chapter 511 3577
Chapter 512 3584
Chapter 513 3591
Chapter 514 3598
Chapter 515 3605
Chapter 516 3612
Chapter 517 3619
Chapter 518 3626
Chapter 519 3633
Chapter 520 3640
Chapter 521 3647
Chapter 522 3654
Chapter 523 3661
Chapter 524 3668
Chapter 525 3675
Chapter 526 3682
Chapter 527 3689
Chapter 528 3696
Chapter 529 3703
Chapter 530 3710
Chapter 531 3717
Chapter 532 3724
Chapter 533 3731
Chapter 534 3738
Chapter 535 3745
Chapter 536 3752
Chapter 537 3759
Chapter 538 3766
Chapter 539 3773
Chapter 540 3780
Chapter 541 3787
Chapter 542 3794
Chapter 543 3801
Chapter 544 3808
Chapter 545 3815
Chapter 546 3822
Chapter 547 3829
Chapter 548 3836
Chapter 549 3843
Chapter 550 3850
Chapter 551 3857
Chapter 552 3864
Chapter 553 3871
Chapter 554 3878
Chapter 555 3885
Chapter 556 3892
Chapter 557 3899
Chapter 558 3906
Chapter 559 3913
Chapter 560 3920
Chapter 561 3927
Chapter 562 3934
Chapter 563 3941
Chapter 564 3948
Chapter 565 3955
Chapter 566 3962
Chapter 567 3969
Chapter 568 3976
Chapter 569 3983
Chapter 570 3990
Chapter 571 3997
Chapter 572 4004
Chapter 573 4011
Chapter 574 4018
Chapter 575 4025
Chapter 576 4032
Chapter 577 4039
Chapter 578 4046
Chapter 579 4053
Chapter 580 4060
Chapter 581 4067
Chapter 582 4074
Chapter 583 4081
Chapter 584 4088
Chapter 585 4095
Chapter 586 4102
Chapter 587 4109
Chapter 588 4116
Chapter 589 4123
Chapter 590 4130
Chapter 591 4137
Chapter 592 4144
Chapter 593 4151
Chapter 594 4158
Chapter 595 4165
Chapter 596 4172
Chapter 597 4179
Chapter 598 4186
Chapter 599 4193
Chapter 600 4200
Chapter 601 4207
Chapter 602 4214
Chapter 603 4221
Chapter 604 4228
Chapter 605 4235
Chapter 606 4242
Chapter 607 4249
Chapter 608 4256
Chapter 609 4263
Chapter 610 4270
Chapter 611 4277
Chapter 612 4284
Chapter 613 4291
Chapter 614 4298
Chapter 615 4305
Chapter 616 4312
Chapter 617 4319
Chapter 618 4326
Chapter 619 4333
Chapter 620 4340
Chapter 621 4347
Chapter 622 4354
Chapter 623 4361
Chapter 624 4368
Chapter 625 4375
Chapter 626 4382
Chapter 627 4389
Chapter 628 4396
Chapter 629 4403
Chapter 630 4410
Chapter 631 4417
Chapter 632 4424
Chapter 633 4431
Chapter 634 4438
Chapter 635 4445
Chapter 636 4452
Chapter 637 4459
Chapter 638 4466
Chapter 639 4473
Chapter 640 4480
Chapter 641 4487
Chapter 642 4494
Chapter 643 4501
Chapter 644 4508
Chapter 645 4515
Chapter 646 4522
Chapter 647 4529
Chapter 648 4536
Chapter 649 4543
Chapter 650 4550
Chapter 651 4557
Chapter 652 4564
Chapter 653 4571
Chapter 654 4578
Chapter 655 4585
Chapter 656 4592
Chapter 657 4599
Chapter 658 4606
Chapter 659 4613
Chapter 660 4620
Chapter 661 4627
Chapter 662 4634
Chapter 663 4641
Chapter 664 4648
Chapter 665 4655
Chapter 666 4662
Chapter 667 4669
Chapter 668 4676
Chapter 669 4683
Chapter 670 4690
Chapter 671 4697
Chapter 672 4704
Chapter 673 4711
Chapter 674 4718
Chapter 675 4725
Chapter 676 4732
Chapter 677 4739
Chapter 678 4746
Chapter 679 4753
Chapter 680 4760
Chapter 681 4767
Chapter 682 4774
Chapter 683 4781
Chapter 684 4788
Chapter 685 4795
Chapter 686 4802
Chapter 687 4809
Chapter 688 4816
Chapter 689 4823
Chapter 690 4830
Chapter 691 4837
Chapter 692 4844
Chapter 693 4851
Chapter 694 4858
Chapter 695 4865
Chapter 696 4872
Chapter 697 4879
Chapter 698 4886
Chapter 699 4893
Chapter 700 4900
Chapter 701 4907
Chapter 702 4914
Chapter 703 4921
Chapter 704 4928
Chapter 705 4935
Chapter 706 4942
Chapter 707 4949
Chapter 708 4956
Chapter 709 4963
Chapter 710 4970
Chapter 711 4977
Chapter 712 4984
Chapter 713 4991
Chapter 714 4998
Chapter 715 5005
Chapter 716 5012
Chapter 717 5019
Chapter 718 5026
Chapter 719 5033
Chapter 720 5040
Chapter 721 5047
Chapter 722 5054
Chapter 723 5061
Chapter 724 5068
Chapter 725 5075
Chapter 726 5082
Chapter 727 5089
Chapter 728 5096
Chapter 729 5103
Chapter 730 5110
Chapter 731 5117
Chapter 732 5124
Chapter 733 5131
Chapter 734 5138
Chapter 735 5145
Chapter 736 5152
Chapter 737 5159
Chapter 738 5166
Chapter 739 5173
Chapter 740 5180
Chapter 741 5187
Chapter 742 5194
Chapter 743 5201
Chapter 744 5208
Chapter 745 5215
Chapter 746 5222
Chapter 747 5229
Chapter 748 5236
Chapter 749 5243
Chapter 750 5250
Chapter 751 5257
Chapter 752 5264
Chapter 753 5271
Chapter 754 5278
Chapter 755 5285
Chapter 756 5292
Chapter 757 5299
Chapter 758 5306
Chapter 759 5313
Chapter 760 5320
Chapter 761 5327
Chapter 762 5334
Chapter 763 5341
Chapter 764 5348
Chapter 765 5355
Chapter 766 5362
Chapter 767 5369
Chapter 768 5376
Chapter 769 5383
Chapter 770 5390
Chapter 771 5397
Chapter 772 5404
Chapter 773 5411
Chapter 774 5418
Chapter 775 5425
Chapter 776 5432
Chapter 777 5439
Chapter 778 5446
Chapter 779 5453
Chapter 780 5460
Chapter 781 5467
Chapter 782 5474
Chapter 783 5481
Chapter 784 5488
Chapter 785 5495
Chapter 786 5502
Chapter 787 5509
Chapter 788 5516
Chapter 789 5523
Chapter 790 5530
Chapter 791 5537
Chapter 792 5544
Chapter 793 5551
Chapter 794 5558
Chapter 795 5565
Chapter 796 5572
Chapter 797 5579
Chapter 798 5586
Chapter 799 5593
Chapter 800 5600
Chapter 801 5607
Chapter 802 5614
Chapter 803 5621
Chapter 804 5628
Chapter 805 5635
Chapter 806 5642
Chapter 807 5649
Chapter 808 5656
Chapter 809 5663
Chapter 810 5670
Chapter 811 5677
Chapter 812 5684
Chapter 813 5691
Chapter 814 5698
Chapter 815 5705
Chapter 816 5712
Chapter 817 5719
Chapter 818 5726
Chapter 819 5733
Chapter 820 5740
Chapter 821 5747
Chapter 822 5754
Chapter 823 5761
Chapter 824 5768
Chapter 825 5775
Chapter 826 5782
Chapter 827 5789
Chapter 828 5796
Chapter 829 5803
Chapter 830 5810
Chapter 831 5817
Chapter 832 5824
Chapter 833 5831
Chapter 834 5838
Chapter 835 5845
Chapter 836 5852
Chapter 837 5859
Chapter 838 5866
Chapter 839 5873
Chapter 840 5880
Chapter 841 5887
Chapter 842 5894
Chapter 843 5901
Chapter 844 5908
Chapter 845 5915
Chapter 846 5922
Chapter 847 5929
Chapter 848 5936
Chapter 849 5943
Chapter 850 5950
Chapter 851 5957
Chapter 852 5964
Chapter 853 5971
Chapter 854 5978
Chapter 855 5985
Chapter 856 5992
Chapter 857 5999
Chapter 858 6006
Chapter 859 6013
Chapter 860 6020
Chapter 861 6027
Chapter 862 6034
Chapter 863 6041
Chapter 864 6048
Chapter 865 6055
Chapter 866 6062
Chapter 867 6069
Chapter 868 6076
Chapter 869 6083
Chapter 870 6090
Chapter 871 6097
Chapter 872 6104
Chapter 873 6111
Chapter 874 6118
Chapter 875 6125
Chapter 876 6132
Chapter 877 6139
Chapter 878 6146
Chapter 879 6153
Chapter 880 6160
Chapter 881 6167
Chapter 882 6174
Chapter 883 6181
Chapter 884 6188
Chapter 885 6195
Chapter 886 6202
Chapter 887 6209
Chapter 888 6216
Chapter 889 6223
Chapter 890 6230
Chapter 891 6237
Chapter 892 6244
Chapter 893 6251
Chapter 894 6258
Chapter 895 6265
Chapter 896 6272
Chapter 897 6279
Chapter 898 6286
Chapter 899 6293
Chapter 900 6300
Chapter 901 6307
Chapter 902 6314
Chapter 903 6321
Chapter 904 6328
Chapter 905 6335
Chapter 906 6342
Chapter 907 6349
Chapter 908 6356
Chapter 909 6363
Chapter 910 6370
Chapter 911 6377
Chapter 912 6384
Chapter 913 6391
Chapter 914 6398
Chapter 915 6405
Chapter 916 6412
Chapter 917 6419
Chapter 918 6426
Chapter 919 6433
Chapter 920 6440
Chapter 921 6447
Chapter 922 6454
Chapter 923 6461
Chapter 924 6468
Chapter 925 6475
Chapter 926 6482
Chapter 927 6489
Chapter 928 6496
Chapter 929 6503
Chapter 930 6510
Chapter 931 6517
Chapter 932 6524
Chapter 933 6531
Chapter 934 6538
Chapter 935 6545
Chapter 936 6552
Chapter 937 6559
Chapter 938 6566
Chapter 939 6573
Chapter 940 6580
Chapter 941 6587
Chapter 942 6594
Chapter 943 6601
Chapter 944 6608
Chapter 945 6615
Chapter 946 6622
Chapter 947 6629
Chapter 948 6636
Chapter 949 6643
Chapter 950 6650
Chapter 951 6657
Chapter 952 6664
Chapter 953 6671
Chapter 954 6678
Chapter 955 6685
Chapter 956 6692
Chapter 957 6699
Chapter 958 6706
Chapter 959 6713
Chapter 960 6720
Chapter 961 6727
Chapter 962 6734
Chapter 963 6741
Chapter 964 6748
Chapter 965 6755
Chapter 966 6762
Chapter 967 6769
Chapter 968 6776
Chapter 969 6783
Chapter 970 6790
Chapter 971 6797
Chapter 972 6804
Chapter 973 6811
Chapter 974 6818
Chapter 975 6825
Chapter 976 6832
Chapter 977 6839
Chapter 978 6846
Chapter 979 6853
Chapter 980 6860
Chapter 981 6867
Chapter 982 6874
Chapter 983 6881
Chapter 984 6888
Chapter 985 6895
Chapter 986 6902
Chapter 987 6909
Chapter 988 6916
Chapter 989 6923
Chapter 990 6930
Chapter 991 6937
Chapter 992 6944
Chapter 993 6951
Chapter 994 6958
Chapter 995 6965
Chapter 996 6972
Chapter 997 6979
Chapter 998 6986
Chapter 999 6993
Chapter 1000 7000

STOCK BROKER.

SPECIMEN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

IMPORTED WOOLLENS

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS

SAMPLE ROOMS
No. 1 Front Street
NEW YORK
Import Entry
Date
Marks and Numbers
Quantity
Description
Value
Duty
Remarks

WOOD, HIGGINS & HAMILTON

Nothing Manufactured

Wholesale and Retail

DRESSES

Japanese Kimonos, Blankets,

Specialties

Yokohama

DRY GOODS

Nothing Manufactured

Wholesale and Retail

Dry Goods

Yokohama

CHARLESTON, MEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bells, Cups and Pins,

Harness, Mule and Horseshoe,

Buckles and Finger Rubbers,

Sleigh Bells, &c.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Boston Library Consortium Member Libraries

| | | |

Assets

Cash	1,000
Accounts receivable	2,000
Inventory	3,000
Total current assets	6,000
Property, plant and equipment	10,000
Goodwill	4,000
Intangible assets	1,000
Total assets	21,000

Liabilities and shareholders' equity

Accounts payable	1,000
Accrued liabilities	2,000
Short-term debt	3,000
Total current liabilities	6,000
Long-term debt	5,000
Deferred income taxes	1,000
Total liabilities	12,000
Common stock	1,000
Additional paid-in capital	2,000
Retained earnings	6,000
Total shareholders' equity	9,000
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	21,000

Income statement

	2007	2006
Revenue	10,000	9,000
Cost of goods sold	4,000	3,600
Gross profit	6,000	5,400
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,000	1,800
Depreciation	1,000	900
Operating income	3,000	2,700
Interest expense	200	180
Income before taxes	2,800	2,520
Income taxes	1,000	900
Net income	1,800	1,620
Dividends	500	450
Retained earnings	1,300	1,170
Earnings per share	1.80	1.62
Dividends per share	0.50	0.45
Weighted average shares outstanding	1,000	1,000

Cash flow statement

	2007	2006
Net income	1,800	1,620
Depreciation	1,000	900
Deferred income taxes	200	180
Cash from operations	3,000	2,700
Capital expenditures	(1,500)	(1,350)
Acquisitions	(500)	(450)
Cash from investing	(2,000)	(1,800)
Dividends	(500)	(450)
Net change in debt	500	450
Cash from financing	0	0
Net change in cash	1,000	900
Cash at beginning of year	1,000	900
Cash at end of year	2,000	1,800

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Author
Author
Author
Author
Author
Author
Author
Author
Author
Author

LESSON

FOR THE

Sixty Second Millinery

AND

Fancy Dry Goods.

PRESENT APPROVAL.

LOVE AND LAUGH,
AND FORGIVE AND FORGET AT
MILLINERY TO
MISS THOMPSON,
NO. 1 MAIN STREET.

BY AND BY,
STRAIGHT AND LONG
ATTENTION AND PATRONAGE,
PRAISE, LOVE AND
WELCOME AND SMILES.

Boston, October 1st, 1870.

BY AND BY BLESSED BE
THOMPSON,
MILLINERY MISSES.

D. McCALL & CO

(IMPORTERS)

Wholesale Milliners

AND

Fancy Dry Goods

Lace Warehouse

WE HANDLE IN ONE

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

Which are the newest, handsomest and richest fabrics made, and which we offer at the lowest prices.

Duchesse, Honiton, Point and Cluny Lace, Flouncings, Allovers, Bands, Insertings, Edgings, Medallions, Galloons, Nets, Veilings, Ribbons, Fichus, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Sunshades, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Infants' Wear, Ladies' Wear, Children's Wear, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Ornaments, Jewellery, Etc., Etc.

The Lace Warehouse

[illegible] Street, Corner of [illegible] Street, Opposite [illegible] Street.

WHITE & COMPANY

Prices & Patents.
Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods,
No. 1 Front Street West, TORONTO.

Mr. Hall's expenses			
Mr. Hall's salary			
Mr. Hall's travel			
Mr. Hall's travel expenses			
Mr. Hall's travel expenses			
Mr. Hall's travel expenses

WILLIAM THOMSON & COMPANY
(Successors to Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Importers of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, MATTINGS,
ETC. ETC.
EXHIBITION AND SALESROOMS,
Nos. 460, 462 and 464 Broadway, 459, 461, 463 and 465 Mercer Street,
NEW YORK.
FACTORY,
Nos. 1 to 11 Bleecker Street,
NEW YORK.

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.
Diamonds, Pearls, Fine Watches, Gold Jewellery, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
Large and Choice Assortment for Presents.
Price Marked.
ASSETT, ESSEX.
Telephone No. 0000 Assett.
Telegraphic Address, "SAMUEL, ASSETT."
Codes Used: A.B.C. (5th Edition), Lieber's, Western Union.
Please quote this No. in all letters.
ZOOSE 2000/1000/19
Date 27th OCTOBER, 1 9 2 0
Please refer to above No. when replying.
THE ASSETT MUTUAL SECURITY CO., LTD.
Dear Sirs,
Please send us your Prospectus and Terms for Insuring
Yours faithfully,
M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.
per pro

MR DAN EL

BARBER & ELLIS

OF THE PRESS

General Stationery

BOOK MAKER,

PAPER RULER,

AND RE-LINER.

WEST STREET,

| | | |

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Received: 15 December 2021
Accepted: 28 February 2022
Published: 15 March 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

MDPI
St. Alban-Anlage 66
4052 Basel
Switzerland
Tel. +41 61 683 77 34
Fax +41 61 302 89 18
www.mdpi.com

Journal of Clinical Medicine
Editorial Office
E-mail: jcm@mdpi.com
www.mdpi.com/journal/jcm

```
Image_Info: 1000x
Image_Info: 1000x
Image_Info: 1000x
```

Introduction 1
Chapter 1 3
Chapter 2 7
Chapter 3 12
Chapter 4 18
Chapter 5 24
Chapter 6 31
Chapter 7 37
Chapter 8 44
Chapter 9 51
Chapter 10 58
Chapter 11 65
Chapter 12 72
Chapter 13 79
Chapter 14 86
Chapter 15 93
Chapter 16 100
Chapter 17 107
Chapter 18 114
Chapter 19 121
Chapter 20 128
Chapter 21 135
Chapter 22 142
Chapter 23 149
Chapter 24 156
Chapter 25 163
Chapter 26 170
Chapter 27 177
Chapter 28 184
Chapter 29 191
Chapter 30 198
Chapter 31 205
Chapter 32 212
Chapter 33 219
Chapter 34 226
Chapter 35 233
Chapter 36 240
Chapter 37 247
Chapter 38 254
Chapter 39 261
Chapter 40 268
Chapter 41 275
Chapter 42 282
Chapter 43 289
Chapter 44 296
Chapter 45 303
Chapter 46 310
Chapter 47 317
Chapter 48 324
Chapter 49 331
Chapter 50 338
Chapter 51 345
Chapter 52 352
Chapter 53 359
Chapter 54 366
Chapter 55 373
Chapter 56 380
Chapter 57 387
Chapter 58 394
Chapter 59 401
Chapter 60 408
Chapter 61 415
Chapter 62 422
Chapter 63 429
Chapter 64 436
Chapter 65 443
Chapter 66 450
Chapter 67 457
Chapter 68 464
Chapter 69 471
Chapter 70 478
Chapter 71 485
Chapter 72 492
Chapter 73 499
Chapter 74 506
Chapter 75 513
Chapter 76 520
Chapter 77 527
Chapter 78 534
Chapter 79 541
Chapter 80 548
Chapter 81 555
Chapter 82 562
Chapter 83 569
Chapter 84 576
Chapter 85 583
Chapter 86 590
Chapter 87 597
Chapter 88 604
Chapter 89 611
Chapter 90 618
Chapter 91 625
Chapter 92 632
Chapter 93 639
Chapter 94 646
Chapter 95 653
Chapter 96 660
Chapter 97 667
Chapter 98 674
Chapter 99 681
Chapter 100 688
Chapter 101 695
Chapter 102 702
Chapter 103 709
Chapter 104 716
Chapter 105 723
Chapter 106 730
Chapter 107 737
Chapter 108 744
Chapter 109 751
Chapter 110 758
Chapter 111 765
Chapter 112 772
Chapter 113 779
Chapter 114 786
Chapter 115 793
Chapter 116 800
Chapter 117 807
Chapter 118 814
Chapter 119 821
Chapter 120 828
Chapter 121 835
Chapter 122 842
Chapter 123 849
Chapter 124 856
Chapter 125 863
Chapter 126 870
Chapter 127 877
Chapter 128 884
Chapter 129 891
Chapter 130 898
Chapter 131 905
Chapter 132 912
Chapter 133 919
Chapter 134 926
Chapter 135 933
Chapter 136 940
Chapter 137 947
Chapter 138 954
Chapter 139 961
Chapter 140 968
Chapter 141 975
Chapter 142 982
Chapter 143 989
Chapter 144 996
Chapter 145 1003
Chapter 146 1010
Chapter 147 1017
Chapter 148 1024
Chapter 149 1031
Chapter 150 1038
Chapter 151 1045
Chapter 152 1052
Chapter 153 1059
Chapter 154 1066
Chapter 155 1073
Chapter 156 1080
Chapter 157 1087
Chapter 158 1094
Chapter 159 1101
Chapter 160 1108
Chapter 161 1115
Chapter 162 1122
Chapter 163 1129
Chapter 164 1136
Chapter 165 1143
Chapter 166 1150
Chapter 167 1157
Chapter 168 1164
Chapter 169 1171
Chapter 170 1178
Chapter 171 1185
Chapter 172 1192
Chapter 173 1199
Chapter 174 1206
Chapter 175 1213
Chapter 176 1220
Chapter 177 1227
Chapter 178 1234
Chapter 179 1241
Chapter 180 1248
Chapter 181 1255
Chapter 182 1262
Chapter 183 1269
Chapter 184 1276
Chapter 185 1283
Chapter 186 1290
Chapter 187 1297
Chapter 188 1304
Chapter 189 1311
Chapter 190 1318
Chapter 191 1325
Chapter 192 1332
Chapter 193 1339
Chapter 194 1346
Chapter 195 1353
Chapter 196 1360
Chapter 197 1367
Chapter 198 1374
Chapter 199 1381
Chapter 200 1388
Chapter 201 1395
Chapter 202 1402
Chapter 203 1409
Chapter 204 1416
Chapter 205 1423
Chapter 206 1430
Chapter 207 1437
Chapter 208 1444
Chapter 209 1451
Chapter 210 1458
Chapter 211 1465
Chapter 212 1472
Chapter 213 1479
Chapter 214 1486
Chapter 215 1493
Chapter 216 1500
Chapter 217 1507
Chapter 218 1514
Chapter 219 1521
Chapter 220 1528
Chapter 221 1535
Chapter 222 1542
Chapter 223 1549
Chapter 224 1556
Chapter 225 1563
Chapter 226 1570
Chapter 227 1577
Chapter 228 1584
Chapter 229 1591
Chapter 230 1598
Chapter 231 1605
Chapter 232 1612
Chapter 233 1619
Chapter 234 1626
Chapter 235 1633
Chapter 236 1640
Chapter 237 1647
Chapter 238 1654
Chapter 239 1661
Chapter 240 1668
Chapter 241 1675
Chapter 242 1682
Chapter 243 1689
Chapter 244 1696
Chapter 245 1703
Chapter 246 1710
Chapter 247 1717
Chapter 248 1724
Chapter 249 1731
Chapter 250 1738
Chapter 251 1745
Chapter 252 1752
Chapter 253 1759
Chapter 254 1766
Chapter 255 1773
Chapter 256 1780
Chapter 257 1787
Chapter 258 1794
Chapter 259 1801
Chapter 260 1808
Chapter 261 1815
Chapter 262 1822
Chapter 263 1829
Chapter 264 1836
Chapter 265 1843
Chapter 266 1850
Chapter 267 1857
Chapter 268 1864
Chapter 269 1871
Chapter 270 1878
Chapter 271 1885
Chapter 272 1892
Chapter 273 1899
Chapter 274 1906
Chapter 275 1913
Chapter 276 1920
Chapter 277 1927
Chapter 278 1934
Chapter 279 1941
Chapter 280 1948
Chapter 281 1955
Chapter 282 1962
Chapter 283 1969
Chapter 284 1976
Chapter 285 1983
Chapter 286 1990
Chapter 287 1997
Chapter 288 2004
Chapter 289 2011
Chapter 290 2018
Chapter 291 2025
Chapter 292 2032
Chapter 293 2039
Chapter 294 2046
Chapter 295 2053
Chapter 296 2060
Chapter 297 2067
Chapter 298 2074
Chapter 299 2081
Chapter 300 2088
Chapter 301 2095
Chapter 302 2102
Chapter 303 2109
Chapter 304 2116
Chapter 305 2123
Chapter 306 2130
Chapter 307 2137
Chapter 308 2144
Chapter 309 2151
Chapter 310 2158
Chapter 311 2165
Chapter 312 2172
Chapter 313 2179
Chapter 314 2186
Chapter 315 2193
Chapter 316 2200
Chapter 317 2207
Chapter 318 2214
Chapter 319 2221
Chapter 320 2228
Chapter 321 2235
Chapter 322 2242
Chapter 323 2249
Chapter 324 2256
Chapter 325 2263
Chapter 326 2270
Chapter 327 2277
Chapter 328 2284
Chapter 329 2291
Chapter 330 2298
Chapter 331 2305
Chapter 332 2312
Chapter 333 2319
Chapter 334 2326
Chapter 335 2333
Chapter 336 2340
Chapter 337 2347
Chapter 338 2354
Chapter 339 2361
Chapter 340 2368
Chapter 341 2375
Chapter 342 2382
Chapter 343 2389
Chapter 344 2396
Chapter 345 2403
Chapter 346 2410
Chapter 347 2417
Chapter 348 2424
Chapter 349 2431
Chapter 350 2438
Chapter 351 2445
Chapter 352 2452
Chapter 353 2459
Chapter 354 2466
Chapter 355 2473
Chapter 356 2480
Chapter 357 2487
Chapter 358 2494
Chapter 359 2501
Chapter 360 2508
Chapter 361 2515
Chapter 362 2522
Chapter 363 2529
Chapter 364 2536
Chapter 365 2543
Chapter 366 2550
Chapter 367 2557
Chapter 368 2564
Chapter 369 2571
Chapter 370 2578
Chapter 371 2585
Chapter 372 2592
Chapter 373 2599
Chapter 374 2606
Chapter 375 2613
Chapter 376 2620
Chapter 377 2627
Chapter 378 2634
Chapter 379 2641
Chapter 380 2648
Chapter 381 2655
Chapter 382 2662
Chapter 383 2669
Chapter 384 2676
Chapter 385 2683
Chapter 386 2690
Chapter 387 2697
Chapter 388 2704
Chapter 389 2711
Chapter 390 2718
Chapter 391 2725
Chapter 392 2732
Chapter 393 2739
Chapter 394 2746
Chapter 395 2753
Chapter 396 2760
Chapter 397 2767
Chapter 398 2774
Chapter 399 2781
Chapter 400 2788
Chapter 401 2795
Chapter 402 2802
Chapter 403 2809
Chapter 404 2816
Chapter 405 2823
Chapter 406 2830
Chapter 407 2837
Chapter 408 2844
Chapter 409 2851
Chapter 410 2858
Chapter 411 2865
Chapter 412 2872
Chapter 413 2879
Chapter 414 2886
Chapter 415 2893
Chapter 416 2900
Chapter 417 2907
Chapter 418 2914
Chapter 419 2921
Chapter 420 2928
Chapter 421 2935
Chapter 422 2942
Chapter 423 2949
Chapter 424 2956
Chapter 425 2963
Chapter 426 2970
Chapter 427 2977
Chapter 428 2984
Chapter 429 2991
Chapter 430 2998
Chapter 431 3005
Chapter 432 3012
Chapter 433 3019
Chapter 434 3026
Chapter 435 3033
Chapter 436 3040
Chapter 437 3047
Chapter 438 3054
Chapter 439 3061
Chapter 440 3068
Chapter 441 3075
Chapter 442 3082
Chapter 443 3089
Chapter 444 3096
Chapter 445 3103
Chapter 446 3110
Chapter 447 3117
Chapter 448 3124
Chapter 449 3131
Chapter 450 3138
Chapter 451 3145
Chapter 452 3152
Chapter 453 3159
Chapter 454 3166
Chapter 455 3173
Chapter 456 3180
Chapter 457 3187
Chapter 458 3194
Chapter 459 3201
Chapter 460 3208
Chapter 461 3215
Chapter 462 3222
Chapter 463 3229
Chapter 464 3236
Chapter 465 3243
Chapter 466 3250
Chapter 467 3257
Chapter 468 3264
Chapter 469 3271
Chapter 470 3278
Chapter 471 3285
Chapter 472 3292
Chapter 473 3299
Chapter 474 3306
Chapter 475 3313
Chapter 476 3320
Chapter 477 3327
Chapter 478 3334
Chapter 479 3341
Chapter 480 3348
Chapter 481 3355
Chapter 482 3362
Chapter 483 3369
Chapter 484 3376
Chapter 485 3383
Chapter 486 3390
Chapter 487 3397
Chapter 488 3404
Chapter 489 3411
Chapter 490 3418
Chapter 491 3425
Chapter 492 3432
Chapter 493 3439
Chapter 494 3446
Chapter 495 3453
Chapter 496 3460
Chapter 497 3467
Chapter 498 3474
Chapter 499 3481
Chapter 500 3488

Mr. Bowden
Mr. Bowden
Mr. Bowden

THE POWER OF THE TRIUMPH-

Contents

Preface ... vii

Acknowledgments ... ix

Introduction ... 1

1 ... 7

2 ... 19

3 ... 31

4 ... 45

5 ... 59

6 ... 73

7 ... 87

8 ... 101

9 ... 115

10 ... 129

11 ... 143

12 ... 157

13 ... 171

14 ... 185

15 ... 199

16 ... 213

17 ... 227

18 ... 241

19 ... 255

20 ... 269

21 ... 283

22 ... 297

23 ... 311

24 ... 325

25 ... 339

26 ... 353

27 ... 367

28 ... 381

29 ... 395

30 ... 409

31 ... 423

32 ... 437

33 ... 451

34 ... 465

35 ... 479

36 ... 493

37 ... 507

38 ... 521

39 ... 535

40 ... 549

41 ... 563

42 ... 577

43 ... 591

44 ... 605

45 ... 619

46 ... 633

47 ... 647

48 ... 661

49 ... 675

50 ... 689

51 ... 703

52 ... 717

53 ... 731

54 ... 745

55 ... 759

56 ... 773

57 ... 787

58 ... 801

59 ... 815

60 ... 829

61 ... 843

62 ... 857

63 ... 871

64 ... 885

65 ... 899

66 ... 913

67 ... 927

68 ... 941

69 ... 955

70 ... 969

71 ... 983

72 ... 997

73 ... 1011

74 ... 1025

75 ... 1039

76 ... 1053

77 ... 1067

78 ... 1081

79 ... 1095

80 ... 1109

81 ... 1123

82 ... 1137

83 ... 1151

84 ... 1165

85 ... 1179

86 ... 1193

87 ... 1207

88 ... 1221

89 ... 1235

90 ... 1249

91 ... 1263

92 ... 1277

93 ... 1291

94 ... 1305

95 ... 1319

96 ... 1333

97 ... 1347

98 ... 1361

99 ... 1375

100 ... 1389

101 ... 1403

102 ... 1417

103 ... 1431

104 ... 1445

105 ... 1459

106 ... 1473

107 ... 1487

108 ... 1501

109 ... 1515

110 ... 1529

111 ... 1543

112 ... 1557

113 ... 1571

114 ... 1585

115 ... 1599

116 ... 1613

117 ... 1627

118 ... 1641

119 ... 1655

120 ... 1669

121 ... 1683

122 ... 1697

123 ... 1711

124 ... 1725

125 ... 1739

126 ... 1753

127 ... 1767

128 ... 1781

129 ... 1795

130 ... 1809

131 ... 1823

132 ... 1837

133 ... 1851

134 ... 1865

135 ... 1879

136 ... 1893

137 ... 1907

138 ... 1921

139 ... 1935

140 ... 1949

141 ... 1963

142 ... 1977

143 ... 1991

144 ... 2005

145 ... 2019

146 ... 2033

147 ... 2047

148 ... 2061

149 ... 2075

150 ... 2089

151 ... 2103

152 ... 2117

153 ... 2131

154 ... 2145

155 ... 2159

156 ... 2173

157 ... 2187

158 ... 2201

159 ... 2215

160 ... 2229

161 ... 2243

162 ... 2257

163 ... 2271

164 ... 2285

165 ... 2299

166 ... 2313

167 ... 2327

168 ... 2341

169 ... 2355

170 ... 2369

171 ... 2383

172 ... 2397

173 ... 2411

174 ... 2425

175 ... 2439

176 ... 2453

177 ... 2467

178 ... 2481

179 ... 2495

180 ... 2509

181 ... 2523

182 ... 2537

183 ... 2551

184 ... 2565

185 ... 2579

186 ... 2593

187 ... 2607

188 ... 2621

189 ... 2635

190 ... 2649

191 ... 2663

192 ... 2677

193 ... 2691

194 ... 2705

195 ... 2719

196 ... 2733

197 ... 2747

198 ... 2761

199 ... 2775

200 ... 2789

201 ... 2803

202 ... 2817

203 ... 2831

204 ... 2845

205 ... 2859

206 ... 2873

207 ... 2887

208 ... 2901

209 ... 2915

210 ... 2929

211 ... 2943

212 ... 2957

213 ... 2971

214 ... 2985

215 ... 2999

216 ... 3013

217 ... 3027

218 ... 3041

219 ... 3055

220 ... 3069

221 ... 3083

222 ... 3097

223 ... 3111

224 ... 3125

225 ... 3139

226 ... 3153

227 ... 3167

228 ... 3181

229 ... 3195

230 ... 3209

231 ... 3223

232 ... 3237

233 ... 3251

234 ... 3265

235 ... 3279

236 ... 3293

237 ... 3307

238 ... 3321

239 ... 3335

240 ... 3349

241 ... 3363

242 ... 3377

243 ... 3391

244 ... 3405

245 ... 3419

246 ... 3433

247 ... 3447

248 ... 3461

249 ... 3475

250 ... 3489

251 ... 3503

252 ... 3517

253 ... 3531

254 ... 3545

255 ... 3559

256 ... 3573

257 ... 3587

258 ... 3601

259 ... 3615

260 ... 3629

261 ... 3643

262 ... 3657

263 ... 3671

264 ... 3685

265 ... 3699

266 ... 3713

267 ... 3727

268 ... 3741

269 ... 3755

270 ... 3769

271 ... 3783

272 ... 3797

273 ... 3811

274 ... 3825

275 ... 3839

276 ... 3853

277 ... 3867

278 ... 3881

279 ... 3895

280 ... 3909

281 ... 3923

282 ... 3937

283 ... 3951

284 ... 3965

285 ... 3979

286 ... 3993

287 ... 4007

288 ... 4021

289 ... 4035

290 ... 4049

291 ... 4063

292 ... 4077

293 ... 4091

294 ... 4105

295 ... 4119

296 ... 4133

297 ... 4147

298 ... 4161

299 ... 4175

300 ... 4189

301 ... 4203

302 ... 4217

303 ... 4231

304 ... 4245

305 ... 4259

306 ... 4273

307 ... 4287

308 ... 4301

309 ... 4315

310 ... 4329

311 ... 4343

312 ... 4357

313 ... 4371

314 ... 4385

315 ... 4399

316 ... 4413

317 ... 4427

318 ... 4441

319 ... 4455

320 ... 4469

321 ... 4483

322 ... 4497

323 ... 4511

324 ... 4525

325 ... 4539

326 ... 4553

327 ... 4567

328 ... 4581

329 ... 4595

330 ... 4609

331 ... 4623

332 ... 4637

333 ... 4651

334 ... 4665

335 ... 4679

336 ... 4693

337 ... 4707

338 ... 4721

339 ... 4735

340 ... 4749

341 ... 4763

342 ... 4777

343 ... 4791

344 ... 4805

345 ... 4819

346 ... 4833

347 ... 4847

348 ... 4861

349 ... 4875

350 ... 4889

351 ... 4903

352 ... 4917

353 ... 4931

354 ... 4945

355 ... 4959

356 ... 4973

357 ... 4987

358 ... 5001

359 ... 5015

360 ... 5029

361 ... 5043

362 ... 5057

363 ... 5071

364 ... 5085

365 ... 5099

366 ... 5113

367 ... 5127

368 ... 5141

369 ... 5155

370 ... 5169

371 ... 5183

372 ... 5197

373 ... 5211

374 ... 5225

375 ... 5239

376 ... 5253

377 ... 5267

378 ... 5281

379 ... 5295

380 ... 5309

381 ... 5323

382 ... 5337

383 ... 5351

384 ... 5365

385 ... 5379

386 ... 5393

387 ... 5407

388 ... 5421

389 ... 5435

390 ... 5449

391 ... 5463

392 ... 5477

393 ... 5491

394 ... 5505

395 ... 5519

396 ... 5533

397 ... 5547

398 ... 5561

399 ... 5575

400 ... 5589

401 ... 5603

402 ... 5617

403 ... 5631

404 ... 5645

405 ... 5659

406 ... 5673

407 ... 5687

408 ... 5701

409 ... 5715

410 ... 5729

411 ... 5743

412 ... 5757

413 ... 5771

414 ... 5785

415 ... 5799

416 ... 5813

417 ... 5827

418 ... 5841

419 ... 5855

420 ... 5869

421 ... 5883

422 ... 5897

423 ... 5911

424 ... 5925

425 ... 5939

426 ... 5953

427 ... 5967

428 ... 5981

429 ... 5995

430 ... 6009

431 ... 6023

432 ... 6037

433 ... 6051

434 ... 6065

435 ... 6079

436 ... 6093

437 ... 6107

438 ... 6121

439 ... 6135

440 ... 6149

441 ... 6163

442 ... 6177

443 ... 6191

444 ... 6205

445 ... 6219

446 ... 6233

447 ... 6247

448 ... 6261

449 ... 6275

450 ... 6289

451 ... 6303

452 ... 6317

453 ... 6331

454 ... 6345

455 ... 6359

456 ... 6373

457 ... 6387

458 ... 6401

459 ... 6415

460 ... 6429

461 ... 6443

462 ... 6457

463 ... 6471

464 ... 6485

465 ... 6499

466 ... 6513

467 ... 6527

468 ... 6541

469 ... 6555

470 ... 6569

471 ... 6583

472 ... 6597

473 ... 6611

474 ... 6625

475 ... 6639

476 ... 6653

477 ... 6667

478 ... 6681

479 ... 6695

480 ... 6709

481 ... 6723

482 ... 6737

483 ... 6751

484 ... 6765

485 ... 6779

486 ... 6793

487 ... 6807

488 ... 6821

489 ... 6835

490 ... 6849

491 ... 6863

492 ... 6877

493 ... 6891

494 ... 6905

495 ... 6919

496 ... 6933

497 ... 6947

498 ... 6961

499 ... 6975

500 ... 6989

501 ... 7003

502 ... 7017

503 ... 7031

504 ... 7045

505 ... 7059

506 ... 7073

507 ... 7087

508 ... 7101

509 ... 7115

510 ... 7129

511 ... 7143

512 ... 7157

513 ... 7171

514 ... 7185

515 ... 7199

516 ... 7213

517 ... 7227

518 ... 7241

519 ... 7255

520 ... 7269

521 ... 7283

522 ... 7297

523 ... 7311

524 ... 7325

525 ... 7339

526 ... 7353

527 ... 7367

528 ... 7381

529 ... 7395

530 ... 7409

531 ... 7423

532 ... 7437

533 ... 7451

534 ... 7465

535 ... 7479

536 ... 7493

537 ... 7507

538 ... 7521

539 ... 7535

540 ... 7549

541 ... 7563

542 ... 7577

543 ... 7591

544 ... 7605

545 ... 7619

546 ... 7633

547 ... 7647

548 ... 7661

549 ... 7675

550 ... 7689

551 ... 7703

552 ... 7717

553 ... 7731

554 ... 7745

555 ... 7759

556 ... 7773

557 ... 7787

558 ... 7801

559 ... 7815

560 ... 7829

561 ... 7843

562 ... 7857

563 ... 7871

564 ... 7885

565 ... 7899

566 ... 7913

567 ... 7927

568 ... 7941

569 ... 7955

570 ... 7969

571 ... 7983

572 ... 7997

573 ... 8011

574 ... 8025

575 ... 8039

576 ... 8053

577 ... 8067

578 ... 8081

579 ... 8095

580 ... 8109

581 ... 8123

582 ... 8137

583 ... 8151

584 ... 8165

585 ... 8179

586 ... 8193

587 ... 8207

588 ... 8221

589 ... 8235

590 ... 8249

591 ... 8263

592 ... 8277

593 ... 8291

594 ... 8305

595 ... 8319

596 ... 8333

597 ... 8347

598 ... 8361

599 ... 8375

600 ... 8389

601 ... 8403

602 ... 8417

603 ... 8431

604 ... 8445

605 ... 8459

606 ... 8473

607 ... 8487

608 ... 8501

609 ... 8515

610 ... 8529

611 ... 8543

612 ... 8557

613 ... 8571

614 ... 8585

615 ... 8599

616 ... 8613

617 ... 8627

618 ... 8641

619 ... 8655

620 ... 8669

621 ... 8683

622 ... 8697

623 ... 8711

624 ... 8725

625 ... 8739

626 ... 8753

627 ... 8767

628 ... 8781

629 ... 8795

630 ... 8809

631 ... 8823

632 ... 8837

633 ... 8851

634 ... 8865

635 ... 8879

636 ... 8893

637 ... 8907

638 ... 8921

639 ... 8935

640 ... 8949

641 ... 8963

642 ... 8977

643 ... 8991

644 ... 9005

645 ... 9019

646 ... 9033

647 ... 9047

648 ... 9061

649 ... 9075

650 ... 9089

651 ... 9103

652 ... 9117

653 ... 9131

654 ... 9145

655 ... 9159

656 ... 9173

657 ... 9187

658 ... 9201

659 ... 9215

660 ... 9229

661 ... 9243

662 ... 9257

663 ... 9271

664 ... 9285

665 ... 9299

666 ... 9313

667 ... 9327

668 ... 9341

669 ... 9355

670 ... 9369

671 ... 9383

672 ... 9397

673 ... 9411

674 ... 9425

675 ... 9439

676 ... 9453

677 ... 9467

678 ... 9481

679 ... 9495

680 ... 9509

681 ... 9523

682 ... 9537

683 ... 9551

684 ... 9565

685 ... 9579

686 ... 9593

687 ... 9607

688 ... 9621

689 ... 9635

690 ... 9649

691 ... 9663

692 ... 9677

693 ... 9691

694 ... 9705

695 ... 9719

696 ... 9733

697 ... 9747

698 ... 9761

699 ... 9775

700 ... 9789

701 ... 9803

702 ... 9817

703 ... 9831

704 ... 9845

705 ... 9859

706 ... 9873

707 ... 9887

708 ... 9901

709 ... 9915

710 ... 9929

711 ... 9943

712 ... 9957

713 ... 9971

714 ... 9985

715 ... 9999

716 ... 10013

717 ... 10027

718 ... 10041

719 ... 10055

720 ... 10069

721 ... 10083

722 ... 10097

723 ... 10111

724 ... 10125

725 ... 10139

726 ... 10153

727 ... 10167

728 ... 10181

729 ... 10195

730 ... 10209

731 ... 10223

732 ... 10237

733 ... 10251

734 ... 10265

735 ... 10279

736 ... 10293

737 ... 10307

738 ... 10321

739 ... 10335

740 ... 10349

741 ... 10363

742 ... 10377

743 ... 10391

744 ... 10405

745 ... 10419

746 ... 10433

747 ... 10447

748 ... 10461

749 ... 10475

750 ... 10489

751 ... 10503

752 ... 10517

753 ... 10531

754 ... 10545

755 ... 10559

756 ... 10573

757 ... 10587

758 ... 10601

759 ... 10615

760 ... 10629

761 ... 10643

762 ... 10657

763 ... 10671

764 ... 10685

765 ... 10699

766 ... 10713

767 ... 10727

768 ... 10741

769 ... 10755

770 ... 10769

771 ... 10783

772 ... 10797

773 ... 10811

774 ... 10825

775 ... 10839

776 ... 10853

777 ... 10867

778 ... 10881

779 ... 10895

780 ... 10909

781 ... 10923

782 ... 10937

783 ... 10951

784 ... 10965

785 ... 10979

786 ... 10993

787 ... 11007

788 ... 11021

789 ... 11035

790 ... 11049

791 ... 11063

792 ... 11077

793 ... 11091

794 ... 11105

795 ... 11119

796 ... 11133

797 ... 11147

798 ... 11161

799 ... 11175

800 ... 11189

801 ... 11203

802 ... 11217

803 ... 11231

804 ... 11245

805 ... 11259

806 ... 11273

807 ... 11287

808 ... 11301

809 ... 11315

810 ... 11329

811 ... 11343

812 ... 11357

813 ... 11371

814 ... 11385

815 ... 11399

816 ... 11413

817 ... 11427

818 ... 11441

819 ... 11455

820 ... 11469

821 ... 11483

822 ... 11497

823 ... 11511

824 ... 11525

825 ... 11539

826 ... 11553

827 ... 11567

828 ... 11581

829 ... 11595

830 ... 11609

831 ... 11623

832 ... 11637

833 ... 11651

834 ... 11665

835 ... 11679

836 ... 11693

837 ... 11707

838 ... 11721

839 ... 11735

840 ... 11749

841 ... 11763

842 ... 11777

843 ... 11791

844 ... 11805

845 ... 11819

846 ... 11833

847 ... 11847

848 ... 11861

849 ... 11875

850 ... 11889

851 ... 11903

852 ... 11917

853 ... 11931

854 ... 11945

855 ... 11959

856 ... 11973

857 ... 11987

858 ... 12001

859 ... 12015

860 ... 12029

861 ... 12043

862 ... 12057

863 ... 12071

864 ... 12085

865 ... 12099

866 ... 12113

867 ... 12127

868 ... 12141

869 ... 12155

870 ... 12169

871 ... 12183

872 ... 12197

873 ... 12211

874 ... 12225

875 ... 12239

876 ... 12253

877 ... 12267

878 ... 12281

879 ... 12295

880 ... 12309

881 ... 12323

882 ... 12337

883 ... 12351

884 ... 12365

885 ... 12379

886 ... 12393

887 ... 12407

888 ... 12421

889 ... 12435

890 ... 12449

891 ... 12463

892 ... 12477

893 ... 12491

894 ... 12505

895 ... 12519

896 ... 12533

897 ... 12547

898 ... 12561

899 ... 12575

900 ... 12589

901 ... 12603

902 ... 12617

903 ... 12631

904 ... 12645

905 ... 12659

906 ... 12673

907 ... 12687

908 ... 12701

909 ... 12715

910 ... 12729

911 ... 12743

912 ... 12757

913 ... 12771

914 ... 12785

915 ... 12799

916 ... 12813

917 ... 12827

918 ... 12841

919 ... 12855

920 ... 12869

921 ... 12883

922 ... 12897

923 ... 12911

924 ... 12925

925 ... 12939

926 ... 12953

927 ... 12967

928 ... 12981

929 ... 12995

930 ... 13009

931 ... 13023

932 ... 13037

933 ... 13051

934 ... 13065

935 ... 13079

936 ... 13093

937 ... 13107

938 ... 13121

939 ... 13135

940 ... 13149

941 ... 13163

942 ... 13177

943 ... 13191

944 ... 13205

945 ... 13219

946 ... 13233

947 ... 13247

948 ... 13261

949 ... 13275

950 ... 13289

951 ... 13303

952 ... 13317

953 ... 13331

954 ... 13345

955 ... 13359

956 ... 13373

957 ... 13387

958 ... 13401

959 ... 13415

960 ... 13429

961 ... 13443

962 ... 13457

963 ... 13471

964 ... 13485

965 ... 13499

966 ... 13513

967 ... 13527

968 ... 13541

969 ... 13555

970 ... 13569

971 ... 13583

972 ... 13597

973 ... 13611

974 ... 13625

975 ... 13639

976 ... 13653

977 ... 13667

978 ... 13681

979 ... 13695

980 ... 13709

981 ... 13723

982 ... 13737

983 ... 13751

984 ... 13765

985 ... 13779

986 ... 13793

987 ... 13807

988 ... 13821

989 ... 13835

990 ... 13849

991 ... 13863

992 ... 13877

993 ... 13891

994 ... 13905

995 ... 13919

996 ... 13933

997 ... 13947

998 ... 13961

999 ... 13975

1000 ... 13989

Printed by
Printed for
Sold by
Sold at
Sold by
Sold at
Sold by
Sold at

Contents

Preface

Introduction

Part I

Chapter 1

Chapter 2

Chapter 3

Part II

Chapter 4

Chapter 5

Chapter 6

Part III

Chapter 7

Chapter 8

Chapter 9

Conclusion

Bibliography

Index

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Introduction 1
Chapter 1 5
Chapter 2 12
Chapter 3 19
Chapter 4 27
Chapter 5 34
Chapter 6 41
Chapter 7 48
Chapter 8 55
Chapter 9 62
Chapter 10 69
Chapter 11 76
Chapter 12 83
Chapter 13 90
Chapter

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Case
Plaintiff
Defendant
Court
Date
Judge
Attorney for Plaintiff
Attorney for Defendant

Opinion

Syllabus

Facts

Issues

Holding

Reasoning

Dissent

Concurrence

Remand

Reversal

Affirmance

Modification

Vacation

Dismissal

Costs

Fees

Damages

Injunction

Mandamus

Prohibition

Certiorari

Habeas Corpus

Quo Warranto

Declaratory Judgment

Summary Judgment

Motion to Dismiss

Motion for New Trial

Motion for Rehearing

Motion for Reconsideration

Motion for Clarification

Motion for Stay

Motion for Bond

Motion for Supersedeas

Motion for Attachment

Motion for Garnishment

Motion for Execution

Motion for Sale

Motion for Partition

Motion for Accounting

Motion for Receivership

Motion for Foreclosure

Motion for Redemption

Motion for Quiet Title

Motion for Ejectment

Motion for Unlawful Detainer

Motion for Forcible Entry

Motion for Trespass

Motion for Nuisance

Motion for Waste

Motion for Boundary

Motion for Easement

Motion for Prescription

Motion for Adverse Possession

Motion for Tax Sale

Motion for Redemption

Motion for Foreclosure

Motion for Sale

Motion for Partition

Motion for Accounting

Motion for Receivership

Motion for Injunction

Motion for Mandamus

Motion for Prohibition

Motion for Certiorari

Motion for Habeas Corpus

Motion for Quo Warranto

Motion for Declaratory Judgment

Motion for Summary Judgment

Motion to Dismiss

Motion for New Trial

Motion for Rehearing

Motion for Reconsideration

Motion for Clarification

Motion for Stay

Motion for Bond

Motion for Supersedeas

Motion for Attachment

Motion for Garnishment

Motion for Execution

Motion for Sale

Motion for Partition

Motion for Accounting

Motion for Receivership

Motion for Foreclosure

Motion for Redemption

Motion for Quiet Title

Motion for Ejectment

Motion for Unlawful Detainer

Motion for Forcible Entry

Motion for Trespass

Motion for Nuisance

Motion for Waste

Motion for Boundary

Motion for Easement

Motion for Prescription

Motion for Adverse Possession

Motion for Tax Sale

Motion for Redemption

Motion for Foreclosure

Motion for Sale

Motion for Partition

Motion for Accounting

Motion for Receivership

ETUDE

Pour le Piano-Forte

Dédiée à Monsieur Le Comte de Lagrange

Par

Frédéric Chopin

Op. 10 No. 1

Propriété de l'Editeur pour tous pays.

Paris, Schlesinger

Part I

Item 1. Business ... 1
Item 1A. Risk Factors ... 12
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments ... 24
Item 2. Properties ... 24
Item 3. Legal Proceedings ... 24
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures ... 24

Part II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities ... 25
Item 6. Selected Financial Data ... 27
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ... 28
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk ... 41
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data ... 42
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure ... 42
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures ... 42
Item 9B. Other Information ... 43

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance ... 44
Item 11. Executive Compensation ... 44
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters ... 44
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence ... 44
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services ... 44

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules ... 45

Book II.
Preface
Chapter I.
Chapter II.
Chapter III.
Chapter IV.
Chapter V.
Chapter VI.
Chapter VII.
Chapter VIII.
Chapter IX.
Chapter X.
Chapter XI.
Chapter XII.
Chapter XIII.
Chapter XIV.
Chapter XV.
Chapter XVI.
Chapter XVII.
Chapter XVIII.
Chapter XIX.
Chapter XX.
Chapter XXI.
Chapter XXII.
Chapter XXIII.
Chapter XXIV.
Chapter XXV.
Chapter XXVI.
Chapter XXVII.
Chapter XXVIII.
Chapter XXIX.
Chapter XXX.
Chapter XXXI.
Chapter XXXII.
Chapter XXXIII.
Chapter XXXIV.
Chapter XXXV.
Chapter XXXVI.
Chapter XXXVII.
Chapter XXXVIII.
Chapter XXXIX.
Chapter XL.
Chapter XLI.
Chapter XLII.
Chapter XLIII.
Chapter XLIV.
Chapter XLV.
Chapter XLVI.
Chapter XLVII.
Chapter XLVIII.
Chapter XLIX.
Chapter L.
Chapter LI.
Chapter LII.
Chapter LIII.
Chapter LIV.
Chapter LV.
Chapter LVI.
Chapter LVII.
Chapter LVIII.
Chapter LIX.
Chapter LX.
Chapter LXI.
Chapter LXII.
Chapter LXIII.
Chapter LXIV.
Chapter LXV.
Chapter LXVI.
Chapter LXVII.
Chapter LXVIII.
Chapter LXIX.
Chapter LXX.
Chapter LXXI.
Chapter LXXII.
Chapter LXXIII.
Chapter LXXIV.
Chapter LXXV.
Chapter LXXVI.
Chapter LXXVII.
Chapter LXXVIII.
Chapter LXXIX.
Chapter LXXX.
Chapter LXXXI.
Chapter LXXXII.
Chapter LXXXIII.
Chapter LXXXIV.
Chapter LXXXV.
Chapter LXXXVI.
Chapter LXXXVII.
Chapter LXXXVIII.
Chapter LXXXIX.
Chapter XC.
Chapter XCI.
Chapter XCII.
Chapter XCIII.
Chapter XCIV.
Chapter XCV.
Chapter XCVI.
Chapter XCVII.
Chapter XCVIII.
Chapter XCIX.
Chapter C.
Chapter CI.
Chapter CII.
Chapter CIII.
Chapter CIV.
Chapter CV.
Chapter CVI.
Chapter CVII.
Chapter CVIII.
Chapter CIX.
Chapter CX.
Chapter CXI.
Chapter CXII.
Chapter CXIII.
Chapter CXIV.
Chapter CXV.
Chapter CXVI.
Chapter CXVII.
Chapter CXVIII.
Chapter CXIX.
Chapter CXX.
Chapter CXXI.
Chapter CXXII.
Chapter CXXIII.
Chapter CXXIV.
Chapter CXXV.
Chapter CXXVI.
Chapter CXXVII.
Chapter CXXVIII.
Chapter CXXIX.
Chapter CXXX.
Chapter CXXXI.
Chapter CXXXII.
Chapter CXXXIII.
Chapter CXXXIV.
Chapter CXXXV.
Chapter CXXXVI.
Chapter CXXXVII.
Chapter CXXXVIII.
Chapter CXXXIX.
Chapter CXL.
Chapter CXLI.
Chapter CXLII.
Chapter CXLIII.
Chapter CXLIV.
Chapter CXLV.
Chapter CXLVI.
Chapter CXLVII.
Chapter CXLVIII.
Chapter CXLIX.
Chapter CL.
Chapter CLI.
Chapter CLII.
Chapter CLIII.
Chapter CLIV.
Chapter CLV.
Chapter CLVI.
Chapter CLVII.
Chapter CLVIII.
Chapter CLIX.
Chapter CLX.
Chapter CLXI.
Chapter CLXII.
Chapter CLXIII.
Chapter CLXIV.
Chapter CLXV.
Chapter CLXVI.
Chapter CLXVII.
Chapter CLXVIII.
Chapter CLXIX.
Chapter CLXX.
Chapter CLXXI.
Chapter CLXXII.
Chapter CLXXIII.
Chapter CLXXIV.
Chapter CLXXV.
Chapter CLXXVI.
Chapter CLXXVII.
Chapter CLXXVIII.
Chapter CLXXIX.
Chapter CLXXX.
Chapter CLXXXI.
Chapter CLXXXII.
Chapter CLXXXIII.
Chapter CLXXXIV.
Chapter CLXXXV.
Chapter CLXXXVI.
Chapter CLXXXVII.
Chapter CLXXXVIII.
Chapter CLXXXIX.
Chapter CXC.
Chapter CXCI.
Chapter CXCII.
Chapter CXCIII.
Chapter CXCIV.
Chapter CXCV.
Chapter CXCVI.
Chapter CXCVII.
Chapter CXCVIII.
Chapter CXCIX.
Chapter CC.
Chapter CCI.
Chapter CCII.
Chapter CCIII.
Chapter CCIV.
Chapter CCV.
Chapter CCVI.
Chapter CCVII.
Chapter CCVIII.
Chapter CCIX.
Chapter CCX.
Chapter CCXI.
Chapter CCXII.
Chapter CCXIII.
Chapter CCXIV.
Chapter CCXV.
Chapter CCXVI.
Chapter CCXVII.
Chapter CCXVIII.
Chapter CCXIX.
Chapter CCXX.
Chapter CCXXI.
Chapter CCXXII.
Chapter CCXXIII.
Chapter CCXXIV.
Chapter CCXXV.
Chapter CCXXVI.
Chapter CCXXVII.
Chapter CCXXVIII.
Chapter CCXXIX.
Chapter CCXXX.
Chapter CCXXXI.
Chapter CCXXXII.
Chapter CCXXXIII.
Chapter CCXXXIV.
Chapter CCXXXV.
Chapter CCXXXVI.
Chapter CCXXXVII.
Chapter CCXXXVIII.
Chapter CCXXXIX.
Chapter CCXL.
Chapter CCXLI.
Chapter CCXLII.
Chapter CCXLIII.
Chapter CCXLIV.
Chapter CCXLV.
Chapter CCXLVI.
Chapter CCXLVII.
Chapter CCXLVIII.
Chapter CCXLIX.
Chapter CCL.
Chapter CCLI.
Chapter CCLII.
Chapter CCLIII.
Chapter CCLIV.
Chapter CCLV.
Chapter CCLVI.
Chapter CCLVII.
Chapter CCLVIII.
Chapter CCLIX.
Chapter CCLX.
Chapter CCLXI.
Chapter CCLXII.
Chapter CCLXIII.
Chapter CCLXIV.
Chapter CCLXV.
Chapter CCLXVI.
Chapter CCLXVII.
Chapter CCLXVIII.
Chapter CCLXIX.
Chapter CCLXX.
Chapter CCLXXI.
Chapter CCLXXII.
Chapter CCLXXIII.
Chapter CCLXXIV.
Chapter CCLXXV.
Chapter CCLXXVI.
Chapter CCLXXVII.
Chapter CCLXXVIII.
Chapter CCLXXIX.
Chapter CCLXXX.
Chapter CCLXXXI.
Chapter CCLXXXII.
Chapter CCLXXXIII.
Chapter CCLXXXIV.
Chapter CCLXXXV.
Chapter CCLXXXVI.
Chapter CCLXXXVII.
Chapter CCLXXXVIII.
Chapter CCLXXXIX.
Chapter CCXC.
Chapter CCXCI.
Chapter CCXCII.
Chapter CCXCIII.
Chapter CCXCIV.
Chapter CCXCV.
Chapter CCXCVI.
Chapter CCXCVII.
Chapter CCXCVIII.
Chapter CCXCIX.
Chapter CCC.
Chapter CCCI.
Chapter CCCII.
Chapter CCCIII.
Chapter CCCIV.
Chapter CCCV.
Chapter CCCVI.
Chapter CCCVII.
Chapter CCCVIII.
Chapter CCCIX.
Chapter CCCX.
Chapter CCCXI.
Chapter CCCXII.
Chapter CCCXIII.
Chapter CCCXIV.
Chapter CCCXV.
Chapter CCCXVI.
Chapter CCCXVII.
Chapter CCCXVIII.
Chapter CCCXIX.
Chapter CCCXX.
Chapter CCCXXI.
Chapter CCCXXII.
Chapter CCCXXIII.
Chapter CCCXXIV.
Chapter CCCXXV.
Chapter CCCXXVI.
Chapter CCCXXVII.
Chapter CCCXXVIII.
Chapter CCCXXIX.
Chapter CCCXXX.
Chapter CCCXXXI.
Chapter CCCXXXII.
Chapter CCCXXXIII.
Chapter CCCXXXIV.
Chapter CCCXXXV.
Chapter CCCXXXVI.
Chapter CCCXXXVII.
Chapter CCCXXXVIII.
Chapter CCCXXXIX.
Chapter CCCXL.
Chapter CCCXLI.
Chapter CCCXLII.
Chapter CCCXLIII.
Chapter CCCXLIV.
Chapter CCCXLV.
Chapter CCCXLVI.
Chapter CCCXLVII.
Chapter CCCXLVIII.
Chapter CCCXLIX.
Chapter CCCL.
Chapter CCCLI.
Chapter CCCLII.
Chapter CCCLIII.
Chapter CCCLIV.
Chapter CCCLV.
Chapter CCCLVI.
Chapter CCCLVII.
Chapter CCCLVIII.
Chapter CCCLIX.
Chapter CCCLX.
Chapter CCCLXI.
Chapter CCCLXII.
Chapter CCCLXIII.
Chapter CCCLXIV.
Chapter CCCLXV.
Chapter CCCLXVI.
Chapter CCCLXVII.
Chapter CCCLXVIII.
Chapter CCCLXIX.
Chapter CCCLXX.
Chapter CCCLXXI.
Chapter CCCLXXII.
Chapter CCCLXXIII.
Chapter CCCLXXIV.
Chapter CCCLXXV.
Chapter CCCLXXVI.
Chapter CCCLXXVII.
Chapter CCCLXXVIII.
Chapter CCCLXXIX.
Chapter CCCLXXX.
Chapter CCCLXXXI.
Chapter CCCLXXXII.
Chapter CCCLXXXIII.
Chapter CCCLXXXIV.
Chapter CCCLXXXV.
Chapter CCCLXXXVI.
Chapter CCCLXXXVII.
Chapter CCCLXXXVIII.
Chapter CCCLXXXIX.
Chapter CCCXC.
Chapter CCCXCI.
Chapter CCCXCII.
Chapter CCCXCIII.
Chapter CCCXCIV.
Chapter CCCXCV.
Chapter CCCXCVI.
Chapter CCCXCVII.
Chapter CCCXCVIII.
Chapter CCCXCIX.
Chapter CD.
Chapter CDI.
Chapter CDII.
Chapter CDIII.
Chapter CDIV.
Chapter CDV.
Chapter CDVI.
Chapter CDVII.
Chapter CDVIII.
Chapter CDIX.
Chapter CDX.
Chapter CDXI.
Chapter CDXII.
Chapter CDXIII.
Chapter CDXIV.
Chapter CDXV.
Chapter CDXVI.
Chapter CDXVII.
Chapter CDXVIII.
Chapter CDXIX.
Chapter CDXX.
Chapter CDXXI.
Chapter CDXXII.
Chapter CDXXIII.
Chapter CDXXIV.
Chapter CDXXV.
Chapter CDXXVI.
Chapter CDXXVII.
Chapter CDXXVIII.
Chapter CDXXIX.
Chapter CDXXX.
Chapter CDXXXI.
Chapter CDXXXII.
Chapter CDXXXIII.
Chapter CDXXXIV.
Chapter CDXXXV.
Chapter CDXXXVI.
Chapter CDXXXVII.
Chapter CDXXXVIII.
Chapter CDXXXIX.
Chapter CDXL.
Chapter CDXLI.
Chapter CDXLII.
Chapter CDXLIII.
Chapter CDXLIV.
Chapter CDXLV.
Chapter CDXLVI.
Chapter CDXLVII.
Chapter CDXLVIII.
Chapter CDXLIX.
Chapter CDL.
Chapter CDLI.
Chapter CDLII.
Chapter CDLIII.
Chapter CDLIV.
Chapter CDLV.
Chapter CDLVI.
Chapter CDLVII.
Chapter CDLVIII.
Chapter CDLIX.
Chapter CDLX.
Chapter CDLXI.
Chapter CDLXII.
Chapter CDLXIII.
Chapter CDLXIV.
Chapter CDLXV.
Chapter CDLXVI.
Chapter CDLXVII.
Chapter CDLXVIII.
Chapter CDLXIX.
Chapter CDLXX.
Chapter CDLXXI.
Chapter CDLXXII.
Chapter CDLXXIII.
Chapter CDLXXIV.
Chapter CDLXXV.
Chapter CDLXXVI.
Chapter CDLXXVII.
Chapter CDLXXVIII.
Chapter CDLXXIX.
Chapter CDLXXX.
Chapter CDLXXXI.
Chapter CDLXXXII.
Chapter CDLXXXIII.
Chapter CDLXXXIV.
Chapter CDLXXXV.
Chapter CDLXXXVI.
Chapter CDLXXXVII.
Chapter CDLXXXVIII.
Chapter CDLXXXIX.
Chapter CDXC.
Chapter CDXCI.
Chapter CDXCII.
Chapter CDXCIII.
Chapter CDXCIV.
Chapter CDXCV.
Chapter CDXCVI.
Chapter CDXCVII.
Chapter CDXCVIII.
Chapter CDXCIX.
Chapter D.
Chapter DI.
Chapter DII.
Chapter DIII.
Chapter DIV.
Chapter DV.
Chapter DVI.
Chapter DVII.
Chapter DVIII.
Chapter DIX.
Chapter DX.
Chapter DXI.
Chapter DXII.
Chapter DXIII.
Chapter DXIV.
Chapter DXV.
Chapter DXVI.
Chapter DXVII.
Chapter DXVIII.
Chapter DXIX.
Chapter DXX.
Chapter DXXI.
Chapter DXXII.
Chapter DXXIII.
Chapter DXXIV.
Chapter DXXV.
Chapter DXXVI.
Chapter DXXVII.
Chapter DXXVIII.
Chapter DXXIX.
Chapter DXXX.
Chapter DXXXI.
Chapter DXXXII.
Chapter DXXXIII.
Chapter DXXXIV.
Chapter DXXXV.
Chapter DXXXVI.
Chapter DXXXVII.
Chapter DXXXVIII.
Chapter DXXXIX.
Chapter DXL.
Chapter DXLI.
Chapter DXLII.
Chapter DXLIII.
Chapter DXLIV.
Chapter DXLV.
Chapter DXLVI.
Chapter DXLVII.
Chapter DXLVIII.
Chapter DXLIX.
Chapter DL.
Chapter DLI.
Chapter DLII.
Chapter DLIII.
Chapter DLIV.
Chapter DLV.
Chapter DLVI.
Chapter DLVII.
Chapter DLVIII.
Chapter DLIX.
Chapter DLX.
Chapter DLXI.
Chapter DLXII.
Chapter DLXIII.
Chapter DLXIV.
Chapter DLXV.
Chapter DLXVI.
Chapter DLXVII.
Chapter DLXVIII.
Chapter DLXIX.
Chapter DLXX.
Chapter DLXXI.
Chapter DLXXII.
Chapter DLXXIII.
Chapter DLXXIV.
Chapter DLXXV.
Chapter DLXXVI.
Chapter DLXXVII.
Chapter DLXXVIII.
Chapter DLXXIX.
Chapter DLXXX.
Chapter DLXXXI.
Chapter DLXXXII.
Chapter DLXXXIII.
Chapter DLXXXIV.
Chapter DLXXXV.
Chapter DLXXXVI.
Chapter DLXXXVII.
Chapter DLXXXVIII.
Chapter DLXXXIX.
Chapter DXC.
Chapter DXCI.
Chapter DXCII.
Chapter DXCIII.
Chapter DXCIV.
Chapter DXCV.
Chapter DXCVI.
Chapter DXCVII.
Chapter DXCVIII.
Chapter DXCIX.
Chapter DC.
Chapter DCI.
Chapter DCII.
Chapter DCIII.
Chapter DCIV.
Chapter DCV.
Chapter DCVI.
Chapter DCVII.
Chapter DCVIII.
Chapter DCIX.
Chapter DCX.
Chapter DCXI.
Chapter DCXII.
Chapter DCXIII.
Chapter DCXIV.
Chapter DCXV.
Chapter DCXVI.
Chapter DCXVII.
Chapter DCXVIII.
Chapter DCXIX.
Chapter DCXX.
Chapter DCXXI.
Chapter DCXXII.
Chapter DCXXIII.
Chapter DCXXIV.
Chapter DCXXV.
Chapter DCXXVI.
Chapter DCXXVII.
Chapter DCXXVIII.
Chapter DCXXIX.
Chapter DCXXX.
Chapter DCXXXI.
Chapter DCXXXII.
Chapter DCXXXIII.
Chapter DCXXXIV.
Chapter DCXXXV.
Chapter DCXXXVI.
Chapter DCXXXVII.
Chapter DCXXXVIII.
Chapter DCXXXIX.
Chapter DCXL.
Chapter DCXLI.
Chapter DCXLII.
Chapter DCXLIII.
Chapter DCXLIV.
Chapter DCXLV.
Chapter DCXLVI.
Chapter DCXLVII.
Chapter DCXLVIII.
Chapter DCXLIX.
Chapter DCL.
Chapter DCLI.
Chapter DCLII.
Chapter DCLIII.
Chapter DCLIV.
Chapter DCLV.
Chapter DCLVI.
Chapter DCLVII.
Chapter DCLVIII.
Chapter DCLIX.
Chapter DCLX.
Chapter DCLXI.
Chapter DCLXII.
Chapter DCLXIII.
Chapter DCLXIV.
Chapter DCLXV.
Chapter DCLXVI.
Chapter DCLXVII.
Chapter DCLXVIII.
Chapter DCLXIX.
Chapter DCLXX.
Chapter DCLXXI.
Chapter DCLXXII.
Chapter DCLXXIII.
Chapter DCLXXIV.
Chapter DCLXXV.
Chapter DCLXXVI.
Chapter DCLXXVII.
Chapter DCLXXVIII.
Chapter DCLXXIX.
Chapter DCLXXX.
Chapter DCLXXXI.
Chapter DCLXXXII.
Chapter DCLXXXIII.
Chapter DCLXXXIV.
Chapter DCLXXXV.
Chapter DCLXXXVI.
Chapter DCLXXXVII.
Chapter DCLXXXVIII.
Chapter DCLXXXIX.
Chapter DCXC.
Chapter DCXCI.
Chapter DCXCII.
Chapter DCXCIII.
Chapter DCXCIV.
Chapter DCXCV.
Chapter DCXCVI.
Chapter DCXCVII.
Chapter DCXCVIII.
Chapter DCXCIX.
Chapter DCC.
Chapter DCCI.
Chapter DCCII.
Chapter DCCIII.
Chapter DCCIV.
Chapter DCCV.
Chapter DCCVI.
Chapter DCCVII.
Chapter DCCVIII.
Chapter DCCIX.
Chapter DCCX.
Chapter DCCXI.
Chapter DCCXII.
Chapter DCCXIII.
Chapter DCCXIV.
Chapter DCCXV.
Chapter DCCXVI.
Chapter DCCXVII.
Chapter DCCXVIII.
Chapter DCCXIX.
Chapter DCCXX.
Chapter DCCXXI.
Chapter DCCXXII.
Chapter DCCXXIII.
Chapter DCCXXIV.
Chapter DCCXXV.
Chapter DCCXXVI.
Chapter DCCXXVII.
Chapter DCCXXVIII.
Chapter DCCXXIX.
Chapter DCCXXX.
Chapter DCCXXXI.
Chapter DCCXXXII.
Chapter DCCXXXIII.
Chapter DCCXXXIV.
Chapter DCCXXXV.
Chapter DCCXXXVI.
Chapter DCCXXXVII.
Chapter DCCXXXVIII.
Chapter DCCXXXIX.
Chapter DCCXL.
Chapter DCCXLI.
Chapter DCCXLII.
Chapter DCCXLIII.
Chapter DCCXLIV.
Chapter DCCXLV.
Chapter DCCXLVI.
Chapter DCCXLVII.
Chapter DCCXLVIII.
Chapter DCCXLIX.
Chapter DCCL.
Chapter DCCLI.
Chapter DCCLII.
Chapter DCCLIII.
Chapter DCCLIV.
Chapter DCCLV.
Chapter DCCLVI.
Chapter DCCLVII.
Chapter DCCLVIII.
Chapter DCCLIX.
Chapter DCCLX.
Chapter DCCLXI.
Chapter DCCLXII.
Chapter DCCLXIII.
Chapter DCCLXIV.
Chapter DCCLXV.
Chapter DCCLXVI.
Chapter DCCLXVII.
Chapter DCCLXVIII.
Chapter DCCLXIX.
Chapter DCCLXX.
Chapter DCCLXXI.
Chapter DCCLXXII.
Chapter DCCLXXIII.
Chapter DCCLXXIV.
Chapter DCCLXXV.
Chapter DCCLXXVI.
Chapter DCCLXXVII.
Chapter DCCLXXVIII.
Chapter DCCLXXIX.
Chapter DCCLXXX.
Chapter DCCLXXXI.
Chapter DCCLXXXII.
Chapter DCCLXXXIII.
Chapter DCCLXXXIV.
Chapter DCCLXXXV.
Chapter DCCLXXXVI.
Chapter DCCLXXXVII.
Chapter DCCLXXXVIII.
Chapter DCCLXXXIX.
Chapter DCCXC.
Chapter DCCXCI.
Chapter DCCXCII.
Chapter DCCXCIII.
Chapter DCCXCIV.
Chapter DCCXCV.
Chapter DCCXCVI.
Chapter DCCXCVII.
Chapter DCCXCVIII.
Chapter DCCXCIX.
Chapter DCCC.
Chapter DCCCI.
Chapter DCCCII.
Chapter DCCCIII.
Chapter DCCCIV.
Chapter DCCCV.
Chapter DCCCVI.
Chapter DCCCVII.
Chapter DCCCVIII.
Chapter DCCCIX.
Chapter DCCCX.
Chapter DCCCXI.
Chapter DCCCXII.
Chapter DCCCXIII.
Chapter DCCCXIV.
Chapter DCCCXV.
Chapter DCCCXVI.
Chapter DCCCXVII.
Chapter DCCCXVIII.
Chapter DCCCXIX.
Chapter DCCCXX.
Chapter DCCCXXI.
Chapter DCCCXXII.
Chapter DCCCXXIII.
Chapter DCCCXXIV.
Chapter DCCCXXV.
Chapter DCCCXXVI.
Chapter DCCCXXVII.
Chapter DCCCXXVIII.
Chapter DCCCXXIX.
Chapter DCCCXXX.
Chapter DCCCXXXI.
Chapter DCCCXXXII.
Chapter DCCCXXXIII.
Chapter DCCCXXXIV.
Chapter DCCCXXXV.
Chapter DCCCXXXVI.
Chapter DCCCXXXVII.
Chapter DCCCXXXVIII.
Chapter DCCCXXXIX.
Chapter DCCCXL.
Chapter DCCCXLI.
Chapter DCCCXLII.
Chapter DCCCXLIII.
Chapter DCCCXLIV.
Chapter DCCCXLV.
Chapter DCCCXLVI.
Chapter DCCCXLVII.
Chapter DCCCXLVIII.
Chapter DCCCXLIX.
Chapter DCCCL.
Chapter DCCCLI.
Chapter DCCCLII.
Chapter DCCCLIII.
Chapter DCCCLIV.
Chapter DCCCLV.
Chapter DCCCLVI.
Chapter DCCCLVII.
Chapter DCCCLVIII.
Chapter DCCCLIX.
Chapter DCCCLX.
Chapter DCCCLXI.
Chapter DCCCLXII.
Chapter DCCCLXIII.
Chapter DCCCLXIV.
Chapter DCCCLXV.
Chapter DCCCLXVI.
Chapter DCCCLXVII.
Chapter DCCCLXVIII.
Chapter DCCCLXIX.
Chapter DCCCLXX.
Chapter DCCCLXXI.
Chapter DCCCLXXII.
Chapter DCCCLXXIII.
Chapter DCCCLXXIV.
Chapter DCCCLXXV.
Chapter DCCCLXXVI.
Chapter DCCCLXXVII.
Chapter DCCCLXXVIII.
Chapter DCCCLXXIX.
Chapter DCCCLXXX.
Chapter DCCCLXXXI.
Chapter DCCCLXXXII.
Chapter DCCCLXXXIII.
Chapter DCCCLXXXIV.
Chapter DCCCLXXXV.
Chapter DCCCLXXXVI.
Chapter DCCCLXXXVII.
Chapter DCCCLXXXVIII.
Chapter DCCCLXXXIX.
Chapter DCCCXC.
Chapter DCCCXCI.
Chapter DCCCXCII.
Chapter DCCCXCIII.
Chapter DCCCXCIV.
Chapter DCCCXCV.
Chapter DCCCXCVI.
Chapter DCCCXCVII.
Chapter DCCCXCVIII.
Chapter DCCCXCIX.
Chapter CM.
Chapter CMI.
Chapter CMII.
Chapter CMIII.
Chapter CMIV.
Chapter CMV.
Chapter CMVI.
Chapter CMVII.
Chapter CMVIII.
Chapter CMIX.
Chapter CMX.
Chapter CMXI.
Chapter CMXII.
Chapter CMXIII.
Chapter CMXIV.
Chapter CMXV.
Chapter CMXVI.
Chapter CMXVII.
Chapter CMXVIII.
Chapter CMXIX.
Chapter CMXX.
Chapter CMXXI.
Chapter CMXXII.
Chapter CMXXIII.
Chapter CMXXIV.
Chapter CMXXV.
Chapter CMXXVI.
Chapter CMXXVII.
Chapter CMXXVIII.
Chapter CMXXIX.
Chapter CMXXX.
Chapter CMXXXI.
Chapter CMXXXII.
Chapter CMXXXIII.
Chapter CMXXXIV.
Chapter CMXXXV.
Chapter CMXXXVI.
Chapter CMXXXVII.
Chapter CMXXXVIII.
Chapter CMXXXIX.
Chapter CMXL.
Chapter CMXLI.
Chapter CMXLII.
Chapter CMXLIII.
Chapter CMXLIV.
Chapter CMXLV.
Chapter CMXLVI.
Chapter CMXLVII.
Chapter CMXLVIII.
Chapter CMXLIX.
Chapter CML.
Chapter CMLI.
Chapter CMLII.
Chapter CMLIII.
Chapter CMLIV.
Chapter CMLV.
Chapter CMLVI.
Chapter CMLVII.
Chapter CMLVIII.
Chapter CMLIX.
Chapter CMLX.
Chapter CMLXI.
Chapter CMLXII.
Chapter CMLXIII.
Chapter CMLXIV.
Chapter CMLXV.
Chapter CMLXVI.
Chapter CMLXVII.
Chapter CMLXVIII.
Chapter CMLXIX.
Chapter CMLXX.
Chapter CMLXXI.
Chapter CMLXXII.
Chapter CMLXXIII.
Chapter CMLXXIV.
Chapter CMLXXV.
Chapter CMLXXVI.
Chapter CMLXXVII.
Chapter CMLXXVIII.
Chapter CMLXXIX.
Chapter CMLXXX.
Chapter CMLXXXI.
Chapter CMLXXXII.
Chapter CMLXXXIII.
Chapter CMLXXXIV.
Chapter CMLXXXV.
Chapter CMLXXXVI.
Chapter CMLXXXVII.
Chapter CMLXXXVIII.
Chapter CMLXXXIX.
Chapter CMXC.
Chapter CMXCI.
Chapter CMXCII.
Chapter CMXCIII.
Chapter CMXCIV.
Chapter CMXCV.
Chapter CMXCVI.
Chapter CMXCVII.
Chapter CMXCVIII.
Chapter CMXCIX.
Chapter CMC.
Chapter CMCI.
Chapter CMCII.
Chapter CMCIII.
Chapter CMCIV.
Chapter CMCV.
Chapter CMCVI.
Chapter CMCVII.
Chapter CMCVIII.
Chapter CMCIX.
Chapter CMCX.
Chapter CMCXI.
Chapter CMCXII.
Chapter CMCXIII.
Chapter CMCXIV.
Chapter CMCXV.
Chapter CMCXVI.
Chapter CMCXVII.
Chapter CMCXVIII.
Chapter CMCXIX.
Chapter CMCXX.
Chapter CMCXXI.
Chapter CMCXXII.
Chapter CMCXXIII.
Chapter CMCXXIV.
Chapter CMCXXV.
Chapter CMCXXVI.
Chapter CMCXXVII.
Chapter CMCXXVIII.
Chapter CMCXXIX.
Chapter CMCXXX.
Chapter CMCXXXI.
Chapter CMCXXXII.
Chapter CMCXXXIII.
Chapter CMCXXXIV.
Chapter CMCXXXV.
Chapter CMCXXXVI.
Chapter CMCXXXVII.
Chapter CMCXXXVIII.
Chapter CMCXXXIX.
Chapter CMCXL.
Chapter CMCXLI.
Chapter CMCXLII.
Chapter CMCXLIII.
Chapter CMCXLIV.
Chapter CMCXLV.
Chapter CMCXLVI.
Chapter CMCXLVII.
Chapter CMCXLVIII.
Chapter CMCXLIX.
Chapter CMCL.
Chapter CMCLI.
Chapter CMCLII.
Chapter CMCLIII.
Chapter CMCLIV.
Chapter CMCLV.
Chapter CMCLVI.
Chapter CMCLVII.
Chapter CMCLVIII.
Chapter CMCLIX.
Chapter CMCLX.
Chapter CMCLXI.
Chapter CMCLXII.
Chapter CMCLXIII.
Chapter CMCLXIV.
Chapter CMCLXV.
Chapter CMCLXVI.
Chapter CMCLXVII.
Chapter CMCLXVIII.
Chapter CMCLXIX.
Chapter CMCLXX.
Chapter CMCLXXI.
Chapter CMCLXXII.
Chapter CMCLXXIII.
Chapter CMCLXXIV.
Chapter CMCLXXV.
Chapter CMCLXXVI.
Chapter CMCLXXVII.
Chapter CMCLXXVIII.
Chapter CMCLXXIX.
Chapter CMCLXXX.
Chapter CMCLXXXI.
Chapter CMCLXXXII.
Chapter CMCLXXXIII.
Chapter CMCLXXXIV.
Chapter CMCLXXXV.
Chapter CMCLXXXVI.
Chapter CMCLXXXVII.
Chapter CMCLXXXVIII.
Chapter CMCLXXXIX.
Chapter CMCXC.
Chapter CMCXCI.
Chapter CMCXCII.
Chapter CMCXCIII.
Chapter CMCXCIV.
Chapter CMCXCV.
Chapter CMCXCVI.
Chapter CMCXCVII.
Chapter CMCXCVIII.
Chapter CMCXCIX.
Chapter CMD.
Chapter CMDI.
Chapter CMDII.
Chapter CMDIII.
Chapter CMDIV.
Chapter CMDV.
Chapter CMDVI.
Chapter CMDVII.
Chapter CMDVIII.
Chapter CMDIX.
Chapter CMDX.
Chapter CMDXI.
Chapter CMDXII.
Chapter CMDXIII.
Chapter CMDXIV.
Chapter CMDXV.
Chapter CMDXVI.
Chapter CMDXVII.
Chapter CMDXVIII.
Chapter CMDXIX.
Chapter CMDXX.
Chapter CMDXXI.
Chapter CMDXXII.
Chapter CMDXXIII.
Chapter CMDXXIV.
Chapter CMDXXV.
Chapter CMDXXVI.
Chapter CMDXXVII.
Chapter CMDXXVIII.
Chapter CMDXXIX.
Chapter CMDXXX.
Chapter CMDXXXI.
Chapter CMDXXXII.
Chapter CMDXXXIII.
Chapter CMDXXXIV.
Chapter CMDXXXV.
Chapter CMDXXXVI.
Chapter CMDXXXVII.
Chapter CMDXXXVIII.
Chapter CMDXXXIX.
Chapter CMDXL.
Chapter CMDXLI.
Chapter CMDXLII.
Chapter CMDXLIII.
Chapter CMDXLIV.
Chapter CMDXLV.
Chapter CMDXLVI.
Chapter CMDXLVII.
Chapter CMDXLVIII.
Chapter CMDXLIX.
Chapter CMDL.
Chapter CMDLI.
Chapter CMDLII.
Chapter CMDLIII.
Chapter CMDLIV.
Chapter CMDLV.
Chapter CMDLVI.
Chapter CMDLVII.
Chapter CMDLVIII.
Chapter CMDLIX.
Chapter CMDLX.
Chapter CMDLXI.
Chapter CMDLXII.
Chapter CMDLXIII.
Chapter CMDLXIV.
Chapter CMDLXV.
Chapter CMDLXVI.
Chapter CMDLXVII.
Chapter CMDLXVIII.
Chapter CMDLXIX.
Chapter CMDLXX.
Chapter CMDLXXI.
Chapter CMDLXXII.
Chapter CMDLXXIII.
Chapter CMDLXXIV.
Chapter CMDLXXV.
Chapter CMDLXXVI.
Chapter CMDLXXVII.
Chapter CMDLXXVIII.
Chapter CMDLXXIX.
Chapter CMDLXXX.
Chapter CMDLXXXI.
Chapter CMDLXXXII.
Chapter CMDLXXXIII.
Chapter CMDLXXXIV.
Chapter CMDLXXXV.
Chapter CMDLXXXVI.
Chapter CMDLXXXVII.
Chapter CMDLXXXVIII.
Chapter CMDLXXXIX.
Chapter CMDXC.
Chapter CMDXCI.
Chapter CMDXCII.
Chapter CMDXCIII.
Chapter CMDXCIV.
Chapter CMDXCV.
Chapter CMDXCVI.
Chapter CMDXCVII.
Chapter CMDXCVIII.
Chapter CMDXCIX.
Chapter CMDC.
Chapter CMDCI.
Chapter CMDCII.
Chapter CMDCIII.
Chapter CMDCIV.
Chapter CMDCV.
Chapter CMDCVI.
Chapter CMDCVII.
Chapter CMDCVIII.
Chapter CMDCIX.
Chapter CMDCX.
Chapter CMDCXI.
Chapter CMDCXII.
Chapter CMDCXIII.
Chapter CMDCXIV.
Chapter CMDCXV.
Chapter CMDCXVI.
Chapter CMDCXVII.
Chapter CMDCXVIII.
Chapter CMDCXIX.
Chapter CMDCXX.
Chapter CMDCXXI.
Chapter CMDCXXII.
Chapter CMDCXXIII.
Chapter CMDCXXIV.
Chapter CMDCXXV.
Chapter CMDCXXVI.
Chapter CMDCXXVII.
Chapter CMDCXXVIII.
Chapter CMDCXXIX.
Chapter CMDCXXX.
Chapter CMDCXXXI.
Chapter CMDCXXXII.
Chapter CMDCXXXIII.
Chapter CMDCXXXIV.
Chapter CMDCXXXV.
Chapter CMDCXXXVI.
Chapter CMDCXXXVII.
Chapter CMDCXXXVIII.
Chapter CMDCXXXIX.
Chapter CMDCXL.
Chapter CMDCXLI.
Chapter CMDCXLII.
Chapter CMDCXLIII.
Chapter CMDCXLIV.
Chapter CMDCXLV.
Chapter CMDCXLVI.
Chapter CMDCXLVII.
Chapter CMDCXLVIII.
Chapter CMDCXLIX.
Chapter CMDCL.
Chapter CMDCLI.
Chapter CMDCLII.
Chapter CMDCLIII.
Chapter CMDCLIV.
Chapter CMDCLV.
Chapter CMDCLVI.
Chapter CMDCLVII.
Chapter CMDCLVIII.
Chapter CMDCLIX.
Chapter CMDCLX.
Chapter CMDCLXI.
Chapter CMDCLXII.
Chapter CMDCLXIII.
Chapter CMDCLXIV.
Chapter CMDCLXV.
Chapter CMDCLXVI.
Chapter CMDCLXVII.
Chapter CMDCLXVIII.
Chapter CMDCLXIX.
Chapter CMDCLXX.
Chapter CMDCLXXI.
Chapter CMDCLXXII.
Chapter CMDCLXXIII.
Chapter CMDCLXXIV.
Chapter CMDCLXXV.
Chapter CMDCLXXVI.
Chapter CMDCLXXVII.
Chapter CMDCLXXVIII.
Chapter CMDCLXXIX.
Chapter CMDCLXXX.
Chapter CMDCLXXXI.
Chapter CMDCLXXXII.
Chapter CMDCLXXXIII.
Chapter CMDCLXXXIV.
Chapter CMDCLXXXV.
Chapter CMDCLXXXVI.
Chapter CMDCLXXXVII.
Chapter CMDCLXXXVIII.
Chapter CMDCLXXXIX.
Chapter CMDCXC.
Chapter CMDCXCI.
Chapter CMDCXCII.
Chapter CMDCXCIII.
Chapter CMDCXCIV.
Chapter CMDCXCV.
Chapter CMDCXCVI.
Chapter CMDCXCVII.
Chapter CMDCXCVIII.
Chapter CMDCXCIX.
Chapter CMDCC.
Chapter CMDCCI.
Chapter CMDCCII.
Chapter CMDCCIII.
Chapter CMDCCIV.
Chapter CMDCCV.
Chapter CMDCCVI.
Chapter CMDCCVII.
Chapter CMDCCVIII.
Chapter CMDCCIX.
Chapter CMDCCX.
Chapter CMDCCXI.
Chapter CMDCCXII.
Chapter CMDCCXIII.
Chapter CMDCCXIV.
Chapter CMDCCXV.
Chapter CMDCCXVI.
Chapter CMDCCXVII.
Chapter CMDCCXVIII.
Chapter CMDCCXIX.
Chapter CMDCCXX.
Chapter CMDCCXXI.
Chapter CMDCCXXII.
Chapter CMDCCXXIII.
Chapter CMDCCXXIV.
Chapter CMDCCXXV.
Chapter CMDCCXXVI.
Chapter CMDCCXXVII.
Chapter CMDCCXXVIII.
Chapter CMDCCXXIX.
Chapter CMDCCXXX.
Chapter CMDCCXXXI.
Chapter CMDCCXXXII.
Chapter CMDCCXXXIII.
Chapter CMDCCXXXIV.
Chapter CMD

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Preface iii

Acknowledgements v

Introduction 1

Chapter 1 5

Chapter 2 12

Chapter 3 19

Chapter 4 27

Chapter 5 34

Chapter 6 41

Chapter 7 48

Chapter 8 55

Chapter 9 62

Chapter 10 70

Chapter 11 77

Chapter 12 84

Chapter 13 91

Chapter 14 98

Chapter 15 105

Chapter 16 112

Chapter 17 119

Chapter 18 126

Chapter 19 133

Chapter 20 140

Chapter 21 147

Chapter 22 154

Chapter 23 161

Chapter 24 168

Chapter 25 175

Chapter 26 182

Chapter 27 189

Chapter 28 196

Chapter 29 203

Chapter 30 210

Chapter 31 217

Chapter 32 224

Chapter 33 231

Chapter 34 238

Chapter 35 245

Chapter 36 252

Chapter 37 259

Chapter 38 266

Chapter 39 273

Chapter 40 280

Chapter 41 287

Chapter 42 294

Chapter 43 301

Chapter 44 308

Chapter 45 315

Chapter 46 322

Chapter 47 329

Chapter 48 336

Chapter 49 343

Chapter 50 350

Chapter 51 357

Chapter 52 364

Chapter 53 371

Chapter 54 378

Chapter 55 385

Chapter 56 392

Chapter 57 399

Chapter 58 406

Chapter 59 413

Chapter 60 420

Chapter 61 427

Chapter 62 434

Chapter 63 441

Chapter 64 448

Chapter 65 455

Chapter 66 462

Chapter 67 469

Chapter 68 476

Chapter 69 483

Chapter 70 490

Chapter 71 497

Chapter 72 504

Chapter 73 511

Chapter 74 518

Chapter 75 525

Chapter 76 532

Chapter 77 539

Chapter 78 546

Chapter 79 553

Chapter 80 560

Chapter 81 567

Chapter 82 574

Chapter 83 581

Chapter 84 588

Chapter 85 595

Chapter 86 602

Chapter 87 609

Chapter 88 616

Chapter 89 623

Chapter 90 630

Chapter 91 637

Chapter 92 644

Chapter 93 651

Chapter 94 658

Chapter 95 665

Chapter 96 672

Chapter 97 679

Chapter 98 686

Chapter 99 693

Chapter 100 700

Chapter 101 707

Chapter 102 714

Chapter 103 721

Chapter 104 728

Chapter 105 735

Chapter 106 742

Chapter 107 749

Chapter 108 756

Chapter 109 763

Chapter 110 770

Chapter 111 777

Chapter 112 784

Chapter 113 791

Chapter 114 798

Chapter 115 805

Chapter 116 812

Chapter 117 819

Chapter 118 826

Chapter 119 833

Chapter 120 840

Chapter 121 847

Chapter 122 854

Chapter 123 861

Chapter 124 868

Chapter 125 875

Chapter 126 882

Chapter 127 889

Chapter 128 896

Chapter 129 903

Chapter 130 910

Chapter 131 917

Chapter 132 924

Chapter 133 931

Chapter 134 938

Chapter 135 945

Chapter 136 952

Chapter 137 959

Chapter 138 966

Chapter 139 973

Chapter 140 980

Chapter 141 987

Chapter 142 994

Chapter 143 1001

Chapter 144 1008

Chapter 145 1015

Chapter 146 1022

Chapter 147 1029

Chapter 148 1036

Chapter 149 1043

Chapter 150 1050

Chapter 151 1057

Chapter 152 1064

Chapter 153 1071

Chapter 154 1078

Chapter 155 1085

Chapter 156 1092

Chapter 157 1099

Chapter 158 1106

Chapter 159 1113

Chapter 160 1120

Chapter 161 1127

Chapter 162 1134

Chapter 163 1141

Chapter 164 1148

Chapter 165 1155

Chapter 166 1162

Chapter 167 1169

Chapter 168 1176

Chapter 169 1183

Chapter 170 1190

Chapter 171 1197

Chapter 172 1204

Chapter 173 1211

Chapter 174 1218

Chapter 175 1225

Chapter 176 1232

Chapter 177 1239

Chapter 178 1246

Chapter 179 1253

Chapter 180 1260

Chapter 181 1267

Chapter 182 1274

Chapter 183 1281

Chapter 184 1288

Chapter 185 1295

Chapter 186 1302

Chapter 187 1309

Chapter 188 1316

Chapter 189 1323

Chapter 190 1330

Chapter 191 1337

Chapter 192 1344

Chapter 193 1351

Chapter 194 1358

Chapter 195 1365

Chapter 196 1372

Chapter 197 1379

Chapter 198 1386

Chapter 199 1393

Chapter 200 1400

Chapter 201 1407

Chapter 202 1414

Chapter 203 1421

Chapter 204 1428

Chapter 205 1435

Chapter 206 1442

Chapter 207 1449

Chapter 208 1456

Chapter 209 1463

Chapter 210 1470

Chapter 211 1477

Chapter 212 1484

Chapter 213 1491

Chapter 214 1498

Chapter 215 1505

Chapter 216 1512

Chapter 217 1519

Chapter 218 1526

Chapter 219 1533

Chapter 220 1540

Chapter 221 1547

Chapter 222 1554

Chapter 223 1561

Chapter 224 1568

Chapter 225 1575

Chapter 226 1582

Chapter 227 1589

Chapter 228 1596

Chapter 229 1603

Chapter 230 1610

Chapter 231 1617

Chapter 232 1624

Chapter 233 1631

Chapter 234 1638

Chapter 235 1645

Chapter 236 1652

Chapter 237 1659

Chapter 238 1666

Chapter 239 1673

Chapter 240 1680

Chapter 241 1687

Chapter 242 1694

Chapter 243 1701

Chapter 244 1708

Chapter 245 1715

Chapter 246 1722

Chapter 247 1729

Chapter 248 1736

Chapter 249 1743

Chapter 250 1750

Chapter 251 1757

Chapter 252 1764

Chapter 253 1771

Chapter 254 1778

Chapter 255 1785

Chapter 256 1792

Chapter 257 1799

Chapter 258 1806

Chapter 259 1813

Chapter 260 1820

Chapter 261 1827

Chapter 262 1834

Chapter 263 1841

Chapter 264 1848

Chapter 265 1855

Chapter 266 1862

Chapter 267 1869

Chapter 268 1876

Chapter 269 1883

Chapter 270 1890

Chapter 271 1897

Chapter 272 1904

Chapter 273 1911

Chapter 274 1918

Chapter 275 1925

Chapter 276 1932

Chapter 277 1939

Chapter 278 1946

Chapter 279 1953

Chapter 280 1960

Chapter 281 1967

Chapter 282 1974

Chapter 283 1981

Chapter 284 1988

Chapter 285 1995

Chapter 286 2002

Chapter 287 2009

Chapter 288 2016

Chapter 289 2023

Chapter 290 2030

Chapter 291 2037

Chapter 292 2044

Chapter 293 2051

Chapter 294 2058

Chapter 295 2065

Chapter 296 2072

Chapter 297 2079

Chapter 298 2086

Chapter 299 2093

Chapter 300 2100

Chapter 301 2107

Chapter 302 2114

Chapter 303 2121

Chapter 304 2128

Chapter 305 2135

Chapter 306 2142

Chapter 307 2149

Chapter 308 2156

Chapter 309 2163

Chapter 310 2170

Chapter 311 2177

Chapter 312 2184

Chapter 313 2191

Chapter 314 2198

Chapter 315 2205

Chapter 316 2212

Chapter 317 2219

Chapter 318 2226

Chapter 319 2233

Chapter 320 2240

Chapter 321 2247

Chapter 322 2254

Chapter 323 2261

Chapter 324 2268

Chapter 325 2275

Chapter 326 2282

Chapter 327 2289

Chapter 328 2296

Chapter 329 2303

Chapter 330 2310

Chapter 331 2317

Chapter 332 2324

Chapter 333 2331

Chapter 334 2338

Chapter 335 2345

Chapter 336 2352

Chapter 337 2359

Chapter 338 2366

Chapter 339 2373

Chapter 340 2380

Chapter 341 2387

Chapter 342 2394

Chapter 343 2401

Chapter 344 2408

Chapter 345 2415

Chapter 346 2422

Chapter 347 2429

Chapter 348 2436

Chapter 349 2443

Chapter 350 2450

Chapter 351 2457

Chapter 352 2464

Chapter 353 2471

Chapter 354 2478

Chapter 355 2485

Chapter 356 2492

Chapter 357 2499

Chapter 358 2506

Chapter 359 2513

Chapter 360 2520

Chapter 361 2527

Chapter 362 2534

Chapter 363 2541

Chapter 364 2548

Chapter 365 2555

Chapter 366 2562

Chapter 367 2569

Chapter 368 2576

Chapter 369 2583

Chapter 370 2590

Chapter 371 2597

Chapter 372 2604

Chapter 373 2611

Chapter 374 2618

Chapter 375 2625

Chapter 376 2632

Chapter 377 2639

Chapter 378 2646

Chapter 379 2653

Chapter 380 2660

Chapter 381 2667

Chapter 382 2674

Chapter 383 2681

Chapter 384 2688

Chapter 385 2695

Chapter 386 2702

Chapter 387 2709

Chapter 388 2716

Chapter 389 2723

Chapter 390 2730

Chapter 391 2737

Chapter 392 2744

Chapter 393 2751

Chapter 394 2758

Chapter 395 2765

Chapter 396 2772

Chapter 397 2779

Chapter 398 2786

Chapter 399 2793

Chapter 400 2800

Chapter 401 2807

Chapter 402 2814

Chapter 403 2821

Chapter 404 2828

Chapter 405 2835

Chapter 406 2842

Chapter 407 2849

Chapter 408 2856

Chapter 409 2863

Chapter 410 2870

Chapter 411 2877

Chapter 412 2884

Chapter 413 2891

Chapter 414 2898

Chapter 415 2905

Chapter 416 2912

Chapter 417 2919

Chapter 418 2926

Chapter 419 2933

Chapter 420 2940

Chapter 421 2947

Chapter 422 2954

Chapter 423 2961

Chapter 424 2968

Chapter 425 2975

Chapter 426 2982

Chapter 427 2989

Chapter 428 2996

Chapter 429 3003

Chapter 430 3010

Chapter 431 3017

Chapter 432 3024

Chapter 433 3031

Chapter 434 3038

Chapter 435 3045

Chapter 436 3052

Chapter 437 3059

Chapter 438 3066

Chapter 439 3073

Chapter 440 3080

Chapter 441 3087

Chapter 442 3094

Chapter 443 3101

Chapter 444 3108

Chapter 445 3115

Chapter 446 3122

Chapter 447 3129

Chapter 448 3136

Chapter 449 3143

Chapter 450 3150

Chapter 451 3157

Chapter 452 3164

Chapter 453 3171

Chapter 454 3178

Chapter 455 3185

Chapter 456 3192

Chapter 457 3199

Chapter 458 3206

Chapter 459 3213

Chapter 460 3220

Chapter 461 3227

Chapter 462 3234

Chapter 463 3241

Chapter 464 3248

Chapter 465 3255

Chapter 466 3262

Chapter 467 3269

Chapter 468 3276

Chapter 469 3283

Chapter 470 3290

Chapter 471 3297

Chapter 472 3304

Chapter 473 3311

Chapter 474 3318

Chapter 475 3325

Chapter 476 3332

Chapter 477 3339

Chapter 478 3346

Chapter 479 3353

Chapter 480 3360

Chapter 481 3367

Chapter 482 3374

Chapter 483 3381

Chapter 484 3388

Chapter 485 3395

Chapter 486 3402

Chapter 487 3409

Chapter 488 3416

Chapter 489 3423

Chapter 490 3430

Chapter 491 3437

Chapter 492 3444

Chapter 493 3451

Chapter 494 3458

Chapter 495 3465

Chapter 496 3472

Chapter 497 3479

Chapter 498 3486

Chapter 499 3493

Chapter 500 3500

Name

Date

Physical Science Quarterly Exam

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 1. What is the SI unit of mass?

a. gram

b. kilogram

c. meter

d. second

_____ 2. Which of the following is a physical property?

a. flammability

b. density

c. reactivity

d. oxidation

_____ 3. A substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances by chemical means is called a(n)

a. mixture

b. compound

c. element

d. solution

_____ 4. Which of the following is a chemical change?

a. melting ice

b. dissolving sugar in water

c. burning wood

d. crushing a can

_____ 5. The boiling point of water in degrees Celsius is

a. 0°C

b. 50°C

c. 100°C

d. 212°C

_____ 6. Which of the following is a mixture?

a. pure water

b. salt

c. air

d. oxygen gas

_____ 7. The number of protons in an atom is called the

a. mass number

b. atomic number

c. neutron number

d. electron number

_____ 8. Which particle has a negative charge?

a. proton

b. neutron

c. electron

d. nucleus

_____ 9. Density is calculated by dividing

a. mass by volume

b. volume by mass

c. mass by time

d. volume by time

_____ 10. Which of the following is NOT a state of matter?

a. solid

b. liquid

c. gas

d. energy

Short Answer

11. Define the term "element" and give two examples.

12. Explain the difference between a physical change and a chemical change. Provide one example of each.

13. A student measures the mass of a rock to be 250 g and its volume to be 100 cm³. Calculate the density of the rock and state its unit.

14. Describe the arrangement of particles in a solid, a liquid, and a gas.

15. What is the law of conservation of mass? Explain it in your own words.

16. Compare and contrast a mixture and a compound.

17. Why does ice float on water? Use the concept of density in your answer.

18. Name three signs that may indicate a chemical reaction has occurred.

19. Explain why the boiling point of water changes at high altitudes.

20. Describe one method for separating a mixture of sand and salt.

Journal of Applied Psychology
2008, Vol. 93, No. 1, 48–58
Copyright 2008 by the American Psychological Association
0021-9010/08/$12.00 DOI: 10.1037/0021-9010.93.1.48

Leader–Member Exchange and Performance: A Meta-Analytic Review of Existing Findings and a Longitudinal Study

Thomas A. Scandura
University of Miami

Ethlyn A. Williams
Florida International University

Received February 15, 2006; Revised January 31, 2007; Accepted February 1, 2007

Leader–member exchange (LMX) theory has received considerable attention in the leadership literature. Although a number of studies have examined the relationship between LMX and performance, the results have been inconsistent. The present study reports the results of a meta-analysis of existing findings and a longitudinal study. The meta-analysis, based on 85 studies, found a moderate relationship between LMX and performance. The longitudinal study, based on 2 samples, found that LMX predicted performance 6 months later. Implications for future research and practice are discussed.

Keywords: leader–member exchange, performance, meta-analysis, longitudinal study

Leader–member exchange (LMX) theory has received considerable attention in the leadership literature. Although a number of studies have examined the relationship between LMX and performance, the results have been inconsistent. The present study reports the results of a meta-analysis of existing findings and a longitudinal study. The meta-analysis, based on 85 studies, found a moderate relationship between LMX and performance. The longitudinal study, based on 2 samples, found that LMX predicted performance 6 months later. Implications for future research and practice are discussed.

Keywords: leader–member exchange, performance, meta-analysis, longitudinal study

Introduction
Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Chapter 3
Chapter 4
Chapter 5
Chapter 6
Chapter 7
Chapter 8
Chapter 9
Chapter 10
Chapter 11
Chapter 12
Chapter 13
Chapter 14
Chapter 15
Chapter 16
Chapter 17
Chapter 18
Chapter 19
Chapter 20
Chapter 21
Chapter 22
Chapter 23
Chapter 24
Chapter 25
Chapter 26
Chapter 27
Chapter 28
Chapter 29
Chapter 30
Chapter 31
Chapter 32
Chapter 33
Chapter 34
Chapter 35
Chapter 36
Chapter 37
Chapter 38
Chapter 39
Chapter 40
Chapter 41
Chapter 42
Chapter 43
Chapter 44
Chapter 45
Chapter 46
Chapter 47
Chapter 48
Chapter 49
Chapter 50
Chapter 51
Chapter 52
Chapter 53
Chapter 54
Chapter 55
Chapter 56
Chapter 57
Chapter 58
Chapter 59
Chapter 60
Chapter 61
Chapter 62
Chapter 63
Chapter 64
Chapter 65
Chapter 66
Chapter 67
Chapter 68
Chapter 69
Chapter 70
Chapter 71
Chapter 72
Chapter 73
Chapter 74
Chapter 75
Chapter 76
Chapter 77
Chapter 78
Chapter 79
Chapter 80
Chapter 81
Chapter 82
Chapter 83
Chapter 84
Chapter 85
Chapter 86
Chapter 87
Chapter 88
Chapter 89
Chapter 90
Chapter 91
Chapter 92
Chapter 93
Chapter 94
Chapter 95
Chapter 96
Chapter 97
Chapter 98
Chapter 99
Chapter 100
Chapter 101
Chapter 102
Chapter 103
Chapter 104
Chapter 105
Chapter 106
Chapter 107
Chapter 108
Chapter 109
Chapter 110
Chapter 111
Chapter 112
Chapter 113
Chapter 114
Chapter 115
Chapter 116
Chapter 117
Chapter 118
Chapter 119
Chapter 120
Chapter 121
Chapter 122
Chapter 123
Chapter 124
Chapter 125
Chapter 126
Chapter 127
Chapter 128
Chapter 129
Chapter 130
Chapter 131
Chapter 132
Chapter 133
Chapter 134
Chapter 135
Chapter 136
Chapter 137
Chapter 138
Chapter 139
Chapter 140
Chapter 141
Chapter 142
Chapter 143
Chapter 144
Chapter 145
Chapter 146
Chapter 147
Chapter 148
Chapter 149
Chapter 150
Chapter 151
Chapter 152
Chapter 153
Chapter 154
Chapter 155
Chapter 156
Chapter 157
Chapter 158
Chapter 159
Chapter 160
Chapter 161
Chapter 162
Chapter 163
Chapter 164
Chapter 165
Chapter 166
Chapter 167
Chapter 168
Chapter 169
Chapter 170
Chapter 171
Chapter 172
Chapter 173
Chapter 174
Chapter 175
Chapter 176
Chapter 177
Chapter 178
Chapter 179
Chapter 180
Chapter 181
Chapter 182
Chapter 183
Chapter 184
Chapter 185
Chapter 186
Chapter 187
Chapter 188
Chapter 189
Chapter 190
Chapter 191
Chapter 192
Chapter 193
Chapter 194
Chapter 195
Chapter 196
Chapter 197
Chapter 198
Chapter 199
Chapter 200
Chapter 201
Chapter 202
Chapter 203
Chapter 204
Chapter 205
Chapter 206
Chapter 207
Chapter 208
Chapter 209
Chapter 210
Chapter 211
Chapter 212
Chapter 213
Chapter 214
Chapter 215
Chapter 216
Chapter 217
Chapter 218
Chapter 219
Chapter 220
Chapter 221
Chapter 222
Chapter 223
Chapter 224
Chapter 225
Chapter 226
Chapter 227
Chapter 228
Chapter 229
Chapter 230
Chapter 231
Chapter 232
Chapter 233
Chapter 234
Chapter 235
Chapter 236
Chapter 237
Chapter 238
Chapter 239
Chapter 240
Chapter 241
Chapter 242
Chapter 243
Chapter 244
Chapter 245
Chapter 246
Chapter 247
Chapter 248
Chapter 249
Chapter 250
Chapter 251
Chapter 252
Chapter 253
Chapter 254
Chapter 255
Chapter 256
Chapter 257
Chapter 258
Chapter 259
Chapter 260
Chapter 261
Chapter 262
Chapter 263
Chapter 264
Chapter 265
Chapter 266
Chapter 267
Chapter 268
Chapter 269
Chapter 270
Chapter 271
Chapter 272
Chapter 273
Chapter 274
Chapter 275
Chapter 276
Chapter 277
Chapter 278
Chapter 279
Chapter 280
Chapter 281
Chapter 282
Chapter 283
Chapter 284
Chapter 285
Chapter 286
Chapter 287
Chapter 288
Chapter 289
Chapter 290
Chapter 291
Chapter 292
Chapter 293
Chapter 294
Chapter 295
Chapter 296
Chapter 297
Chapter 298
Chapter 299
Chapter 300
Chapter 301
Chapter 302
Chapter 303
Chapter 304
Chapter 305
Chapter 306
Chapter 307
Chapter 308
Chapter 309
Chapter 310
Chapter 311
Chapter 312
Chapter 313
Chapter 314
Chapter 315
Chapter 316
Chapter 317
Chapter 318
Chapter 319
Chapter 320
Chapter 321
Chapter 322
Chapter 323
Chapter 324
Chapter 325
Chapter 326
Chapter 327
Chapter 328
Chapter 329
Chapter 330
Chapter 331
Chapter 332
Chapter 333
Chapter 334
Chapter 335
Chapter 336
Chapter 337
Chapter 338
Chapter 339
Chapter 340
Chapter 341
Chapter 342
Chapter 343
Chapter 344
Chapter 345
Chapter 346
Chapter 347
Chapter 348
Chapter 349
Chapter 350
Chapter 351
Chapter 352
Chapter 353
Chapter 354
Chapter 355
Chapter 356
Chapter 357
Chapter 358
Chapter 359
Chapter 360
Chapter 361
Chapter 362
Chapter 363
Chapter 364
Chapter 365
Chapter 366
Chapter 367
Chapter 368
Chapter 369
Chapter 370
Chapter 371
Chapter 372
Chapter 373
Chapter 374
Chapter 375
Chapter 376
Chapter 377
Chapter 378
Chapter 379
Chapter 380
Chapter 381
Chapter 382
Chapter 383
Chapter 384
Chapter 385
Chapter 386
Chapter 387
Chapter 388
Chapter 389
Chapter 390
Chapter 391
Chapter 392
Chapter 393
Chapter 394
Chapter 395
Chapter 396
Chapter 397
Chapter 398
Chapter 399
Chapter 400
Chapter 401
Chapter 402
Chapter 403
Chapter 404
Chapter 405
Chapter 406
Chapter 407
Chapter 408
Chapter 409
Chapter 410
Chapter 411
Chapter 412
Chapter 413
Chapter 414
Chapter 415
Chapter 416
Chapter 417
Chapter 418
Chapter 419
Chapter 420
Chapter 421
Chapter 422
Chapter 423
Chapter 424
Chapter 425
Chapter 426
Chapter 427
Chapter 428
Chapter 429
Chapter 430
Chapter 431
Chapter 432
Chapter 433
Chapter 434
Chapter 435
Chapter 436
Chapter 437
Chapter 438
Chapter 439
Chapter 440
Chapter 441
Chapter 442
Chapter 443
Chapter 444
Chapter 445
Chapter 446
Chapter 447
Chapter 448
Chapter 449
Chapter 450
Chapter 451
Chapter 452
Chapter 453
Chapter 454
Chapter 455
Chapter 456
Chapter 457
Chapter 458
Chapter 459
Chapter 460
Chapter 461
Chapter 462
Chapter 463
Chapter 464
Chapter 465
Chapter 466
Chapter 467
Chapter 468
Chapter 469
Chapter 470
Chapter 471
Chapter 472
Chapter 473
Chapter 474
Chapter 475
Chapter 476
Chapter 477
Chapter 478
Chapter 479
Chapter 480
Chapter 481
Chapter 482
Chapter 483
Chapter 484
Chapter 485
Chapter 486
Chapter 487
Chapter 488
Chapter 489
Chapter 490
Chapter 491
Chapter 492
Chapter 493
Chapter 494
Chapter 495
Chapter 496
Chapter 497
Chapter 498
Chapter 499
Chapter 500
Chapter 501
Chapter 502
Chapter 503
Chapter 504
Chapter 505
Chapter 506
Chapter 507
Chapter 508
Chapter 509
Chapter 510
Chapter 511
Chapter 512
Chapter 513
Chapter 514
Chapter 515
Chapter 516
Chapter 517
Chapter 518
Chapter 519
Chapter 520
Chapter 521
Chapter 522
Chapter 523
Chapter 524
Chapter 525
Chapter 526
Chapter 527
Chapter 528
Chapter 529
Chapter 530
Chapter 531
Chapter 532
Chapter 533
Chapter 534
Chapter 535
Chapter 536
Chapter 537
Chapter 538
Chapter 539
Chapter 540
Chapter 541
Chapter 542
Chapter 543
Chapter 544
Chapter 545
Chapter 546
Chapter 547
Chapter 548
Chapter 549
Chapter 550
Chapter 551
Chapter 552
Chapter 553
Chapter 554
Chapter 555
Chapter 556
Chapter 557
Chapter 558
Chapter 559
Chapter 560
Chapter 561
Chapter 562
Chapter 563
Chapter 564
Chapter 565
Chapter 566
Chapter 567
Chapter 568
Chapter 569
Chapter 570
Chapter 571
Chapter 572
Chapter 573
Chapter 574
Chapter 575
Chapter 576
Chapter 577
Chapter 578
Chapter 579
Chapter 580
Chapter 581
Chapter 582
Chapter 583
Chapter 584
Chapter 585
Chapter 586
Chapter 587
Chapter 588
Chapter 589
Chapter 590
Chapter 591
Chapter 592
Chapter 593
Chapter 594
Chapter 595
Chapter 596
Chapter 597
Chapter 598
Chapter 599
Chapter 600
Chapter 601
Chapter 602
Chapter 603
Chapter 604
Chapter 605
Chapter 606
Chapter 607
Chapter 608
Chapter 609
Chapter 610
Chapter 611
Chapter 612
Chapter 613
Chapter 614
Chapter 615
Chapter 616
Chapter 617
Chapter 618
Chapter 619
Chapter 620
Chapter 621
Chapter 622
Chapter 623
Chapter 624
Chapter 625
Chapter 626
Chapter 627
Chapter 628
Chapter 629
Chapter 630
Chapter 631
Chapter 632
Chapter 633
Chapter 634
Chapter 635
Chapter 636
Chapter 637
Chapter 638
Chapter 639
Chapter 640
Chapter 641
Chapter 642
Chapter 643
Chapter 644
Chapter 645
Chapter 646
Chapter 647
Chapter 648
Chapter 649
Chapter 650
Chapter 651
Chapter 652
Chapter 653
Chapter 654
Chapter 655
Chapter 656
Chapter 657
Chapter 658
Chapter 659
Chapter 660
Chapter 661
Chapter 662
Chapter 663
Chapter 664
Chapter 665
Chapter 666
Chapter 667
Chapter 668
Chapter 669
Chapter 670
Chapter 671
Chapter 672
Chapter 673
Chapter 674
Chapter 675
Chapter 676
Chapter 677
Chapter 678
Chapter 679
Chapter 680
Chapter 681
Chapter 682
Chapter 683
Chapter 684
Chapter 685
Chapter 686
Chapter 687
Chapter 688
Chapter 689
Chapter 690
Chapter 691
Chapter 692
Chapter 693
Chapter 694
Chapter 695
Chapter 696
Chapter 697
Chapter 698
Chapter 699
Chapter 700
Chapter 701
Chapter 702
Chapter 703
Chapter 704
Chapter 705
Chapter 706
Chapter 707
Chapter 708
Chapter 709
Chapter 710
Chapter 711
Chapter 712
Chapter 713
Chapter 714
Chapter 715
Chapter 716
Chapter 717
Chapter 718
Chapter 719
Chapter 720
Chapter 721
Chapter 722
Chapter 723
Chapter 724
Chapter 725
Chapter 726
Chapter 727
Chapter 728
Chapter 729
Chapter 730
Chapter 731
Chapter 732
Chapter 733
Chapter 734
Chapter 735
Chapter 736
Chapter 737
Chapter 738
Chapter 739
Chapter 740
Chapter 741
Chapter 742
Chapter 743
Chapter 744
Chapter 745
Chapter 746
Chapter 747
Chapter 748
Chapter 749
Chapter 750
Chapter 751
Chapter 752
Chapter 753
Chapter 754
Chapter 755
Chapter 756
Chapter 757
Chapter 758
Chapter 759
Chapter 760
Chapter 761
Chapter 762
Chapter 763
Chapter 764
Chapter 765
Chapter 766
Chapter 767
Chapter 768
Chapter 769
Chapter 770
Chapter 771
Chapter 772
Chapter 773
Chapter 774
Chapter 775
Chapter 776
Chapter 777
Chapter 778
Chapter 779
Chapter 780
Chapter 781
Chapter 782
Chapter 783
Chapter 784
Chapter 785
Chapter 786
Chapter 787
Chapter 788
Chapter 789
Chapter 790
Chapter 791
Chapter 792
Chapter 793
Chapter 794
Chapter 795
Chapter 796
Chapter 797
Chapter 798
Chapter 799
Chapter 800
Chapter 801
Chapter 802
Chapter 803
Chapter 804
Chapter 805
Chapter 806
Chapter 807
Chapter 808
Chapter 809
Chapter 810
Chapter 811
Chapter 812
Chapter 813
Chapter 814
Chapter 815
Chapter 816
Chapter 817
Chapter 818
Chapter 819
Chapter 820
Chapter 821
Chapter 822
Chapter 823
Chapter 824
Chapter 825
Chapter 826
Chapter 827
Chapter 828
Chapter 829
Chapter 830
Chapter 831
Chapter 832
Chapter 833
Chapter 834
Chapter 835
Chapter 836
Chapter 837
Chapter 838
Chapter 839
Chapter 840
Chapter 841
Chapter 842
Chapter 843
Chapter 844
Chapter 845
Chapter 846
Chapter 847
Chapter 848
Chapter 849
Chapter 850
Chapter 851
Chapter 852
Chapter 853
Chapter 854
Chapter 855
Chapter 856
Chapter 857
Chapter 858
Chapter 859
Chapter 860
Chapter 861
Chapter 862
Chapter 863
Chapter 864
Chapter 865
Chapter 866
Chapter 867
Chapter 868
Chapter 869
Chapter 870
Chapter 871
Chapter 872
Chapter 873
Chapter 874
Chapter 875
Chapter 876
Chapter 877
Chapter 878
Chapter 879
Chapter 880
Chapter 881
Chapter 882
Chapter 883
Chapter 884
Chapter 885
Chapter 886
Chapter 887
Chapter 888
Chapter 889
Chapter 890
Chapter 891
Chapter 892
Chapter 893
Chapter 894
Chapter 895
Chapter 896
Chapter 897
Chapter 898
Chapter 899
Chapter 900
Chapter 901
Chapter 902
Chapter 903
Chapter 904
Chapter 905
Chapter 906
Chapter 907
Chapter 908
Chapter 909
Chapter 910
Chapter 911
Chapter 912
Chapter 913
Chapter 914
Chapter 915
Chapter 916
Chapter 917
Chapter 918
Chapter 919
Chapter 920
Chapter 921
Chapter 922
Chapter 923
Chapter 924
Chapter 925
Chapter 926
Chapter 927
Chapter 928
Chapter 929
Chapter 930
Chapter 931
Chapter 932
Chapter 933
Chapter 934
Chapter 935
Chapter 936
Chapter 937
Chapter 938
Chapter 939
Chapter 940
Chapter 941
Chapter 942
Chapter 943
Chapter 944
Chapter 945
Chapter 946
Chapter 947
Chapter 948
Chapter 949
Chapter 950
Chapter 951
Chapter 952
Chapter 953
Chapter 954
Chapter 955
Chapter 956
Chapter 957
Chapter 958
Chapter 959
Chapter 960
Chapter 961
Chapter 962
Chapter 963
Chapter 964
Chapter 965
Chapter 966
Chapter 967
Chapter 968
Chapter 969
Chapter 970
Chapter 971
Chapter 972
Chapter 973
Chapter 974
Chapter 975
Chapter 976
Chapter 977
Chapter 978
Chapter 979
Chapter 980
Chapter 981
Chapter 982
Chapter 983
Chapter 984
Chapter 985
Chapter 986
Chapter 987
Chapter 988
Chapter 989
Chapter 990
Chapter 991
Chapter 992
Chapter 993
Chapter 994
Chapter 995
Chapter 996
Chapter 997
Chapter 998
Chapter 999
Chapter 1000

Printed in the United States of America

Introduction 1
Chapter 1 3
Chapter 2 7
Chapter 3 12
Chapter 4 18
Chapter 5 24
Chapter 6 31
Chapter 7 37
Chapter 8 43
Chapter 9 49
Chapter 10 55
Chapter 11 61
Chapter 12 67
Chapter 13 73
Chapter 14 79
Chapter 15 85
Chapter 16 91
Chapter 17 97
Chapter 18 103
Chapter 19 109
Chapter 20 115
Chapter 21 121
Chapter 22 127
Chapter 23 133
Chapter 24 139
Chapter 25 145
Chapter 26 151
Chapter 27 157
Chapter 28 163
Chapter 29 169
Chapter 30 175
Chapter 31 181
Chapter 32 187
Chapter 33 193
Chapter 34 199
Chapter 35 205
Chapter 36 211
Chapter 37 217
Chapter 38 223
Chapter 39 229
Chapter 40 235
Chapter 41 241
Chapter 42 247
Chapter 43 253
Chapter 44 259
Chapter 45 265
Chapter 46 271
Chapter 47 277
Chapter 48 283
Chapter 49 289
Chapter 50 295
Chapter 51 301
Chapter 52 307
Chapter 53 313
Chapter 54 319
Chapter 55 325
Chapter 56 331
Chapter 57 337
Chapter 58 343
Chapter 59 349
Chapter 60 355
Chapter 61 361
Chapter 62 367
Chapter 63 373
Chapter 64 379
Chapter 65 385
Chapter 66 391
Chapter 67 397
Chapter 68 403
Chapter 69 409
Chapter 70 415
Chapter 71 421
Chapter 72 427
Chapter 73 433
Chapter 74 439
Chapter 75 445
Chapter 76 451
Chapter 77 457
Chapter 78 463
Chapter 79 469
Chapter 80 475
Chapter 81 481
Chapter 82 487
Chapter 83 493
Chapter 84 499
Chapter 85 505
Chapter 86 511
Chapter 87 517
Chapter 88 523
Chapter 89 529
Chapter 90 535
Chapter 91 541
Chapter 92 547
Chapter 93 553
Chapter 94 559
Chapter 95 565
Chapter 96 571
Chapter 97 577
Chapter 98 583
Chapter 99 589
Chapter 100 595
Chapter 101 601
Chapter 102 607
Chapter 103 613
Chapter 104 619
Chapter 105 625
Chapter 106 631
Chapter 107 637
Chapter 108 643
Chapter 109 649
Chapter 110 655
Chapter 111 661
Chapter 112 667
Chapter 113 673
Chapter 114 679
Chapter 115 685
Chapter 116 691
Chapter 117 697
Chapter 118 703
Chapter 119 709
Chapter 120 715
Chapter 121 721
Chapter 122 727
Chapter 123 733
Chapter 124 739
Chapter 125 745
Chapter 126 751
Chapter 127 757
Chapter 128 763
Chapter 129 769
Chapter 130 775
Chapter 131 781
Chapter 132 787
Chapter 133 793
Chapter 134 799
Chapter 135 805
Chapter 136 811
Chapter 137 817
Chapter 138 823
Chapter 139 829
Chapter 140 835
Chapter 141 841
Chapter 142 847
Chapter 143 853
Chapter 144 859
Chapter 145 865
Chapter 146 871
Chapter 147 877
Chapter 148 883
Chapter 149 889
Chapter 150 895
Chapter 151 901
Chapter 152 907
Chapter 153 913
Chapter 154 919
Chapter 155 925
Chapter 156 931
Chapter 157 937
Chapter 158 943
Chapter 159 949
Chapter 160 955
Chapter 161 961
Chapter 162 967
Chapter 163 973
Chapter 164 979
Chapter 165 985
Chapter 166 991
Chapter 167 997
Chapter 168 1003
Chapter 169 1009
Chapter 170 1015
Chapter 171 1021
Chapter 172 1027
Chapter 173 1033
Chapter 174 1039
Chapter 175 1045
Chapter 176 1051
Chapter 177 1057
Chapter 178 1063
Chapter 179 1069
Chapter 180 1075
Chapter 181 1081
Chapter 182 1087
Chapter 183 1093
Chapter 184 1099
Chapter 185 1105
Chapter 186 1111
Chapter 187 1117
Chapter 188 1123
Chapter 189 1129
Chapter 190 1135
Chapter 191 1141
Chapter 192 1147
Chapter 193 1153
Chapter 194 1159
Chapter 195 1165
Chapter 196 1171
Chapter 197 1177
Chapter 198 1183
Chapter 199 1189
Chapter 200 1195
Chapter 201 1201
Chapter 202 1207
Chapter 203 1213
Chapter 204 1219
Chapter 205 1225
Chapter 206 1231
Chapter 207 1237
Chapter 208 1243
Chapter 209 1249
Chapter 210 1255
Chapter 211 1261
Chapter 212 1267
Chapter 213 1273
Chapter 214 1279
Chapter 215 1285
Chapter 216 1291
Chapter 217 1297
Chapter 218 1303
Chapter 219 1309
Chapter 220 1315
Chapter 221 1321
Chapter 222 1327
Chapter 223 1333
Chapter 224 1339
Chapter 225 1345
Chapter 226 1351
Chapter 227 1357
Chapter 228 1363
Chapter 229 1369
Chapter 230 1375
Chapter 231 1381
Chapter 232 1387
Chapter 233 1393
Chapter 234 1399
Chapter 235 1405
Chapter 236 1411
Chapter 237 1417
Chapter 238 1423
Chapter 239 1429
Chapter 240 1435
Chapter 241 1441
Chapter 242 1447
Chapter 243 1453
Chapter 244 1459
Chapter 245 1465
Chapter 246 1471
Chapter 247 1477
Chapter 248 1483
Chapter 249 1489
Chapter 250 1495
Chapter 251 1501
Chapter 252 1507
Chapter 253 1513
Chapter 254 1519
Chapter 255 1525
Chapter 256 1531
Chapter 257 1537
Chapter 258 1543
Chapter 259 1549
Chapter 260 1555
Chapter 261 1561
Chapter 262 1567
Chapter 263 1573
Chapter 264 1579
Chapter 265 1585
Chapter 266 1591
Chapter 267 1597
Chapter 268 1603
Chapter 269 1609
Chapter 270 1615
Chapter 271 1621
Chapter 272 1627
Chapter 273 1633
Chapter 274 1639
Chapter 275 1645
Chapter 276 1651
Chapter 277 1657
Chapter 278 1663
Chapter 279 1669
Chapter 280 1675
Chapter 281 1681
Chapter 282 1687
Chapter 283 1693
Chapter 284 1699
Chapter 285 1705
Chapter 286 1711
Chapter 287 1717
Chapter 288 1723
Chapter 289 1729
Chapter 290 1735
Chapter 291 1741
Chapter 292 1747
Chapter 293 1753
Chapter 294 1759
Chapter 295 1765
Chapter 296 1771
Chapter 297 1777
Chapter 298 1783
Chapter 299 1789
Chapter 300 1795
Chapter 301 1801
Chapter 302 1807
Chapter 303 1813
Chapter 304 1819
Chapter 305 1825
Chapter 306 1831
Chapter 307 1837
Chapter 308 1843
Chapter 309 1849
Chapter 310 1855
Chapter 311 1861
Chapter 312 1867
Chapter 313 1873
Chapter 314 1879
Chapter 315 1885
Chapter 316 1891
Chapter 317 1897
Chapter 318 1903
Chapter 319 1909
Chapter 320 1915
Chapter 321 1921
Chapter 322 1927
Chapter 323 1933
Chapter 324 1939
Chapter 325 1945
Chapter 326 1951
Chapter 327 1957
Chapter 328 1963
Chapter 329 1969
Chapter 330 1975
Chapter 331 1981
Chapter 332 1987
Chapter 333 1993
Chapter 334 1999
Chapter 335 2005
Chapter 336 2011
Chapter 337 2017
Chapter 338 2023
Chapter 339 2029
Chapter 340 2035
Chapter 341 2041
Chapter 342 2047
Chapter 343 2053
Chapter 344 2059
Chapter 345 2065
Chapter 346 2071
Chapter 347 2077
Chapter 348 2083
Chapter 349 2089
Chapter 350 2095
Chapter 351 2101
Chapter 352 2107
Chapter 353 2113
Chapter 354 2119
Chapter 355 2125
Chapter 356 2131
Chapter 357 2137
Chapter 358 2143
Chapter 359 2149
Chapter 360 2155
Chapter 361 2161
Chapter 362 2167
Chapter 363 2173
Chapter 364 2179
Chapter 365 2185
Chapter 366 2191
Chapter 367 2197
Chapter 368 2203
Chapter 369 2209
Chapter 370 2215
Chapter 371 2221
Chapter 372 2227
Chapter 373 2233
Chapter 374 2239
Chapter 375 2245
Chapter 376 2251
Chapter 377 2257
Chapter 378 2263
Chapter 379 2269
Chapter 380 2275
Chapter 381 2281
Chapter 382 2287
Chapter 383 2293
Chapter 384 2299
Chapter 385 2305
Chapter 386 2311
Chapter 387 2317
Chapter 388 2323
Chapter 389 2329
Chapter 390 2335
Chapter 391 2341
Chapter 392 2347
Chapter 393 2353
Chapter 394 2359
Chapter 395 2365
Chapter 396 2371
Chapter 397 2377
Chapter 398 2383
Chapter 399 2389
Chapter 400 2395
Chapter 401 2401
Chapter 402 2407
Chapter 403 2413
Chapter 404 2419
Chapter 405 2425
Chapter 406 2431
Chapter 407 2437
Chapter 408 2443
Chapter 409 2449
Chapter 410 2455
Chapter 411 2461
Chapter 412 2467
Chapter 413 2473
Chapter 414 2479
Chapter 415 2485
Chapter 416 2491
Chapter 417 2497
Chapter 418 2503
Chapter 419 2509
Chapter 420 2515
Chapter 421 2521
Chapter 422 2527
Chapter 423 2533
Chapter 424 2539
Chapter 425 2545
Chapter 426 2551
Chapter 427 2557
Chapter 428 2563
Chapter 429 2569
Chapter 430 2575
Chapter 431 2581
Chapter 432 2587
Chapter 433 2593
Chapter 434 2599
Chapter 435 2605
Chapter 436 2611
Chapter 437 2617
Chapter 438 2623
Chapter 439 2629
Chapter 440 2635
Chapter 441 2641
Chapter 442 2647
Chapter 443 2653
Chapter 444 2659
Chapter 445 2665
Chapter 446 2671
Chapter 447 2677
Chapter 448 2683
Chapter 449 2689
Chapter 450 2695
Chapter 451 2701
Chapter 452 2707
Chapter 453 2713
Chapter 454 2719
Chapter 455 2725
Chapter 456 2731
Chapter 457 2737
Chapter 458 2743
Chapter 459 2749
Chapter 460 2755
Chapter 461 2761
Chapter 462 2767
Chapter 463 2773
Chapter 464 2779
Chapter 465 2785
Chapter 466 2791
Chapter 467 2797
Chapter 468 2803
Chapter 469 2809
Chapter 470 2815
Chapter 471 2821
Chapter 472 2827
Chapter 473 2833
Chapter 474 2839
Chapter 475 2845
Chapter 476 2851
Chapter 477 2857
Chapter 478 2863
Chapter 479 2869
Chapter 480 2875
Chapter 481 2881
Chapter 482 2887
Chapter 483 2893
Chapter 484 2899
Chapter 485 2905
Chapter 486 2911
Chapter 487 2917
Chapter 488 2923
Chapter 489 2929
Chapter 490 2935
Chapter 491 2941
Chapter 492 2947
Chapter 493 2953
Chapter 494 2959
Chapter 495 2965
Chapter 496 2971
Chapter 497 2977
Chapter 498 2983
Chapter 499 2989
Chapter 500 2995

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Contents

Introduction 1
Chapter 1 3
Chapter 2 17
Chapter 3 29
Chapter 4 41
Chapter 5 55
Chapter 6 68
Chapter 7 82
Chapter 8 95
Chapter 9 108
Chapter 10 121
Chapter 11 134
Chapter 12 147
Chapter 13 160
Chapter 14 173
Chapter 15 186
Chapter 16 199
Chapter 17 212
Chapter 18 225
Chapter 19 238
Chapter 20 251
Chapter 21 264
Chapter 22 277
Chapter 23 290
Chapter 24 303
Chapter 25 316
Chapter 26 329
Chapter 27 342
Chapter 28 355
Chapter 29 368
Chapter 30 381
Chapter 31 394
Chapter 32 407
Chapter 33 420
Chapter 34 433
Chapter 35 446
Chapter 36 459
Chapter 37 472
Chapter 38 485
Chapter 39 498
Chapter 40 511
Chapter 41 524
Chapter 42 537
Chapter 43 550
Chapter 44 563
Chapter 45 576
Chapter 46 589
Chapter 47 602
Chapter 48 615
Chapter 49 628
Chapter 50 641
Chapter 51 654
Chapter 52 667
Chapter 53 680
Chapter 54 693
Chapter 55 706
Chapter 56 719
Chapter 57 732
Chapter 58 745
Chapter 59 758
Chapter 60 771
Chapter 61 784
Chapter 62 797
Chapter 63 810
Chapter 64 823
Chapter 65 836
Chapter 66 849
Chapter 67 862
Chapter 68 875
Chapter 69 888
Chapter 70 901
Chapter 71 914
Chapter 72 927
Chapter 73 940
Chapter 74 953
Chapter 75 966
Chapter 76 979
Chapter 77 992
Chapter 78 1005
Chapter 79 1018
Chapter 80 1031
Chapter 81 1044
Chapter 82 1057
Chapter 83 1070
Chapter 84 1083
Chapter 85 1096
Chapter 86 1109
Chapter 87 1122
Chapter 88 1135
Chapter 89 1148
Chapter 90 1161
Chapter 91 1174
Chapter 92 1187
Chapter 93 1200
Chapter 94 1213
Chapter 95 1226
Chapter 96 1239
Chapter 97 1252
Chapter 98 1265
Chapter 99 1278
Chapter 100 1291

Introduction to Mathematical Reasoning

| | | |

Fig. 1
Fig. 2
Fig. 3
Fig. 4
Fig. 5
Fig. 6
Fig. 7
Fig. 8
Fig. 9
Fig. 10
Fig. 11
Fig. 12
Fig. 13
Fig. 14
Fig. 15
Fig. 16
Fig. 17
Fig. 18
Fig. 19
Fig. 20
Fig. 21
Fig. 22
Fig. 23
Fig. 24
Fig. 25
Fig. 26
Fig. 27
Fig. 28
Fig. 29
Fig. 30
Fig. 31
Fig. 32
Fig. 33
Fig. 34
Fig. 35
Fig. 36
Fig. 37
Fig. 38
Fig. 39
Fig. 40
Fig. 41
Fig. 42
Fig. 43
Fig. 44
Fig. 45
Fig. 46
Fig. 47
Fig. 48
Fig. 49
Fig. 50
Fig. 51
Fig. 52
Fig. 53
Fig. 54
Fig. 55
Fig. 56
Fig. 57
Fig. 58
Fig. 59
Fig. 60
Fig. 61
Fig. 62
Fig. 63
Fig. 64
Fig. 65
Fig. 66
Fig. 67
Fig. 68
Fig. 69
Fig. 70
Fig. 71
Fig. 72
Fig. 73
Fig. 74
Fig. 75
Fig. 76
Fig. 77
Fig. 78
Fig. 79
Fig. 80
Fig. 81
Fig. 82
Fig. 83
Fig. 84
Fig. 85
Fig. 86
Fig. 87
Fig. 88
Fig. 89
Fig. 90
Fig. 91
Fig. 92
Fig. 93
Fig. 94
Fig. 95
Fig. 96
Fig. 97
Fig. 98
Fig. 99
Fig. 100
Fig. 101
Fig. 102
Fig. 103
Fig. 104
Fig. 105
Fig. 106
Fig. 107
Fig. 108
Fig. 109
Fig. 110
Fig. 111
Fig. 112
Fig. 113
Fig. 114
Fig. 115
Fig. 116
Fig. 117
Fig. 118
Fig. 119
Fig. 120
Fig. 121
Fig. 122
Fig. 123
Fig. 124
Fig. 125
Fig. 126
Fig. 127
Fig. 128
Fig. 129
Fig. 130
Fig. 131
Fig. 132
Fig. 133
Fig. 134
Fig. 135
Fig. 136
Fig. 137
Fig. 138
Fig. 139
Fig. 140
Fig. 141
Fig. 142
Fig. 143
Fig. 144
Fig. 145
Fig. 146
Fig. 147
Fig. 148
Fig. 149
Fig. 150
Fig. 151
Fig. 152
Fig. 153
Fig. 154
Fig. 155
Fig. 156
Fig. 157
Fig. 158
Fig. 159
Fig. 160
Fig. 161
Fig. 162
Fig. 163
Fig. 164
Fig. 165
Fig. 166
Fig. 167
Fig. 168
Fig. 169
Fig. 170
Fig. 171
Fig. 172
Fig. 173
Fig. 174
Fig. 175
Fig. 176
Fig. 177
Fig. 178
Fig. 179
Fig. 180
Fig. 181
Fig. 182
Fig. 183
Fig. 184
Fig. 185
Fig. 186
Fig. 187
Fig. 188
Fig. 189
Fig. 190
Fig. 191
Fig. 192
Fig. 193
Fig. 194
Fig. 195
Fig. 196
Fig. 197
Fig. 198
Fig. 199
Fig. 200
Fig. 201
Fig. 202
Fig. 203
Fig. 204
Fig. 205
Fig. 206
Fig. 207
Fig. 208
Fig. 209
Fig. 210
Fig. 211
Fig. 212
Fig. 213
Fig. 214
Fig. 215
Fig. 216
Fig. 217
Fig. 218
Fig. 219
Fig. 220
Fig. 221
Fig. 222
Fig. 223
Fig. 224
Fig. 225
Fig. 226
Fig. 227
Fig. 228
Fig. 229
Fig. 230
Fig. 231
Fig. 232
Fig. 233
Fig. 234
Fig. 235
Fig. 236
Fig. 237
Fig. 238
Fig. 239
Fig. 240
Fig. 241
Fig. 242
Fig. 243
Fig. 244
Fig. 245
Fig. 246
Fig. 247
Fig. 248
Fig. 249
Fig. 250
Fig. 251
Fig. 252
Fig. 253
Fig. 254
Fig. 255
Fig. 256
Fig. 257
Fig. 258
Fig. 259
Fig. 260
Fig. 261
Fig. 262
Fig. 263
Fig. 264
Fig. 265
Fig. 266
Fig. 267
Fig. 268
Fig. 269
Fig. 270
Fig. 271
Fig. 272
Fig. 273
Fig. 274
Fig. 275
Fig. 276
Fig. 277
Fig. 278
Fig. 279
Fig. 280
Fig. 281
Fig. 282
Fig. 283
Fig. 284
Fig. 285
Fig. 286
Fig. 287
Fig. 288
Fig. 289
Fig. 290
Fig. 291
Fig. 292
Fig. 293
Fig. 294
Fig. 295
Fig. 296
Fig. 297
Fig. 298
Fig. 299
Fig. 300
Fig. 301
Fig. 302
Fig. 303
Fig. 304
Fig. 305
Fig. 306
Fig. 307
Fig. 308
Fig. 309
Fig. 310
Fig. 311
Fig. 312
Fig. 313
Fig. 314
Fig. 315
Fig. 316
Fig. 317
Fig. 318
Fig. 319
Fig. 320
Fig. 321
Fig. 322
Fig. 323
Fig. 324
Fig. 325
Fig. 326
Fig. 327
Fig. 328
Fig. 329
Fig. 330
Fig. 331
Fig. 332
Fig. 333
Fig. 334
Fig. 335
Fig. 336
Fig. 337
Fig. 338
Fig. 339
Fig. 340
Fig. 341
Fig. 342
Fig. 343
Fig. 344
Fig. 345
Fig. 346
Fig. 347
Fig. 348
Fig. 349
Fig. 350
Fig. 351
Fig. 352
Fig. 353
Fig. 354
Fig. 355
Fig. 356
Fig. 357
Fig. 358
Fig. 359
Fig. 360
Fig. 361
Fig. 362
Fig. 363
Fig. 364
Fig. 365
Fig. 366
Fig. 367
Fig. 368
Fig. 369
Fig. 370
Fig. 371
Fig. 372
Fig. 373
Fig. 374
Fig. 375
Fig. 376
Fig. 377
Fig. 378
Fig. 379
Fig. 380
Fig. 381
Fig. 382
Fig. 383
Fig. 384
Fig. 385
Fig. 386
Fig. 387
Fig. 388
Fig. 389
Fig. 390
Fig. 391
Fig. 392
Fig. 393
Fig. 394
Fig. 395
Fig. 396
Fig. 397
Fig. 398
Fig. 399
Fig. 400
Fig. 401
Fig. 402
Fig. 403
Fig. 404
Fig. 405
Fig. 406
Fig. 407
Fig. 408
Fig. 409
Fig. 410
Fig. 411
Fig. 412
Fig. 413
Fig. 414
Fig. 415
Fig. 416
Fig. 417
Fig. 418
Fig. 419
Fig. 420
Fig. 421
Fig. 422
Fig. 423
Fig. 424
Fig. 425
Fig. 426
Fig. 427
Fig. 428
Fig. 429
Fig. 430
Fig. 431
Fig. 432
Fig. 433
Fig. 434
Fig. 435
Fig. 436
Fig. 437
Fig. 438
Fig. 439
Fig. 440
Fig. 441
Fig. 442
Fig. 443
Fig. 444
Fig. 445
Fig. 446
Fig. 447
Fig. 448
Fig. 449
Fig. 450
Fig. 451
Fig. 452
Fig. 453
Fig. 454
Fig. 455
Fig. 456
Fig. 457
Fig. 458
Fig. 459
Fig. 460
Fig. 461
Fig. 462
Fig. 463
Fig. 464
Fig. 465
Fig. 466
Fig. 467
Fig. 468
Fig. 469
Fig. 470
Fig. 471
Fig. 472
Fig. 473
Fig. 474
Fig. 475
Fig. 476
Fig. 477
Fig. 478
Fig. 479
Fig. 480
Fig. 481
Fig. 482
Fig. 483
Fig. 484
Fig. 485
Fig. 486
Fig. 487
Fig. 488
Fig. 489
Fig. 490
Fig. 491
Fig. 492
Fig. 493
Fig. 494
Fig. 495
Fig. 496
Fig. 497
Fig. 498
Fig. 499
Fig. 500
Fig. 501
Fig. 502
Fig. 503
Fig. 504
Fig. 505
Fig. 506
Fig. 507
Fig. 508
Fig. 509
Fig. 510
Fig. 511
Fig. 512
Fig. 513
Fig. 514
Fig. 515
Fig. 516
Fig. 517
Fig. 518
Fig. 519
Fig. 520
Fig. 521
Fig. 522
Fig. 523
Fig. 524
Fig. 525
Fig. 526
Fig. 527
Fig. 528
Fig. 529
Fig. 530
Fig. 531
Fig. 532
Fig. 533
Fig. 534
Fig. 535
Fig. 536
Fig. 537
Fig. 538
Fig. 539
Fig. 540
Fig. 541
Fig. 542
Fig. 543
Fig. 544
Fig. 545
Fig. 546
Fig. 547
Fig. 548
Fig. 549
Fig. 550
Fig. 551
Fig. 552
Fig. 553
Fig. 554
Fig. 555
Fig. 556
Fig. 557
Fig. 558
Fig. 559
Fig. 560
Fig. 561
Fig. 562
Fig. 563
Fig. 564
Fig. 565
Fig. 566
Fig. 567
Fig. 568
Fig. 569
Fig. 570
Fig. 571
Fig. 572
Fig. 573
Fig. 574
Fig. 575
Fig. 576
Fig. 577
Fig. 578
Fig. 579
Fig. 580
Fig. 581
Fig. 582
Fig. 583
Fig. 584
Fig. 585
Fig. 586
Fig. 587
Fig. 588
Fig. 589
Fig. 590
Fig. 591
Fig. 592
Fig. 593
Fig. 594
Fig. 595
Fig. 596
Fig. 597
Fig. 598
Fig. 599
Fig. 600
Fig. 601
Fig. 602
Fig. 603
Fig. 604
Fig. 605
Fig. 606
Fig. 607
Fig. 608
Fig. 609
Fig. 610
Fig. 611
Fig. 612
Fig. 613
Fig. 614
Fig. 615
Fig. 616
Fig. 617
Fig. 618
Fig. 619
Fig. 620
Fig. 621
Fig. 622
Fig. 623
Fig. 624
Fig. 625
Fig. 626
Fig. 627
Fig. 628
Fig. 629
Fig. 630
Fig. 631
Fig. 632
Fig. 633
Fig. 634
Fig. 635
Fig. 636
Fig. 637
Fig. 638
Fig. 639
Fig. 640
Fig. 641
Fig. 642
Fig. 643
Fig. 644
Fig. 645
Fig. 646
Fig. 647
Fig. 648
Fig. 649
Fig. 650
Fig. 651
Fig. 652
Fig. 653
Fig. 654
Fig. 655
Fig. 656
Fig. 657
Fig. 658
Fig. 659
Fig. 660
Fig. 661
Fig. 662
Fig. 663
Fig. 664
Fig. 665
Fig. 666
Fig. 667
Fig. 668
Fig. 669
Fig. 670
Fig. 671
Fig. 672
Fig. 673
Fig. 674
Fig. 675
Fig. 676
Fig. 677
Fig. 678
Fig. 679
Fig. 680
Fig. 681
Fig. 682
Fig. 683
Fig. 684
Fig. 685
Fig. 686
Fig. 687
Fig. 688
Fig. 689
Fig. 690
Fig. 691
Fig. 692
Fig. 693
Fig. 694
Fig. 695
Fig. 696
Fig. 697
Fig. 698
Fig. 699
Fig. 700
Fig. 701
Fig. 702
Fig. 703
Fig. 704
Fig. 705
Fig. 706
Fig. 707
Fig. 708
Fig. 709
Fig. 710
Fig. 711
Fig. 712
Fig. 713
Fig. 714
Fig. 715
Fig. 716
Fig. 717
Fig. 718
Fig. 719
Fig. 720
Fig. 721
Fig. 722
Fig. 723
Fig. 724
Fig. 725
Fig. 726
Fig. 727
Fig. 728
Fig. 729
Fig. 730
Fig. 731
Fig. 732
Fig. 733
Fig. 734
Fig. 735
Fig. 736
Fig. 737
Fig. 738
Fig. 739
Fig. 740
Fig. 741
Fig. 742
Fig. 743
Fig. 744
Fig. 745
Fig. 746
Fig. 747
Fig. 748
Fig. 749
Fig. 750
Fig. 751
Fig. 752
Fig. 753
Fig. 754
Fig. 755
Fig. 756
Fig. 757
Fig. 758
Fig. 759
Fig. 760
Fig. 761
Fig. 762
Fig. 763
Fig. 764
Fig. 765
Fig. 766
Fig. 767
Fig. 768
Fig. 769
Fig. 770
Fig. 771
Fig. 772
Fig. 773
Fig. 774
Fig. 775
Fig. 776
Fig. 777
Fig. 778
Fig. 779
Fig. 780
Fig. 781
Fig. 782
Fig. 783
Fig. 784
Fig. 785
Fig. 786
Fig. 787
Fig. 788
Fig. 789
Fig. 790
Fig. 791
Fig. 792
Fig. 793
Fig. 794
Fig. 795
Fig. 796
Fig. 797
Fig. 798
Fig. 799
Fig. 800
Fig. 801
Fig. 802
Fig. 803
Fig. 804
Fig. 805
Fig. 806
Fig. 807
Fig. 808
Fig. 809
Fig. 810
Fig. 811
Fig. 812
Fig. 813
Fig. 814
Fig. 815
Fig. 816
Fig. 817
Fig. 818
Fig. 819
Fig. 820
Fig. 821
Fig. 822
Fig. 823
Fig. 824
Fig. 825
Fig. 826
Fig. 827
Fig. 828
Fig. 829
Fig. 830
Fig. 831
Fig. 832
Fig. 833
Fig. 834
Fig. 835
Fig. 836
Fig. 837
Fig. 838
Fig. 839
Fig. 840
Fig. 841
Fig. 842
Fig. 843
Fig. 844
Fig. 845
Fig. 846
Fig. 847
Fig. 848
Fig. 849
Fig. 850
Fig. 851
Fig. 852
Fig. 853
Fig. 854
Fig. 855
Fig. 856
Fig. 857
Fig. 858
Fig. 859
Fig. 860
Fig. 861
Fig. 862
Fig. 863
Fig. 864
Fig. 865
Fig. 866
Fig. 867
Fig. 868
Fig. 869
Fig. 870
Fig. 871
Fig. 872
Fig. 873
Fig. 874
Fig. 875
Fig. 876
Fig. 877
Fig. 878
Fig. 879
Fig. 880
Fig. 881
Fig. 882
Fig. 883
Fig. 884
Fig. 885
Fig. 886
Fig. 887
Fig. 888
Fig. 889
Fig. 890
Fig. 891
Fig. 892
Fig. 893
Fig. 894
Fig. 895
Fig. 896
Fig. 897
Fig. 898
Fig. 899
Fig. 900
Fig. 901
Fig. 902
Fig. 903
Fig. 904
Fig. 905
Fig. 906
Fig. 907
Fig. 908
Fig. 909
Fig. 910
Fig. 911
Fig. 912
Fig. 913
Fig. 914
Fig. 915
Fig. 916
Fig. 917
Fig. 918
Fig. 919
Fig. 920
Fig. 921
Fig. 922
Fig. 923
Fig. 924
Fig. 925
Fig. 926
Fig. 927
Fig. 928
Fig. 929
Fig. 930
Fig. 931
Fig. 932
Fig. 933
Fig. 934
Fig. 935
Fig. 936
Fig. 937
Fig. 938
Fig. 939
Fig. 940
Fig. 941
Fig. 942
Fig. 943
Fig. 944
Fig. 945
Fig. 946
Fig. 947
Fig. 948
Fig. 949
Fig. 950
Fig. 951
Fig. 952
Fig. 953
Fig. 954
Fig. 955
Fig. 956
Fig. 957
Fig. 958
Fig. 959
Fig. 960
Fig. 961
Fig. 962
Fig. 963
Fig. 964
Fig. 965
Fig. 966
Fig. 967
Fig. 968
Fig. 969
Fig. 970
Fig. 971
Fig. 972
Fig. 973
Fig. 974
Fig. 975
Fig. 976
Fig. 977
Fig. 978
Fig. 979
Fig. 980
Fig. 981
Fig. 982
Fig. 983
Fig. 984
Fig. 985
Fig. 986
Fig. 987
Fig. 988
Fig. 989
Fig. 990
Fig. 991
Fig. 992
Fig. 993
Fig. 994
Fig. 995
Fig. 996
Fig. 997
Fig. 998
Fig. 999
Fig. 1000

Bid	Price
1	$ 1,000
2	$ 1,000
3	$ 1,000
4	$ 1,000
5	$ 1,000
6	$ 1,000
7	$ 1,000
8	$ 1,000
9	$ 1,000
10	$ 1,000
11	$ 1,000
12	$ 1,000
13	$ 1,000
14	$ 1,000
15	$ 1,000
16	$ 1,000
17	$ 1,000
18	$ 1,000
19	$ 1,000
20	$ 1,000
21	$ 1,000
22	$ 1,000
23	$ 1,000
24	$ 1,000
25	$ 1,000
26	$ 1,000
27	$ 1,000
28	$ 1,000
29	$ 1,000
30	$ 1,000
31	$ 1,000
32	$ 1,000
33	$ 1,000
34	$ 1,000
35	$ 1,000
36	$ 1,000
37	$ 1,000
38	$ 1,000
39	$ 1,000
40	$ 1,000
41	$ 1,000
42	$ 1,000
43	$ 1,000
44	$ 1,000
45	$ 1,000
46	$ 1,000
47	$ 1,000
48	$ 1,000
49	$ 1,000
50	$ 1,000
51	$ 1,000
52	$ 1,000
53	$ 1,000
54	$ 1,000
55	$ 1,000
56	$ 1,000
57	$ 1,000
58	$ 1,000
59	$ 1,000
60	$ 1,000
61	$ 1,000
62	$ 1,000
63	$ 1,000
64	$ 1,000
65	$ 1,000
66	$ 1,000
67	$ 1,000
68	$ 1,000
69	$ 1,000
70	$ 1,000
71	$ 1,000
72	$ 1,000
73	$ 1,000
74	$ 1,000
75	$ 1,000
76	$ 1,000
77	$ 1,000
78	$ 1,000
79	$ 1,000
80	$ 1,000
81	$ 1,000
82	$ 1,000
83	$ 1,000
84	$ 1,000
85	$ 1,000
86	$ 1,000
87	$ 1,000
88	$ 1,000
89	$ 1,000
90	$ 1,000
91	$ 1,000
92	$ 1,000
93	$ 1,000
94	$ 1,000
95	$ 1,000
96	$ 1,000
97	$ 1,000
98	$ 1,000
99	$ 1,000
100	$ 1,000

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, by L. Cuttle & Co., in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

L. CUTTLE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS IN PRODUCE,

ALL CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND PROCEEDS REMITTED IN CURRENCY OR EXCHANGE AS DESIRED.

REFERENCES:

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, TORONTO.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, TORONTO.

GRAIN & SEEDS,

WITH OR IN

CONSIGNMENT MERCHANDISE

SHIPPED TO

ALL THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

No. 1 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

PHILIPPINE B BOOK

PROD E FACTORS

VARIETIES, WORLD SITES

Wells & Shippers of Coal

Mines at Oil City, Pa.

Main Office: 1st Floor, Nos. 1 and 3 Broadway, New York

We buy & sell Petroleum

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

Manufacture

Machine and Burning Oils

SPY FELLS PATENT

Paraffine Machine Oil a Specialty

SAMUEL KIER & SON

50 ACRES OF OTTER BLACK

Refinery, OIL CITY, PA.

VTC

VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY OF VIRGINIA

Manufacturers of

FINE TOBACCOS.

Office and Factory: 15 and 17 Governor Street, Richmond, Va.

Telephone No. 1

PLUG AND TWIST.

CHEW AND SMOKE

VIRGINIA TOBACCO CO. OF VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, VA.

SMITH'S PARLOR
GRAND ACTION
PIANOS.

A. B. SMITH, JR.,
MANUFACTURER,
WAREROOMS, 31 & 33 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

D. Dutch & Co.,
Makers and Sellers Exclusively
MEERSCHAUM,
And the Finest Quality of Amber Goods.
NO. 1 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

THE BEST PIANOS TO LET.
CHARLES H. STORY'S
PIANO WAREROOMS,
No. 204 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

STEREOTYPED BY

Thos. Johnstone & Co.,

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTERS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DUBLIN.

COPY FOR STEREOTYPING PURPOSES.

THIS SPACE TO BE FILLED WITH NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE.

NEW YORK.

MARKS. No. 1 to 1,000 inclusive of the Brand of THOS. JOHNSTONE & CO. DUBLIN.

No. Numbers Packages and Kinds.

Weights. Gross. Tare.

Net.

Shipped in the Steamship Dublin, Captain

Bound for New York.

Shipping Agents, Messrs. Thos. Johnstone & Co.

Dublin.

New York Agents, Messrs. Thos. Johnstone & Co. 47 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

PATENT PLUMBING.

WILLIAM TURNER, OF LONDON, ENGINEER,

FOR HIS IMPROVEMENTS IN PIPES FOR CONVEYING WATER, GAS, AND OTHER FLUIDS.

PATENTED JULY 1, 1841.

PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT THE SAID PATENT SHALL BE VOID, &c.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the Presence of

Witness, Witness, Witness.

Enrolled in Chancery, January 1, 1842.

MR. EASTLAKE,

IRONMONGER,

STOVES

OF THE BEST

ROLLED IRON, &c.

FURNISH BATHING ROOMS

COMPLETE.

No. 11, HIGH STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

Lyon Brothers & Co

Wholesale Dry Goods

Manufacturers of

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Offices and Shipping Rooms, 1000 Jefferson Ave.

Telephone Connection

Telegraph Address, LYON, Detroit

Detroit, Mich., ... 1900

Messrs. .....

.....

.....

Dear Sirs:

We have pleasure in enclosing herewith our Price List of Hardy Climbing Roses, which we trust will receive your careful consideration.

Yours truly,

LYON BROTHERS & CO.

Per .....

ELLIOT & CO

Manufacturing Chemists

Linseed Oil, Tar Colors, Waste Lamp and Colors
Oil Cloth, Paints, Varnishes, Driers,
Japans, &c., &c.

MANUFACTORY, JOHN STREET,
WORKS, WEST END, LEITH DOCKS.

COOPER-SMITH

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES

Boots & Shoes,

No. 2 AND 4 EAST FIRST STREET,

DAYTON, O.P.

Dayton, O., ____ 18__

_____

_____

_____

SMITH & KENNLEY

TEXAS

General Description

NATURAL STEAM

Grain and Stock Farm